MOW of
Washington D.C.

October 22, 1943

Mr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nabrit:

Thanks a lot for your letter of October 19 concerning your interest in helping the March on Washington Movement in Washington. Miss Pauline Myers is there now, and I hope she may contact you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:EB

AP:CH
[illegible]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY

Zone 1
October 19, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
National Headquarters
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 7, 1943, and to say that I regret very much that I have been out of the city and, therefore, was not able to attend the meeting on October 12, 1943.

You are making a great fight; keep it up.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

James M. Nabrit, Jr.

James M. Nabrit, Jr.
Secretary

JMN:es

For Mr. Randolph

Similiar copies to: William Stuart Nelson, Non-Violent Direct Action
Calden Brown, Winfred Lynn Case
Aldrich Turner, Finance Committee
David Grant, March On Washington
Thurman L. Dodson, FEPC

July 27, 1943

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean
School of Religion
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Nelson:

Gradually, the National office settles down to the every-day task of getting national projects into immediate operation. All [illegible] has [illegible] organized the Membership and Finance Committee, seeking to raise around [illegible] to provide for the local [illegible] and funds as [illegible] for the nationals. The basic job of program rests with the Committees.

It is our hope that these Committees can become increasingly more powerful as time goes on and that they may engender a force that will permeate the entire movement.

Your special assignment is that of Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Non-Violent Good Will Direct Action. It is [illegible] that information going out from your Committee will be stimulating to local branches.

We trust that you will be able at some time to call a meeting of your committee or that you can by the process of correspondence arrive at a Committee opinion about your program.

We are anxious to make public, material relative to each project so that we may enlist the cooperation of every Unit and the diligent effort of every local Committee.

I shall be pleased to serve as secretary to your Committee. All material going out on your project should be released through this office. I hope you will let me know how we can further cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,

epm

E. Pauline Myers
Executive Secretary

M O W M
Chicago - S.C.

June 8, 1943

Miss Ethel Payne
Local Organizer, MOWM
4304 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Ethel:

Thanks a lot for your letter of June 5th with engagements for me to fill. I will do my best to fill them.

Congratulations upon the fine work you are doing. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:bm

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

June 5, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
215 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Philip:

I want to remind you of a number of Community Mass Meetings which we have arranged for, and at which you are scheduled to speak.

The calendar is as follows:

June 13th
Sunday Afternoon 3:30 P. M. 5700 Prairie Avenue
Good Shepherd Congregational Church
Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor

June 13th
Sunday Evening 8:00 P. M. 61st & Loomis Blvd
Hope Presbyterian Church
Rev. Herbert Jones, Pastor

3:30 P. M.
Sunday Afternoon June 20th 1000 North Orleans Street
St. Matthews Methodis Church
Rev. H. M. Marbly, Pastor

June 25th
Friday Evening 8:00 P. M. 215 North Leavitt Street
Original Providense Baptist Church
Rev. R. Wendell Phillips, Pastor

We have begun our publicity on these events and the people are looking forward to your coming.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel L. Payne
ETHEL L. PAYNE
Local Organizer, MOWM
"WE ARE AMERICANS TOO" CONFERENCE

ELP/tbt

P. S. Kindly confirm the above dates at your earliest possible convenience.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3551
Official Organ: The Crisis

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100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS,
WASHINGTON BUREAU

April 2, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 27, 1943, in which you request persons to join a picket line to be thrown around the War Manpower Commission in protest against the failure of the government to reschedule the railroad hearings planned by FEPC.

Frank Reeves and I will be pleased to do whatever is necessary to focus national attention on this problem.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S Perry
Administrative Assistant

LSP p

[illegible]

April 6, 1943

Mr. Leslie S. Perry,
Administrative Assistant,
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of April 2nd assuring me of your interest in cooperating in measures necessary to focus national attention on the railroad hearings and FEPC.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:es

MOWM.

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BETTY M. MARELIUS, CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

nat'l Prog.

April 26, 1943.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in acknowledging yours of the 16th. The burden of work is so great it has just come to my desk and I want to say that since Senator Downey has been in California for the past several weeks it would have been impossible for him to accept your invitation to speak in New York.

I am sorry I did not write you sooner but want to assure you of our appreciation, and the Senators, for your kind interest in him.

Sincerely,

Walter Phair

WALTER PHAIR
Secretary to
Senator Sheridan Downey

WP;mg

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2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
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April 1, 1943.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National Director,
March on Washington Movement,
2084 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 27th and while I am heartily in sympathy with the movement I find that press of business and previous engagements prevent me from actively taking part.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Very truly yours,

CBPowell
Editor and Publisher

CBP:C

DR. WILLIAM S. RANDOLPH
3 WEST 3RD STREET
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MT. VERNON 8-3312

March 19, 1943.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
217 W. 125th St.
New York City.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I read with very much interest the enclosed clipping from one of our papers. Many of us here are desirous of participating in such a movement. We have here in Mt. Vernon and Westchester County an organization which happens to be labeled Republican, but would be glad, I am shre, to engage in a non-partisan effort such as you advocate.

Anyone who has had much experience in organization work must know that you have had a great deal of experiences that might discourage you. However, many of us who have been silent are hopeful of the leadership you offer and desirous of helping if we are only shown the way.

Please let me know if we can be of help to you. And sometime when you can, I should like very much to be honored with a bit of your time for discussion.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm S. Randolph
Wm. S. Randolph, ~~MD~~.

MOWM
I.B.O.
WAAT

March 31, 1943

Dr. William S. Randolph
3 South 3rd Street
Mt. Vernon, New York

Dear Dr. Randolph,

Permit me to thank you for your letter of March 19th concerning my proposal for the creation of a powerful non-partisan political block to help fight the battle of the Negroes. I am glad to know of your interest and your suggestions. We are going to take action on it at our "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference which will meet in Chicago, June 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4.

I hope you may be able to be there. We would like to have some delegates from Mt. Vernon at this conference. Some of our officials will be glad to hold a meeting in Mt. Vernon if you can arrange one.

Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin is our Regional Director of the Eastern Zone, and Miss E. Pauline Myers is our National Executive Secretary. I hope to keep in touch with you.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

MOWM.
Org. Com.

February 16, 1943

Miss Dollie Day
607 Woodland Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Dollie,

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory. I asked this lady to get in touch with you since you wanted your girls group to start a March On Washington Movement in Toledo.

I am sending you herewith a half a dozen copies of the Proceedings of the March On Washington Policy Conference. I want you to get together and start a unit of the March On Washington Movement, and when I am in that section again, I will let you know and arrange to come over and speak to it.

Just call a meeting and elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and set up the following committees:

(1) Public utilities and labor discrimination. This committee is to get Negroes on the service cars, electric and telephone companies.

(2) Finance. To help raise funds for delegates to go to the conference in Chicago and carry out the program of the local unit.

(3) Organization. For the purpose of getting all the Negroes in Toledo into the movement at 10¢ joining fee.

Of course you know we don't take in any white people. This is an all-Negro movement and we don't accept any money from white people.

5

Miss Delia Ray
Toledo, Ohio

February 16, 1948

Kindly remember me to your sister. I hope you are well.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:es

[redacted]

Aug.27,1943.

March on Washington Movement,
℅ Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,

217 West 125th Street,
New York,N.Y:

Dear Mr. Randolph:

It is my unpleasant duty to write you this letter, for in the past all of our business transactions have been of such a nature that there has been no necessity for such action.But at the present writing, I must call certain facts to your attention,

According to my records, the balance on the above account for printing done for your recent campaign,and the journal amounts to $955.93. When I spoke to you last month you assured me that I would receive a substantial payment by the first of August.Here it is the end of August and to date nothing has been forthcoming by way of a payment, either in full or part.I worked on the strength of your promise, and made certain promises, which I have not been able to keep because of the failure on your part to keep yours. I know you realize that in business one must retain good credit in order to remain a desirable account. Won't you please cooperate with me, by sending in,or I will call for a check on the above indebtedness.I have carried the account along to the limit of my ability but now I really need your help.

Anticipating a call from you by the early part of next week,I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ira Rosenberg

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135th Street Branch
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 West 136th Street

New York, New York
June 17, 1945

Dear Randolph:

I am glad to learn that you will participate in the panel discussion, "The Negro in Peace and Post-War Planning: Africa, Caribbean and The United States." As you know, Williams, Wirth, Herskovits and myself will be the other participants. Each man will have fifteen minutes

In order for the meeting to adhere to some kind of plan and not wander over the whole landscape, we shall need to remember that this meeting is not to be a general discussion of peace and post-war plans. Naturally, we shall have to refer to these general plans, but our definite focus is upon the Negro angle.

As things look now, I will talk about Africa, Williams will talk about the Caribbean, Herskovits will talk about Africa and the Caribbean and you and Wirth will talk about the United States.

In order to pull things together, I am asking each of the fellows on the panel to send an outline of his remarks to all of the other fellows. This will enable each man to give some thought to a criticism of the proposals of the others and to see how his scheme fits into the whole picture. Accordingly, I am enclosing the addresses of the other fellows so that you might send to each, at the earliest moment, an outline of or copy of your statement.

I am enclosing an outline of the points I intend to make in talking about Africa.

See you in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
L. D. Reddick
CURATOR

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Brother of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

LDR:rrt
Encl. 2

MOW M
want

July 12, 1943

Mr. L. D. Reddick, Curator
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Reddick:

Just a word to express from the bottom of the hearts of the members and officials of the March On Washington Movement their appreciation for the fine and constructive contribution you made to the regional success of the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference sponsored by the March On Washington Movement in Chicago June 30th to July 4th.

I hope to have a chat with you in the near future about our future plans concerning popularizing the slogan A Free Africa and our proposed conference on this question.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HA

ADDRESSES OF PANEL PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dr. Eric Williams
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Louis Wirth
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
Chicggo, Illinois

AFRICA: TEST OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

(Outline of remarks of L. D. Reddick for Panel Discussion, Chicago, Jul. 2)

Introduction

Since the enemy has been cleared out of Africa, the United Nations have the chance to put the Atlantic Charter into practice. This should furnish a preview of the kind of peace and post-war planning we shall expect elsewhere.

I Different interpretations of the Atlantic Charter as applied to Africa: Roosevelt, Churchill, Taft, Willkie, Sumner Welles, Negro organizations, African leaders, etc.

II Current peace plans for Africa and their inadequacies.

III Seven points for Africa:

1 - In all declarations of war and peace aims by the United Nations, the interests and welfare of the African people must be considered on the same level as are the interests and welfare of the people of Europe, the Americas and Asia.

2 - The African people should be armed and permitted, if they so desire, full participation in the fight against fascism.

3 - Any conferences or commissions which are set up to consider the problems of peace or post-war planning in Africa should include representatives of the native African people; if American citizens are to be members on any of these commissions, American Negroes should be included.

4 - There should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperialist power to another. Thus, a shattered Italian empire in Africa should not be returned to Italy or some other European power; rather, it should be released to the inhabitants of those territories themselves. This principle would also raise the question as to whether the French and Belgian colonies in Africa have not been forfeited to the inhabitants of those territories, for France and Belgium no longer exist as nations. Too, this means that the African protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland should not be annexed by the Union of South Africa.

5 - The United Nations (or the equivalent world organization) should investigate fascism in South Africa. The treatment of the native Bantu in the Union of South Africa is similar to Hitler's treatment of the people of Central Europe.

6 - Labor standards such as those of the International Labor Office should be maintained, with minimum guarantees for all African workers and the abolition of the color bar.

7 - Real representation and suffrage rights of the native African people in local, regional and continental government. The continent falls into six major regions which geographically, economically and culturally represent units for political organization. These six regions would make up the council of Africa which federated with the council of Europe, the council of Asia and the council of the Americas would constitute the world organization.

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March on ashington Movement

Chicago, Illinois, June 30, 1943

1943

File

Br OWM

WAAT Conference

WORLD ASPECT OF THE NEGRO STRUGGLE

By L. D. Reddick,
Curator of the Schomburg Collection of
Negro Literature of the New York Public
Library; Lecturer, Department of History
College of the City of New York.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is difficult for me to return to the city of Chicago and to make a speech here and not begin that speech with reminiscences. I say that it is difficult, for I have lived here for several years and attended the University. To visit, once again, as I did this morning, the midway and the parks, to pass up and down the streets and to look for familiar places of reading, conversation and amusement cannot but bring back memories of pleasant times and pleasant faces.

The temptation to talk about these things and the noticeable changes is a great temptation, which I must resist. I must resist it, for my own criticism of the great meeting held in New York a year ago, the great meeting held in New York this year and the two great meetings in Detroit a few weeks ago is a criticism which I trust will not be needed when we have concluded these sessions here in Chicago. This complaint, which I believe is justified, is, first, that all of these meetings wasted too much time in random talk. Secondly, out of them did not emerge concrete programs of action. It is easy enough to say that lynching is awful; that jim-crow is awful and to rehearse the other social evils. Everybody knows this. But what we need to supply is a plan of action that will wipe out these barriers to full equality and democracy.

It is for this reason, my friends, that I shall deny myself the pleasure of talking about the good old days in Chicago. I shall save my reminiscences for private conversation and will now go immediately into a description of the world aspects of the Negro struggle.

It is hardly necessary for me to say to an audience of this sort that we should concern ourselves with what happens to our fellowmen in Africa and in other parts of the world. We understand that. We understand very well that some of those who make up this American nation came from Western Europe, others from West Africa. Ties of kinship and brotherhood bind us to the Old World. What has become American culture is composed of the Afro-European-American elements which have been fused and recreated in this New World environment.

What is more, as a nation, we have discovered that we cannot secede from world society. We are unavoidably a member of the family of nations. If it is true, therefore, that we are concerned--outraged and involved--when Hitler strikes down some defenseless Pole or Frenchman or Jew, shall we not be equally concerned--outraged and involved--when those Hitlers in South Africa strike down our brothers there?

Moreover, those of us who are interested in the sturggle of the Negro for democracy within the United States realize now as never before that we are all in the same boat and together we will sink or reach the shore. Thus, what happens to the Negro in Africa or the West Indies affects the Negro in the United States. Likewise what happens in this country affects the Negro struggle the world over. The Negro haters of Southern Rhodesia learn from the Negro haters of Alabama. Bilbo of Mississippi and Pirow of South Africa are comrades in evil. On the other hand, Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia are all symbols of the world movement for human freedom.

Our task, therefore, is clear. We need to know, first, how black folk are faring the world over--in Africa, the West Indies as in the United States. Secondly, we need to survey their mass movements and leadership. Finally, we shall need to see how these particular struggles may be linked up with ours, ours with theirs and how all of these may be linked up with those great and powerful forces which are now reforging new patterns of life for men everywhere. We expect to accomplish a part of this task tonight; the rest in the meeting for Friday afternoon.

Let us first take a quick look at the condition and prospect of the people of the continent of Africa.

On May 19th when the British Prime Minister spoke before the joint session of the United States Congress, he rejoiced at the great news that Africa had been freed of the Axis forces. As Mr. Churchill put it, "All of the vast territories from Cairo to Casablanca, from Aden to Dakar are under British, American or French control." This was indeed great news, a great victory, but does it mean that Africa is free? Far from it. It means that the native African people are freed of the Italians and Germans; all that they have to worry about now are the British, the French, the Belgians, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the South Africans--an, we add one more, the American forces there.

Africa is now free. Africa is a Balkanized continent. Of the tremendous expanse of twelve million square miles from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, from Dakar to the great island of Madagascar, the British own one quarter, the French own another quarter and other European powers have their share. All that is left to the African people are a half dozen protectorates, Ethopia and the tiny republic of Liberia--even these, we know, are not themselves completely free. At least 150 million of our people live under the

shadow

shadow of outside oppression. Misery and slavery in all their hideous forms are the common lot of the common man in Africa. Forced labor, child labor, pll tax, disfranchisement, color bars, rape, flogging, suppression of free speech and assembly and all manner of preventable poverty and disease--these are features of the life of the people today.

Let us examine the record a little more closely. Spain and Portugal have African colonies, which they will not surrender, though these two nations are themselves too poor to develop these possessions Mozambique and Angola, the largest of these colonies, are little more than reservoirs where the labor of the native people is sold to the Union of South Africa. In recent times Spanish Morocco has supplied Spain with contingents of Moors who served to help Franco break the back of the Loyalist fight for a democratic Spain. It was a tragic mistake of the progressive movement that so little was done to win the Moors to the side of democracy in the Spanish struggle.

The Belgian Congo is a colony which fills the rich tropical basin of a great river. It is true that in this colony the 14,000,000 native African subjects are well fed. They are healthy and do all of the work, skilled and unskilled, produce the wealth and make up the fighting forces--but for whom? Surely not for themselves; for Belgium! And what is Belgium? We know that Belgium as a nation no longer exists. It has been erased from the map of Europe by the Nazis. How, then can a non-existent nation have a colonial empire? Actually, all that is left of Belgium is a little remnant called the Belgian government-in-exile. The United Nations are, therefore, in the position of buttressing and supporting a colonial empire that would of its own weight collapse. Why shouldn't the people of the Congo run their country for themselves?

Something similar is true of the French Empire. Unhappily, France, too, as a nation has been conquered by the Nazis. At the moment France fell the colonial empire should have been adjudged free. All of those vast lands of the Sahara and Tunis, Algeria, Senegal, and Madagascar--all of these areas of 4,000,000 square miles and 65,000,000 people should have entered the realm of freedom. Did we encourage them to join us as free and independent peoples? We did not. We say that we fight for freedom. It would appear from our record in Africa that we are fighting for the freedom of some people.

It can be said for the French that in their colonial empire, though they have exploited the human and natural resources with a single eye to gain, and their own national security, that they have not insulted their colonials and made them feel inferior as have some of the others. Fraternity here has been something real--at least for the soldiers and the elite of the colonies. Black men have risen high as individuals but the mass of the people here as elseqhere have been neglected and despoiled. This has been a more deliberate policy since 1923.

One of the strong anti-Fascist figures to rise during this war has been M. Felix Eboue, the black governor-general of French Equatorial Africa. Without Eboue General DeGualle would not have had a base on which to make his stand. And yet, a few days ago wh DeGualle and Giraud, supported, of course, by the Americans and the British organized the French Council of Liberation, which will govern what is still called the French Empire until the war is ended, Eboue was ignored.

When we turn to the British holdings in Africa we see contrasts and contradictions. His Imperial Majesty has always proclaimed the "paramountcy" of the native interest. But in British East [illegible] from the Zambesi up through the Rhodesias, Kenya and Uganda to the very borders of Ethiopia, the white settlers have taken the best lands away from the native people. Moreover, in order to consolidate these gains and to establish complete "white supremacy," these settlers now wish to unite themselves into an East African Dominion which will have free rein to do its will without interference from the imperial authority in London.

In British West Africa the story is quite different. This time Mother Nature has joined with the Africans to keep the intruder from remaining. There are not those cool highlands which are in East Africa. In addition to the heat, the native people have another unsung ally. This is the mosquito. Perhaps when the true history of West Africa is written, the mosquito will be given his share of the credit for securing the land against the settlement of the European invader. To be sure the European is here to govern and to trade but in many places he is outnumbered 5,000 to one. The native people still own their land and have maintained and improved many of their native institutions. They are permitted to serve in a small way on the legislative councils and other governmental bodies throughout Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. But the people want the right to grow their own products, to satisfy their needs, to establish industry, to organize freely labor and political unions. They are restive under the British yoke and are now agitating for dominion status or independence.

When we come to the valley of the Nile, here we find Egypt supposedly an independent nation of 16,000,000 people. Add to these 16,000,000, the 6,000,000 inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and you have this whole Nile valley from Lake Victoria to Suez firmly in the grip of the British.

Nearby on the Eastern watershed of the continent lies Ethiopia and on the Western edge of the continent just above the gulf of Guinea lies Liberia. These are nominally independent kingdoms.

The unhappy fate of the Ethiopian people is well known to us all. In a sense the present world conflict dates back to the invasion of this ancient kingdom by the treacherous Mussolini. You remember when Haile Selassie stood before the League of Nations and called upon all free men to help save his land. At that time he told them that the fires lighted in Addis Abbaba would some day burn in Paris, London and all over the world. The nations would not listen. They would not heed his cry for assistance. But his prediction came true and today the blood of millions of men water the sands of the battlefields of the earth because injustice and aggression were not stopped when they first began their devastating rampage.

Today Emperor Selassie sits upon his imperial throne, monarch of the first country to be liberated from the Axis yoke. This is indeed a great triumph, but is Ethiopia yet completely free ? At first the British established so much control over this kingdom that some of us wondered whether or not this was just one more instance of a change of masters. But the agreements of January 1942 and of this year caused us to have some hope that independence in fact may be, will be and ought to be coming soon. We say, if eventually, why not now ?

In New York City a few days ago, the Ethiopian representatives at the food conference recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia, told a large audience that today Ethiopia needs our aid more than ever in rebuilding the country, for the most brutal act of the Italian invader during his conquest was to deliberately massacre the leaders of the Ethiopian nation.

Then, there is Liberia. The recent visit of the President and President-Elect of this republic to the United States has been a triumphal march. The honors bestowed upon these heads of the only Negro Republic upon the African continent demonstrate the high regard in which the Negro people and their friends in this country hold this symbol of self-rule.

However, all is not well in these two black kingdoms of Ethiopia and Liberia. Many reforms are needed--and soon. We should never allow ourselves to be forced into the position of condoning exploitation and injustice simply because the exploiter happens to have a dark skin or kinky hair. Nevertheless we are not going to allow some outside corporation or government with their greedy eyes on the rich natural resources, cheap labor or strategic advantages of these territories to shed crocodile tears over the poor Liberian people or the poor Ethiopian people and thus move in to take control. The independence of these nations must be maintained--completely! and at the same time these countries must modernize and liberalize their regimes.

The worst place in Africa is the Union of South Africa. The horrors of this inferno stand next to the Nazi concentration camps. Here this virtually independent nation, situated in one of the most desirable parts of the continent, has as its official policy "white domination." These two million whites, with guns, hold in virtual slavery, 6½ million of the native African people, who do not have guns. The skilled jobs and high wages are for whites only. Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly are for whites only. Higher education and enjoyment of cultural opportunities--for whites only. I have described this situation in detail elsewhere but let me say here and now that if we can speak of France as being enslaved by the Nazi, surely, then, we must speak of the native Bantu people of South Africa as being enslaved by the Boer Fascists of South Africa. As a native leader, S. T. Plaatje, has said

> We have built the beautiful railroads and magnificent cities and towns of the subcontinent; in return for a scant allowance, and at a frightful loss of life, we have during the past quarter century produced for our masters more gold and diamonds than the rest of the world. We have paid all of the direct and indirect taxes, both fair and unfair, to the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Authorities, in addition to which we have given our sons and daughters in service to the most thankless taskmasters that ever controlled forced labor.

As Selwyn James, author of *South of the Congo* has said, "Hitler himself could not do a worse job."

Thus, my friends, if it is a crime against mankind when Hitler tramps upon the bodies and hearts of the people of Europe, then is it not as much a crime when Oswald Pirow, Francis Malan and the late but lamented General Hertzog tramp upon and crush the hearts and bodies of the native people in the land of their fathers? Injustice is injustice, fascism against Pole or Jew or Negro is fascism. Accordingly, we call upon the United Nations, which are banded together to crush fascism, to see to it that fascism against the native people of South Africa is wiped out.

In a brief way this gives us a glimpse--all too fleeting--of the condition of one tenth of the human race who live in the second largest of the continents. It is not a pretty picture, but there is even in this darkness a great hope. The United Nations have won the "Battle of Africa." Hitler's and Musselini's battalions of North Africa have ~~had~~ been captured or driven into the sea. At this moment virtually the whole continent is in the hands of the United Nations. This is a rare opportunity.

We have heard a great deal of talk about the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, now is our chance to apply these great principles. Implement the Atlantic Charter. This will prove to the submerged masses of the world that our words are not lies. This will be an example for all eyes to see, the stage for a preview of the kind of peace the whole world may expect from the final victory. This would be the best kind of propaganda--propaganda of the deed. Such a demonstration would convince the multitudes everywhere, and they need to be convinced that we intend to build a decent, durable peace for all men irrespective of creed, color or location.

To be sure, there will be some difficulty. This should not surprise us. There are some who would deny that the Atlantic Charter was ever meant to apply to Africa. Mr. Churchill is such a man. Further, he asserts that he did not become Prime Minister to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire, that Britain intends to hold her own. Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary, has said that to talk of giving immediate independence to some of the colonies is like "giving a child of ten a latchkey, bank account and shot gun."

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio says that "I do not believe that we went to war to establish the four freedoms or any other freedoms [illegible] throughout the world, and I do not believe we went to war for all of the purposes stated in the Atlantic Charter."

Happily these reactionary voices against human freedom are not the only voices [illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LEGIBILITY IS DIFFICULT IN THE ORIGINAL

in this country or abroad. President Roosevelt has repeatedly made it plain that "the Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic but to the whole world." The British Labor Party, which held its convention a few weeks ago, has declared thatcolonial imperialism must be ended and has further contradicted Mr. Churchill by issuing a charter for the colonies. Mr. Wendell Willkie, the author of the best seller, has spread the gospel of one victory, one peace and one world. Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, who hasmade several of the great speeches of the war, has declared that "our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism has ended."

Thus, my friends, we have heard what Roosevelt says, what Churchill says, what the British Labor Party says, what Sumner Welles says, what Wendell Willkie says, all well and good but the important point now is what do we say?

Ours is the responsibility for bringing forward a constructive program. For too long we have been content to loiter on the sidelines, waiting, hoping, listening for others to say something about our own problems andthen "fussing," objecting andbemoaning because somebody's statement didnot measure up to our expectations. This is wrong. We must state our own case. Then after we have formulated the program our allies will join with us in mobilizing the program our allies will join with us in mobilizing the progressive forces of mankind behind the drive for freedom and justice.

We present a seven point program in the interest of the People of Africa:

1 - In all declarations of war and peace aims by the United Nations the interests and welfare of the African people must be considered on the same level as are the interests and welfare of the people of Europe, the Americas and Asia.

2.- The African people should be armed and permitted, if they so desire, full participation in the fight against fascism.

3 - Any conferences or commissions which are set up to consider the problems of peace or post-war planning in Africa should include representatives of the native African people; if American citizens are to be members on any of these commissions, American Negroes should be included.

4 - There should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperialist power to another. Thus, a shattered Italy or some other European power; rather it should be released to the inhabitants of those territories themselves. We are informed by the New York Times of May 6 that the Italian jacksl, Mussolini, looks to return to his African colonial empire. There are those who wish to appease Italy and persuade her to desert Hitler and drop out of the war. As the bait, these appeasers would return the former colonies to Italy. We must see to it that this 'sell out' of the African people who live in their territories does not occur.

5 - The United Nations (or the equivalent world organization) should investigate Fascism in Sourth Africa. The treatment of the native Bantu in the Union of South Africa is similar to Hitler's treatment of the people of Central Europe.

6 - Labor standards such as those of the International Labor Office should be maintained, with minimum guarantee for all African workers and the abolition of the color bar.

7 - Real representation and suffmage rights of the native African people in local, regional and continental government. The continent falls into six major regions which geographically, economically and culturally represent unit s for political organization. These six regions would make up the council of Africa which federated with the council of Europo the council of Asia and the council of the Americas would constitute the world organization.

These same principles apply to the Caribbean area where in 90.000 square miles of islands from Bermuda to the Guianas and from the Virgin Islands into the Gulf of Mexico 13,000 000 of our people live. As you know, this is another wide area of preventable poverty and suffering which are so geat that a Royal Commission felt that conditions were so awful that it dared not publish its findings, lest the enemy make progpganda from them. We all familiar with the reports of starvation in Porto Rico, riots in Jamaica, importation of labor from the Bahamas, low wages, ill health, malnutrition and all the other evidences of the wastage of life and the frustration of happiness.

It is true that the British colonial development and the welfare act in 1940 promised a slightly better day to the British colonies here as elsewhere and it is also true and of great importance that a constitution with manhood suffrage has been granted to the people of Jamaica. But is this enough? We say that first the people of these lands and the neighboring adjacent Guianas should be permitted to determine their own destiny--self-determination for the West Indies, as for all men everywhere. Secondly, there is dire need of some sort of economic federation so that wise planning for the whole area may be intituted. Thirdly, there is an equal necessity for some sort of political federation in order to wipe out the senseless barriers to and burden of the government administration. As in Africa, minimum standards of labor, health, education and the other social services should be guaranteed.

One more point before I conclude: whenever the Negro people bring forward a concrete program based upon their own interests and welfare and infused with a passionate spirit of courage, there are those who begin to ask the question as to whether we shall continue in the general fight against Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords. Our answer to these fearful souls whose very doubts and suspicions cause them to fall into the trap of the enemy is this: "Be not afraid, be of good cheer, have faith. We shall persist to the bitter end." There should not be the slightest doubt of the determination of the Negro people to crush the evil men of fascist tyranny. If there were not general war in the world today, we would still have our own reasons for wanting to wipe these monsters from the face of the earth. Was it not Herr Hitler who proclaimed the doctrine of the master race, which we abhor? Proclaimed that Negroes were subhuman? Was it not Mussolini who ravished Ethiopia and deliberately massacred her best minds? Were it not the arrogant Japanese war lords who, looking upon the American Negro with contempt, said, "No flag, no country, no army, no navy, no consequence"?

Surely we shall have no traffic with such men.

But mark my word, we do not intend to stop the fight for liberty the moment Hitler, Mussolini and the far Eastern war lords have been liquidated. Their destruction is but one mile-post on our road to freedom-we intend to travel this road until we reach our goal.

Great and powerful forces are on the march all over the world today. The people of Africa, the West Indies like the people of Asia, Europe, North and

South America are determined to enter into their inheritance. We are not alone. We are linked, arm in arm, with common men everywhere who seek a common destiny. With a concrete program for achieving those ends we face the present and the future with that intelligence and courage which can not be denied victory.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350

440

March 27, 1943

Mr. J. A. Rogers
37 Morningside Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

Since Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, cancelled the railroad hearings, FEPC has done nothing and is now facing a crisis.

Realizing that time is important for the salvation of FEPC, the enclosed telegram was sent to the President and the signers of this telegram in conference in the YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, New York City, Monday, March 22, 1943, agreed that unless some action is taken in the next week or ten days designed to advance the well-being of the Negro and make FEPC increasingly effective, Negro leaders will picket the War Manpower Commission. This will not be a picket line of the masses, but of the leaders for the purpose of focusing national attention on this question of the future of FEPC.

In order to make the picket line a memorable and historic protest against the emasculation and destruction of FEPC, I am calling upon you to let me know if you will join with the signers of the enclosed telegram on this picket line at a date of which you will be informed.

May I request you to reply at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:es

Will be glad to attend providing date do not conflict with my Federal Jury Duty. Please send ~~me~~ reminder.

J. A. Rogers.

to w[illegible]
natl. Prog.

April 8, 1943

Mr. John A. Rogers
37 Morningside Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Thanks a lot for your note expressing your interest and cooperation in the fight to save F. E. P. C. and to picket if necessary. Will keep you advised of developments.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hs

August [illegible], 1943

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Just a word in these days of crisis and of storm and stress to express my deep appreciation for the great service you are rendering in your own way to the cause of democracy in general, and justice for the Negro people in particular. I need not tell you that there is a deep affection among the Negro people for you, because of your forthright and sincere advocacy in human justice.

Because of your attitude for equality and freedom for all people you are the subject of severe criticism among certain sources, but this has been so with the pioneers of human liberty.

I just wanted to send you this note, and I do not expect an answer.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

MOWM
General Corr.

October 22, 1943

Mr. Bayard Rustin
Friends Center
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Bayard:

Thanks a lot for your letter of October 18 concerning the local chapter of the March On Washington Movement establishing a workshop from which you could engage in direct action in the local areas of segregation and discrimination. I agree with your strategy fully, however, we do not have a chapter in San Francisco or Oakland. May I hope while you are there, that you may find it convenient to help to establish a chapter for us?

I note the letter from Mr. Phillips of the Afro-American on carrying on the campaign of non-violence, goodwill, direct action in Baltimore. I think this is encouraging. We need to get busy on this.

Keep at the good work.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BB

AP:CR
220/10

Friends Center
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California
October 18, 1943

Philip Randolph
March on Washington Movement
Hotel Theresa, 100 25th Street and 7th Avenue
New York City

Dear Philip Randolph:

I believe that the enclosed letter is self-explanatory. However, I should like to suggest that if you see fit I would approach the local chapter of the March on Washington chapter and ask them to take the responsibility for setting up the workshop which would be the campaign to which he refers. What we actually would make the workshop is this: A center for setting forth the basis of non-violence, but it would be primarily a workshop from which we went to engage in direct action in the local areas of segregation and discrimination, largely in employment, housing, theatres, restaurants. I have discovered from my work in San Francisco that the action-study program is by far the better formula.

If you have any suggestions or comments, I hope you will send them to me here.

Sincerely yours,

Bayard Rustin

Bayard Rustin

COPY

The Afro-American Newspapers
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

October 8, 1943

Mr. Bayard Reston
2929 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Reston;

Ever since I heard you talk at the March on Washington meeting in Chicago, I have been thinking that what Baltimore needs is a non-violent, direct action campaign about which you spoke.

I am wondering whether or not it is possible for you to lay the groundwork for such a campaign in Baltimore through representatives of the March on Washington chapter here. Please let me know your ideas on this and what steps should be taken to get such a drive under way.

Very truly yours,

(signed) B. M. Phillips
City Editor

bmp/amj

MOWM
Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1943

Mrs. Susie Rundle and Mrs. A. Hubbard
1105 G. Street, S. W. #3
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friends and Sisters,

Permit me to thank you for your letter of September 18 concerning the local March On Washington Movement of D. C. I appreciate the great interest you both have in the March, and the fine work you have done to help build it up. I want to assure you that I feel that if we get a few more members like Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Rundle, the March will become a mighty force in the fight of the Negro people for their liberation.

Now, in the interest of working out plans for the membership campaign and carry this campaign on to a successful conclusion, I hope that you both will work with Miss Pauline Myers and Brother Dodson since I am sure that all of the questions that trouble the Movement will finally be straightened out.

May I say that the local March On Washington Movement will be required to hold an election following the drive for membership there. The members may choose the officials they wish to carry on the Movement, but we need members before we can hold an election.

I am confident that the drive in Washington will be a success. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ED

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
HARLEM BRANCH
179 WEST 137TH STREET
AUDUBON 3-1000

CECELIA CABANISS SAUNDERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVES
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ANNA G. CARROLL, *Program—Adults*
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GERALDINE GARRETT, *Program—Juniors*
LOUISE B. LAWRENCE, *Office*
INEZ R. PATTERSON, *Program—Health Education*
ROSALIND L. PUTNAM, *Camp and Contact Director*
MABELLE W. WILLIAMS, *Residence Director*

March 29, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I am in hearty accord with the point of view expressed in the telegram which was sent to the President in re FEPC and I would like to register my personal protest in the way suggested, but Mr. Saunders is too ill for me to be away from home for more than a few hours at a time. Twice within the past few weeks I have had to rush him to the hospital in diabetic coma and, therefore, for the most part I am unfortunately "hors de combat".

I hope at some other time I may be able to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
Executive Secretary

CCS
fwm

MOWM
natl Prog.

April 7, 1943

Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
Executive Secretary, YWCA
179 West 137 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Saunders:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of March 29th advising me of the illness of Mr. Saunders and your inability to be away from him. I am awfully sorry to hear of his illness and can understand how you are confined. I hope he improves rapidly and recovers his health.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

MOWM
NY-SC

January 4, 1943

Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Ervin:

Enclosed please find copies of Mr. Randolph's Cleveland speech which you requested.

Unfortunately, there were no copies of the press release that you desired. However, if you will let me know, I will run off a few more copies as we still have the stencil.

Very truly yours,

Eugene Smith

MOWM
NY-S.C.

January 13, 1943

Mr. Eardlie Johns
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johns:

Enclosed please find the press releases which you wanted. I am sorry that I have not been able to forward them to you sooner. However, the advantage is that you are getting the very last releases also.

Find enclosed also a letter.

Very truly yours,

Eugenie Settles, Secretary
Office of Mr. Randolph

MOWM
Chic SC

March 29, 1943

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman
Chicago Division
March On Washington Movement
4804 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Mr. Randolph is very anxious to have the enclosed envelope and its contents forwarded to Bishop Wells of Chicago. Unfortunately, the name of his organization and his address is not available to us.

I wonder if you would mind placing the proper name and address upon the enclosed envelope and mailing it to Bishop Wells?

We would be ever so grateful for this assistance.

Very truly yours,

Eugenie Settles, Secretary
Mar

En/1

March 17, 1943

Mr. Frank C. Shearer, President,
The Vanguard League,
222 North Twentieth Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:gs
Enclosures.

MOWM
To Be Org
WAAT

March 12, 1943

Mr. J. B. Simmons, Jr.,
Director, Mass Movement League,
946 Woodland Avenue,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Simmons:

I am glad to get your letter of February 22nd and appreciate your expression of interest and cooperation.

I hope your Movement will send delegates to the "We Are Americans, Too" Congress the March On Washington Movement will hold in Chicago the last of May.

I cannot now indicate when I can speak for you because the YMCA has requested me to speak for it sometime in April.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:ga

MOWM
To Be Org
WAAJ.

March 30, 1943

Mr. J. B. Simmons, Jr.
Mass Movement League
4571½ Avondale
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother;

The March On Washington Movement plans to hold a great "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress in Chicago the first part of July, and we want your league to be represented so that we can tell America in no uncertain terms of our determination to fight until we are free.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:se

MOWM
Denver

January 25, 1943

Mr. Berry J. Slater, President
March On Washington Unit--Denver, Col.

Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Slater;

Pardon my delay in getting a letter to you by the 20th. It was due to my absence from the city. I want to congratulate you and the [illegible] of Denver upon getting the unit of the March started and I want to suggest the following for a program for the Negro people of Denver;

1. Create a Committee on Public Utilities. Place on Committee heads of every Negro organization in Denver. Have this Committee write letters for conferences with all public utilities including surface companies, bus companies, gas, electric, telephone companies. Have the Committee call for employment of men and women.

2. Get sympathetic leading whites of Denver to write letters to Public Utilities urging them to employ Negroes.

3. In conferences with the heads of Public Utilities tell them that Negroes are employed by Public Utilities in New York as motormen, brakemen on the Independent subway and bus lines, also in Cleveland and Detroit and that a fight is being made to get them in Public Utilities everywhere.

    a. Organization Committee
    b. Mass Action Committee ... This Committee should start a campaign to get the Negroes of Denver in the March Movement. The work should be carried out by Block Captain System.

    Mass Action--This Committee should plan pickets and marches when necessary.

    c. Executive Committee--should be elected of nine to thirteen or fifteen according as the local may see fit. It should meet twice a month and [illegible]

    d. Finance Committee--This Committee should plan [illegible] ways of raising funds to cover the expenses of the Movement.

Paying expenses for mass meetings and banners for picketing and raise money to send delegates to the May Conference in Chicago the latter part of May is where the Finance Committee plays an important part.

e. Entertainment Committee can plan to have affairs which will create a greater spirit of cooperation among the members.

f. Education Committee--This Committee is primarily to create leadership material. Classes should be held on struggles of people for Negro rights including labor and all minority groups. Some prominent professor from the University of Denver should be invited to address the Committee. This Committee can also start a forum to discuss current issues affecting the Negro..

The main job now before the March On Washington unit is to plan to send delegates to the May Conference (Our National Negro Conference) and to put down discriminations in Public Utilities.

Fraternally yours

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ef

MOWM
Denver
S.C.

February 5, 1943

Mr. B. J. Slater, President,
Denver Division,
March On Washington Unit,
4031 South Elati Street,
Englewood, Colorado.

Dear Brother Slater:

The following committees should be set up:

1. Organization Committee: This committee should plan to contact Negroes throughout Denver to get them to join the March On Washington Movement. They plan to organize on a block system basis when possible.

2. Executive Committee: Composed of 9, 13, or 15 members which should meet every two weeks to discuss and plan programs for the local unit. This committee should be elected.

3. Finance Committee: This committee should plan raising of funds to promote the program of the unit. Various affairs may be given or planned by this committee and various individuals may be solicited for funds.

4. Entertainment Committee: This committee can give certain affairs to raise funds.

5. Mass Action Committee: This committee should plan parades, marches, and picketing when necessary to secure results and the enforcement of the program.

6. Job Discrimination Committee. This committee should form a large city-wide committee of the heads of all the organizations in Denver to put weight on the public utilities in the interest of getting Negroes on the surface car lines as motormen and conductors and the bus lines and in the electric, gas, and telephone companies. This is a big assignment but it is worth all of the force that you can put behind it.

7. Committee on Education: This committee should plan to hold small forums when possible and also work toward the end of getting a Negro on the Board of Education in Denver.

You will also hear from Miss Pauline Myers who is the National Executive Secretary who will keep you advised from time to time of program directives.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
International President.

APR:gm

4031 So. Elati St.
Englewood, Colo.
Feb. 1st 1942

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Int'l President, B. of S.C.P.
217 W. 125th. St.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I've been waiting to hear from you, relative to the "March on Washington movement;" I received quite some literature from bro. McLaurin but no instructions as to their distribution.

I want to know how many and what Committees to appoint and their specific duty; the literature I received concerns the national convention held in Detroit.

But no instructions as to whether the locals should be set up precisely the same, I would like very much to get that information so I can get started, Denver seems ready.

Will you please not forget about the idea of B. Hood men wearing your picture on their white coats while on duty? we had 107 people to join when you were here, they joined that night.

Now please send me the information I want, explain about the "block captains etc their duties, how often to hold meetings, and have reports questions may be asked, and I want to Know, I am sending you greetings for Rev. Liggins

fraternally yours
B. J. Slater

The Portland Rose
A TRIUMPH IN TRAIN COMFORT

Chicago and North Western Ry. · Union Pacific Railroad

MOWM
Denver

July 8, 1943

Mr. R. J. Slater, President
Denver Unit March On Washington
4031 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

It was a great pleasure to see you at the Conference of the March On Washington Movement. The Denver Unit was ably represented by you and your co-workers Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Payne.

Keep up the good work.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:bh

4031 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

June 19, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
National Director March On Washington Movement
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am very sorry that I must return this letter to you without any subscription, but the Denver Unit is not sufficiently organized to take any part in this whatsoever.

At the time we received this communication, we were trying to raise money to be represented at the Conference, and having so few people who are willing to work and having so much to do, those who are working feel that they cannot take on the responsibility of getting advertisements for the Souvenir Journal.

The majority of the leading Negroes who are in position to subscribe to this Souvenir Journal are those who have refused to be identified with this Movement. There seems to be a position of "watchful waiting", or a position of "hands off" on the March On Washington Movement.

I am looking forward with great expectation of seeing you at the Conference. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely and Fraternally,

B. J. Slater (f)

B. J. Slater, President
Denver Unit March on Washington
Movement

BJS:F
Encl. 1

4245- So. Park
Chicago, Ill.
July 11th. 1943

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Intl. President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217- W. 125th. St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I was not able to contact Miss Myers, because Mrs. Freeman was not at the hotel when Miss Myers got there, and Mrs. Freeman was to call me, which she did, about 9 30 P.m. O.clock Stating that she would give Miss Myers.

This will enable me to speak at all the churches, mass meetings etc, giving the people some understanding about the movement, which they're calling loudly, for.

I cannot carry on effectively without this information, I know some explination is expected of me, when I return; And if the movement will be a success in Denver, with all the draw backs that confronts it in Denver. Something is just got to be done, that is why it was so important that I see you because, its only a few, very few in Denver who are willing to work

My phone number, and have her to call me, so we could arrange a meeting for Tuesday, I waited at the Hotel all-day, hearing nothing, I decided to contact her by going to the office, but I found that she had left Chicago on Tuesday.

Mr. Randolph, what I want, is a clean-cut defination of the movement; and the explination of the movement in action, that is, non-violence good Will Direction action, the five point program.

I will not be able to Stay here until you return. the Denver Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has wired me to come home, nothing serious.

They think it would be cheaper to send me back, for the conference, than to Keep me here for it.

So, I'll be back, and in the mean-time, please *see* to it *personally*, that I get the info. that I've asked for, at your very earliest convenience, they're expecting me to go before the public, when I return to Denver, I'm leaving to-day, for Denver

Sincerely and fraternally yours B. J. Slater

And with such information as I have asked you for, I'll be able to break down some of the opposition.

And frankly speaking, the Senate unit never has gotten the correct information when it should, and it places the unit in a rather embarassing position.

These are some of the things that has caused quite some criticism and I am *not* sufficiently informed to carry the real fight to the people. (over)

P.S. I cannot look for, nor depend on no-body to help me now, but you, please give this your personal attention.

B.J.S.

Perry

Denver

July 14, 1948

Mr. Perry J. Slater
4081 S. Elati Street
Englewood, Colo.

Dear Brother Slater:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of July 11 informing me of your efforts to contact Miss Myers to discuss the NCNW. I am sorry you did not reach her but I will have a good talk with you when I see you in Chicago next week.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bh

MOWM
Denver Unit

August 31, 1943

Mr. B. J. Slater, President
Denver Unit MOWM
[illegible] South Ninth Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

I was greatly delighted with the meeting of the March On Washington Movement in the Y.M.C.A., and also with the conference in Mrs. Freeman's home. I think both were constructive.

I will keep in touch with you from time to time and let you know definitely when I shall be able to come for the big meeting. Probably Sunday afternoon, October 31 may be a good date, if you think you can build up a big meeting by that time. Write me about this.

May I refer again to the projects that Denver should undertake.

1. A one day conference on the public conduct and occupational behavior for Negroes.

   a. During this conference a poster-walk should be held on the five points with banners preaching against profanity and fighting and ganging up on the sidewalks, etc, and also more discipline on the job and less absenteeism. This poster-walk should be supported by every agency in Cleveland, church, civic, trade union business, fraternal, etc.

2. A committee to secure employment for Negroes in Public Utilities

   a. A conference with the Utilities should be arranged through letters and representatives of the various organizations should be included in the committee to sit with the heads of these Utilities.

3. Write the Mayor for a conference and also the Governor, requesting them to set up commissions on race to study social, economic and political problems with the view to preventing race riots in Denver and Colorado.

4. Get out leaflets on Public Utilities and the Negro, and a race commission.

5. Spread propaganda on the Winfred Lynn case on which a pamphlet has been issued.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:[illegible]

4031 South Elati Street
Denver, Colorado
August 14, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President of The
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
c/o The Brotherhood Headquarters
1208½ East 20th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Randolph:

The Denver Unit of the March On Washington Movement met last night, and the telegram, expressing your regrets that you cannot come to Denver Sunday, August 22nd for a Mass Meeting was read.

The members advised that I write to you and find out definitely if you desire to meet with the Unit during your stay in Denver, August 23-25, and if so, which date, inorder that we can plan our program to that effect. It will be disastrous for you to not give some time to the Unit.

I would advise that if your program is to succeed in Denver that you give some time to it. We have a lot of material that is quite confusing, relative to various committees, etc. It has become necessary for some definite form of action more simplified than we have at this time.

You could have rendered valuable service to the Denver Unit if you could have arranged to have arrived in time to appear at a Mass Meeting on Sunday afternoon, August 22nd. Please wire your answer at once to the Secretary, Mrs. Freeman, 2067 Ogden Street, as I will be leaving for Portland again by the time that the answer reaches Denver.

Sincerely yours,

B. J. Slater
B. J. Slater, President
Denver Unit

BJS:f

MOWM
Denver

October 22, 1942

Mr. B. J. Slater
Chairman MOWM
3653 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

Thanks for your letter of October 15. I would suggest that you have Rev. Higgins speak at the public mass meeting, and you may have several musical numbers and a couple of welcome addresses of about five minutes, if you think it advisable.

On the parade-walk, it would be fine to have it while we hold a conference Sunday, the 15th. I think we ought to have at least fifty people in the parade, some of them with banners. I am enclosing herewith, some copy for circulars and placards, and some slogans for banners, and an outline of the conference.

Keep up the good work.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BB

AP;CH
23076

4031. So. Elati St.
Englewood, Colo.
Oct. 15th. 1943

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Natl. Director, M.O.W.M.
2054-7th. Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wanted to read your letter, regarding the coming Mass-meeting, in Denver, before I wrote. plans were being made to hold a large mass-meeting with Speakers on the Subjects you gave; after reading your letter to Mr. Freeman, I told Mr. Chappell that the speakers mentioned in your letter, and the Subjects, was for the conference should we be able to hold one.

He still wants a speaker for the mass-meeting, and one for the conference should we hold one, I think that Rev. Liggins should speak, being the regional director, or member of the executive board.

I have appointed through Mr. Chappell a program committee, I intend to finish same wednesday night oct. 20th. account, of Denver being small, and people working, we may not be able to stage a conference, altho. we might; I had thought of the conference coming between Monday noon, and the dance hour, monday night, however, I will ask Rev. Liggins, and Mr. Stewart, about it.

Mr. Randolph. #2

I had thought of a kind of a parade or porter-walk around through "the points," thence to the church where mass-meeting would be held, if you approve, please send wording for same.

Now, *please*, if you *possibly* can, answer this letter so, I may get your reply, not later than *Oct. 20th*. we are holding a meeting that night, and I want *everything* *very* *definitely* understood.

Do you want other speakers on Sunday with you? Whether we hold conference or not? *please* notify me direct.

My health seems better than it has been for a long time I hope it stays that way, well we will be more than glad to see you, and it may be well to hold a business meeting with this unit, when you comes.

Sincerely and devotedly yours,

Berry J. Slater

November 25, 1943

Mr. Berry J. Slater
4051 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

I sent you the letter to the mayor and the statement without reading them over. I find that in the third paragraph after employ, the word should be preventive instead of preventative, and in the third line of that paragraph it should be cause, instead of courses, after the word constructive. There should also be a period after the word group in the fourth paragraph.

I am herewith enclosing correct copy. Hope you haven't sent the letter before you receive this.

In sending the letter to the governor you will, of course, change it to suit the governor in referring to the state instead of the city.

In the statement to the mayor and the governor simply change the p and the s in political science from capital letters to small letters.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

Chicago Sun, November 20th, 1943

"in Memphis," [illegible] here to make unnecessary, firebrand speeches, then the blame is on them."

[illegible] to better [illegible] be satisfied, [illegible] is done for them, unless there is complete social equality."

MEMPHIS "BOSS" ACCUSED OF BARRING NEGRO SPEAKER

Charges that "Boss" Ed Crump, head of the Memphis (Tenn.) Democratic machine, prevented A. Philip Randolph, Negro president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, from speaking in that city were made here yesterday.

The accusations were made by Randolph, who visited Chicago on a nation-wide business tour for his union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Randolph, a veteran leader and outspoken champion of Negro rights, had been scheduled to address a Negro mass meeting on "Negro Problems" in the Mount Nebo Baptist Church in Memphis, Sunday, Nov. 7.

Meeting Ordered Canceled

"When I arrived in Memphis after visits to Dallas and Houston, Texas, where there was no question of my right to address my union members, I was met by a delegation of porters who told me that Memphis officials, on "Boss" Crump's orders had stopped the meeting," Randolph said.

Randolph said the delegation informed him of the cancellation of the mass meeting "with humility but with obvious fear."

"The delegation told me that about 20 prominent Memphis Negroes had been called into a conference by Sheriff O. H. Perry. The conference wasn't held in the conference room of the state's attorney's office but, "in the bull pen of the county jail," Randolph said.

Fear of Riot Expressed

The Negro leader charged that the Shelby County state's attorney, William Gerber, told the Memphis Negroes that there "will be a race riot if Randolph talks here."

"Gerber told them that the white people of Memphis were arming themselves with clubs and guns and were going to break up the meeting," Randolph charged.

The head of the porters' union said Gerber had "reminded" the Negro leaders of "what Memphis has done for the colored people in the way of housing, health, medical centers, schools, playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, a tuberculosis hospital, help for the blind" and so forth.

Randolph, who is a member of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax said he told the Memphis delegation that he would be glad to address a mass meeting there if they would invite him back, Tennessee is a poll-tax state.

"I told them this was a challenge to the Negro people," Randolph said. "I told them Negroes must not let this thrust at the heart of democracy and freedom of speech and assembly go unchallenged."

Although the meeting was called off, Randolph remained in Memphis and two days later, last Tuesday, addressed a meeting of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The meeting was policed by several deputy sheriffs and plainclothes men.

Crump Blames "Outsiders."

In answer to Randolph's charges, Crump stated that Memphis can "run its own affairs and won't have any race trouble if outsiders don't try to run them for us."

"No blatherskite, or demagogue of the North or South should be permitted to interfere with the friendly relations between the races that now exist in Memphis," Crump said. He added that "if Negroes are imported here to make unnecessary, firebrand speeches, then the blame is on them."

Crump said "free speech doesn't mean that anyone has a right to holler "fire" in a packed theater."

He charged that "about 1 percent of the Negroes will never be satisfied, no matter what is done for them, unless there is complete social equality."

COPY

MOWM
Denver Div.

December 15, 1942

Mr. [illegible] Slater
[illegible] South [illegible] Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater,

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November 30th stating that the interest of the people of Denver is high as a result of the meetings held.

I note the news item on activities.

I sent you a letter and statement to be used for the Mayor and Governor.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
APR:bq International President

AF:CS
[illegible]

[illegible] Randolph was guest and speaker at the Ladies Auxiliary in the [illegible] of the Benevolent Home. [illegible] porters and members of the auxiliary were there. There wasn't hardly standing room.

The Social Committee of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters met Mr. Randolph at the Union Station and escorted him to the hotel where he was royally entertained by the committee Sunday after the mass meeting.

There was a reception given by the March on Washington Unit at [illegible] Lafayette St., the home of Mr. Campbell. The hostesses were Mrs. Geneva Love, Mrs. Minnie Palmer, Mrs. Thelma Freeman. He was also entertained in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George Wells. Courtesies were shown by Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Culbreath, Mr. and Mrs. Tabor Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Benoit and many other groups.

4032 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado
November 30, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
National Director MOWM.
217 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

Will you please at your earliest convenience send for the Denver Unit a receipt, for the money that was paid to you for your expense? We are asking this inorder that the treasurer's records may be cleared up, and to satisfy all concerned.

I am also expecting the mail, relative to the Governor and Mayor's appointment of a commission on the question of Race Relations. However, if you have mailed the same, please disregard this statement.

The spirit is still high and we are still getting commendatory reports relative to your visit here November 14-15, so we feel that we cannot allow the interest to die now, as we have suffered enough set backs all ready, relative to our program.

We regret that someone who is not active in the Movement, was so interested in writing news for the Movement, that they seem to have made some mistatements of your activities while you were here, as the will notice by the enclosed piece of paper.

Hoping that all is well with you, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. J. Slater

B. J. Slater

March 29, 1943

Mr. Bennie Smith,
2nd International Vice-President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1308 Broadway
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Bennie:

Permit me to thank you for your with money order for $18.50 which was collected in the Detroit March On Washington Movement meeting. We are glad to get this because every penny counts.

By the way, we have changed the date of the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress in Chicago from May to the 1, 2, 3, 4, of July.

This will give us more time and we will end it on a day symbolical with freedom and independence.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ms
En/ 1

MOWM
Detroit — Staff
Corr.

July 14, 1945

Mr. Bennie Smith
2nd International Vice-President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1308 Broadway
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Bennie:

I am glad you plan to reorganize the March On Washington Movement in Detroit under a new Chairman with you as Treasurer. I would suggest that you appoint a Chairman that you can regulate. We don't need any "stuffed shirt" as the Chairman.

I'll see you in Chicago at the Regional Conference next week.

Kindly remember me to the Madam.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
217 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS AND ATTENDANTS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
DETROIT-PITTSBURGH ZONE HEADQUARTERS
1308 BROADWAY - ROOM 308
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CADILLAC 5693
440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
217 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

July 10th,1943

Mr.A.Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217-West 125th,Street
New York City N.Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

Thanks for your letter of the 8th,and this will inform you that I was unable to secure transportation for Detroit untill Wednesday morning ~~July~~-July 7th,arriving Detroit about 3:30 p.m.

You are quite right about the conference at Chicago,it was the greatest action conference ever held for Negroes in America and there is one thing of which I am proud,it proved to the second story pigeons of the stuffed shirt group that you could go just as fast and as far without them as you could with them.

I am mailing out 150 letter Monday for a reorganization meeting to be held at the Y.W.C.A.Friday evening July 16th,with the hope of at least 15 being in attendance,Rev.White has told me that his connections would not permit of his consistent services and that he would go along with me in geting another Chairman and of course that is what we want,if it is possible for you to send me a little out line on directives that I may use in my talk I will do my best to try and get a unite started here and get a few dollar memberships to send in,little Brownie of Chicago said he may be over to help me,Burton said he had to come to Detroit and he may be able to be here then,that of course is uncertain as I refused to consider and expence for either at this time,we need money now for the National treasurer.

Velma suggested and I agreed that she submit your name as honorary president of the Canadian league for the advancement of C.P. she contends that you are still the number one man in the world to day for Negroes,she will have plenty to tell the group in Montreal.

The Madam asked to be remembered to you and Mrs.Randolph, with kindest personal regards.

Fraternally yours,
Bennie Smith

M.O.W.M.

Cincinnati

PHONE Ma 4428

EZZARD CHARLES
COLOSSEUM
540 WEST SEVENTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER

THEODORE M. BERRY, COUNSEL

January 11, 1943

Mr. A. P. Randolph, National Director
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Bldg., 2084 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Persuant to your letter to the Rev. Julius T. Douglass, Chairman of Frontiers, in regard to the possibility of a giant public mass meeting in Cincinnati, I am sending this communication to inform you of the disposition made with your suggestion.

Meeting was called of the representing organizations throughout the city and a city planning Committee was set up in which the undersigned was made Chairman. We have been working diligently for the past three weeks laying the necessary foundation for a successful and well planned mass meeting.

We are now in the process of contacting every organization in the city on this matter and will be able to show some tangible results in the next two weeks.

I feel that by having a strong promoting organization, very little difficulty will arise after the mass meeting in establishing a permanent group with the interest of the "March on Washington Movement".

I would appreciate establishing an immediate contact with you and any suggestion you may have toward forming an effecient organization.

In regard to myself, I met you in Texas during the N A A C P Convention at which time I was affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and was associated with Theodore Brown when he was in the Air Corp.

I sincerely feel that Cincinnati can measure up to the standard set by other cities through the mass meeting we are planning.

Yours very truly,

James R. Smith

JRS/cc

James R. Smith

MOWM
General

December 1, 1943

Mr. J. Holmes Smith
The Harlem Ashram
2013 Fifth Avenue
New York 35, New York

Dear Brother Smith:

Permit me to thank you for your letter concerning the situation with respect to the Lynn Case Committee. I shall look forward to seeing you to have a chat about this matter.

I also read with interest your letter to Mr. [illegible], on your article on the March on Washington Movement. I don't see how he can survive under your attack. It is well done.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BD

AF of L
22376

The Harlem Ashram
2013 Fifth Avenue, New York 35
October 21, 1943

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
The Christian Century
407 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hutchinson,

At the risk of being thought a persistent fellow, I reply to your letter regarding my article on the March on Washington Movement. More important than the question of the article is that of your being as well-informed as possible on this historic development, in view of your strategic position. I may add that I just cannot be reconciled to the idea of the Christian Century's playing as safe as your position indicates. Since you admit that you decided the matter with great difficulty and some misgiving, I assume that you were barely convinced in the negative and that if I submit the following evidence you may feel that you should change your mind.

It was George Haynes, Interracial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, who said to Stanley Jones and me in Chicago that Mr. Randolph is a man to go through with whatever he starts. On the day that you wrote about finding your Negro friends skeptical of Randolph's ability to translate theory and speeches into action, PM extolled him in its "Hats Off" column for his uncompromising fight against discrimination in the recent A.F. of L. convention. I enclose clippings reporting that fight. He has been, as you know, the foremost fighter for the F.E.P.C. I wonder if your Negro friends are of the type who have a moral right to criticise the leader of the largest Negro trade union at the point of action. Knowing something of the inroads of white-collar-itis among leaders, whether Negro or white, with whom people of our class generally associate, I wonder if your revaluation of the estimate of the Negroes you consulted is not called for. May I suggest also that you look up the chapter on Mr. Randolph in "Men Who Lead Labor," by Bruce Minton and John Stuart, Modern Age Books. These left wing laborites give some thirty pages to "Negro Labor's Champion." The story of the organization of Negro labor, particularly the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, by Randolph and his associates is the record of a long, uphill fight against terrific odds. If there is any Negro in this country who surpasses Randolph as a man of significant social action, I can't think of him. Can you?

I have before me the biggest book I have ever handled. It happens to be Mr. Randolph's scrapbook. If ever there was a scrapbook that is a scrapbook, here it is. I am amazed at the record of this man's battling through the decades against this giant of race prejudice. I think you did not take seriously enough what I tried to get across in my article about the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DOCUMENT IS DAMAGED IN THE ORIGINAL

tendencies of white-collar liberals when faced with the challenge of non-violent direct action. It is exactly the sort of thing which Gandhi also had to meet during the early part of his movement, particularly in South Africa. Surely the Christian Century is not going to wait until it sees whether there is any band-wagon to get on in this case. You will surely not deny that there is a "dangerous opportunity" to which your readers should be alert. I should think that, with Mobile and Beaumont and Detroit and Harlem so fresh in our memories, this would be one of those times when it is reckless to play safe.

I am glad to say that Mr. Randolph has come to see that, contrary to his supposition a year ago and yours now, the march does not have to be "in mass proportions" to be effective. There were only some seventy in Gandhi's famous salt march to the sea. Many another historically weighty demonstration has had relatively small numbers, certainly smaller than the very smallest that anybody would concede probable as a response to Randolph's call. The main thing is for the demonstration to dramatize effectively and in good spirit a timely issue. It should certainly be a point in favor of the march and Randolph's leadership that plans are afoot to train the limited number of those who will take part. Furthermore, undue weight should not be laid upon this particular march. It is a further point in favor of Randolph's leadership that he sees that a long-term struggle lies ahead with any number of non-violent direct action projects of many kinds as the natural way of opposing Jim Crow wherever he is found, natural for those who are inhibited by white-collar-itis.

The purpose of the march has been stated as a vigorous action protest, in a most significant place, the nation's capital, against the growth of discrimination against the American Negro, making him a second-class citizen. The leaders of the M.O.W.M. intend to focus upon the issue of Jim Crow in uniform. The other day Mr. Randolph emphasized in conversation that it will be done in such a way as to make the strongest appeal to the soul of America. Did I tell you that he feels that they must call upon Negroes and whites all over the country to join them in a week of prayer in preparation? I have not put this into the article because it is not yet official, but you may look forward to a news item which might well have editorial comment and support.

The Christian Century can perform a real service at this time by opening its columns to the sort of concern regarding white support which I seek to express in my article. It is important to remember that before the very important demonstration in Washington, the MOWM plans to conduct a number of local or regional campaigns, partly for training, and partly to work up to a climax, to say nothing of the solution of pressing local problems. They will need the understanding and support of whites, or should I say that our common cause demands it?

Whatever you may decide after this further evidence, I shall accept without [illegible]

M.O.W.M.
Lynn Comm.

The Harlem Ashram
2013 Fifth Avenue, New York 35
November 18, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
3456 S. State Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Randolph,

Several of us are eagerly looking forward to your return, for there are matters which urgently require the best counsel.

As you have probably been told, the Lynn Case Committee is in a rather distressing condition in some ways. The Trotskyist group, who in recent months have been doing by far the most of the work, have swung things recently. Some of us opposed them as staunchly as we could, but in the strategically important meetings were in a slight minority. In the crucial meeting of three weeks ago there was a tie vote on moving out of the MOWM office, and the chairman, Mr. Kerr, cast his vote with them. He told me afterwards that it was because, as several have expressed it, they felt that the organization could not be really independent or autonomous while Miss Myers was in the office. She had arranged, without taking it up with the committee, to have Mr. Hale look after MOWM office matters while being paid by the committee. I shall not go into details, but after consulting with Messrs. Turner, Muste and others feel that we must have a caucus with you as soon as possible after your return.

We are in a rather weak position with reference to the Trotskyists because, as I have said, they have done most of the work, aside from Mr. Hale. The Macdonalds wanted to get rid of him at that meeting of three weeks ago, but we fought that successfully. However, they abused him so badly, especially Dwight, who was half stewed, that this treatment plus the state of the treasury, plus his father's objection to his keeping the job, combined to cause Will to resign. So we are looking for the right exec. sec'y for the Committee. I may say that I tried to defend Mr. Hale and the MOWM from their attacks. At the next meeting next Wednesday night we are to reconsider the location of the office. More important perhaps is the establishment of a good working relationship with the March. And I think we should try to get the committee out of Trotskyist hands, but that will require our finding real workers from our ranks. Mr. Muste is disturbed about this and I think we should get our heads together as sonn as you return.

I am eager to confer also about work among white friends of the March, and A.J. feels that he and Rusty and you and I should see if we can devise a way to do it. Rusty has at last received the attention of Selective Service and may be with us only a few weeks or months more. I hope that he can be used effectively as much as possible in MOWM in the meanwhile. I shall urge that upon the FOR if you want him. I imagine that you agree as to the importance of organizational work and training for the campaigns ahead, for all we are worth, in the coming months.

I have enlisted the New York CORE to cooperate with other kindred groups like MOWM and FOR and WDL, etc. in an anti-poll tax filibuster demonstration in Washington. We shall need to see you about that also. We must get on the ball and not let those crackers out-smart us this time.

I have also been asked by my dear friend, Ramkrishna S. Modak, Director of the India Section of Pearl Buck's East and West Association, and Coordinator of the various groups working on the India Famine Relief situation to see you about the cooperation of the MOWM and the Brotherhood in that worthy cause.

I enclose a copy of my reply to the Managing Editor of the Christian Century about you and my article on "The March on Washington Movement, Portent or Promise." I could see white-collaritis sticking out all over his letter. I'm afraid it is almost as formidable foe as old Jim Crow himself!

Power to you and courage for the long but glorious struggle ahead!

Cordially,

J. Holmes Smith

MOWM
General Corres

x The Harlem Ashram
2013 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
June 27, 1943

Dear Brother:

It has been a high privilege to be associated with you and the Movement during these past months in what I believe will prove to have been a formative period in relation to a historic opportunity. As I have said before, I think your pronouncement of December 30th will prove to be a landmark in the development of perhaps the most significant socio-political movement of our time in this hemisphere. By the same token, the forthcoming Congress of the March on Washington Movement will be historic. May I say that we, your comrades of the Harlem Ashram, have been praying earnestly for you and the Movement, and for all of us in any way related to it as we face the crisis together.

In our last talk in your office you asked my opinion about certain important issues which will confront the conference. Since I may not be able to reach Chicago in time to confer with you before the opening session, probably having to hitch-hike, I take this means of sharing with you some of my thoughts and convictions, in the hope of learning as soon as possible your reactions and what you feel I may most helpfully contribute to the discussion when I speak on "The White Christian Looks at Jim Crow".

Certainly the recent riots in various quarters highlight the Conference and particularly the crucial issue of the adoption of non-violent good will direct action as a major strategy. I anticipate that there will be many, especially those most afflicted with "white-collaritis", who will shrink back and want the Conference to take a conservative line. At this point I think of the Indian proverb, "He who was born in the fire will not fade in the sun". A shrinking March On Washington Movement would be an anomaly! I am reminded also of your statement at our last meeting that we are living in a time of revolution, which requires revolutionary methods.

It can be said in all truth that everything else but non-violent direct action has been tried again and again without solving the problem in anything like an adequate way, and so desperate a situation demands that we explore to the full this resource.

One has observed that in the riots Negroes have apparently reacted roughly in two ways, as the fury of race hatred has burst upon them. As one can see in the news pictures and as was reported in the Mobile riot, many of them cowered or ran from the mob, very understandably. Others lashed out in desperation. How graphically does the Detroit story show that the Negroes must count the custodians of law and order as for the most part their enemies in such a situation. One might add that not a single instance of Negroes or whites standing up to it in the spirit of non-violent good will direct action has been reported.

However, there has begun to emerge an encouraging factor in these recent episodes. I refer to the fact that here and there a white person has shown some courage in standing out from the mob, as in the case of the sheriff and, I think, the chief of police, in Beaumont; the ex-Alabama-footballer in Mobile, and at least one man in Detroit who, according to a picture in PM, seemed to be holding the mob at bay as he blocked a street-car door. To be sure these are pitifully few, and yet perhaps a straw-in-the-wind.

I know that the question of continuing all-Negro membership is being raised. I have felt until recently that a Movement of suppressed peoples at the stage which the March has reached is quite justified in the determination to achieve independence. But I have come to feel that this interest can be safeguarded without ignoring the fact that the problem of achieving racial justice in this country is too big for any section of us. In several situations I have known of, such safeguards against domination, conscious or unconscious, by a majority group have seemed to be quite workable. I should think that, while whites might serve a good purpose in the present crisis as active members of the Movement, the Constitution could provide that the officers be Negroes, at least the chief ones, say the executive officers. Special precautions might be taken against the infiltration of communists, although the adoption of non-violent good will direct action should go far towards meeting that contingency. It might also be well to provide that a committee pass on contributions of any size. The question of limiting the proportion of white membership would be considered. I need not add, however, that I offer these suggestions with due diffidence. It is obviously a question to be not only decided but initiated entirely by Negroes, But perhaps you have felt, as we do, that it seems more in keeping with the outlook of non-violent good will direct action.

The question you asked me about the relation between smaller disciplined groups and the masses finds me with the same answer, namely, that I feel sure that it is not an either-or proposition. The Movement should, I believe, be built around such well-trained groups, but should attract the masses on the right basis in proportion to the vitality shown by these shock-troops. I am sure we agree that the situation calls for a great emphasis on training. In this connection, I am glad to say that we of the Ashram are preparing for the best course we have ever given in this field of non-violent good will direct action applied to the struggle for racial justice. I enclose a brief prospectus of the course, and shall expect to consult definitely with you further about it, in the interests of strengthening it and elicit that cooperation in finding recruits which will be mutually advantageous to the March On Washington Movement and to us.

Has it seemed to you as to me that the minimum which the Conference can approve, unless it is in a woefully reactionary mood, is a period of thogough and adequate experimentation in the use of non-violent good will direct action? Surely it can not be less without stultifying itself and repudiating its very name. And, after all, is this not about all that can be done in the year ahead, if experimentation is thought of in terms of actual campaigns?

There persists throughout my frequent thought of and prayer for you that conviction I shared at our last meeting in your office regarding your date with destiny. I hope that you have found the time for grappling with the serious issues that confront you. I have faith to believe that you will show the moral stature of a Gandhi, a distinctly American Gandhi, whatever the cost may be in terms of personal sacrifice in such realms as finance and temporary "influence". Our prayerful interest will be focused upon you as you play your part in this historic drama.

Fraternally,

J. Holmes Smith

May 26, 1943

Mr. Joseph B. Spruill, Vice-President
George W. Carver Welfare League
128 S Church Street
Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Spruill:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 19th requesting me to come to Schenectady to speak June 27th. May I say that I will not be able to come because of the necessity to be in Chicago working on the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference of the March On Washington Movement. May I hope that you will send a delegate to the conference.

However, I can have our Zone Supervisor, Dr. Lawrence Irving come to speak for you and I can assure you he is a dynamic and eloquent orator with whom the people will be quite satisfied. I would suggest that you plan to pay him a fee of $25 if you have him to come. You may write him at the March On Washington headquarters Theresa Hotel Building, 2084 Seventh Avenue New York.

I hope I may be able to serve you at some other time.

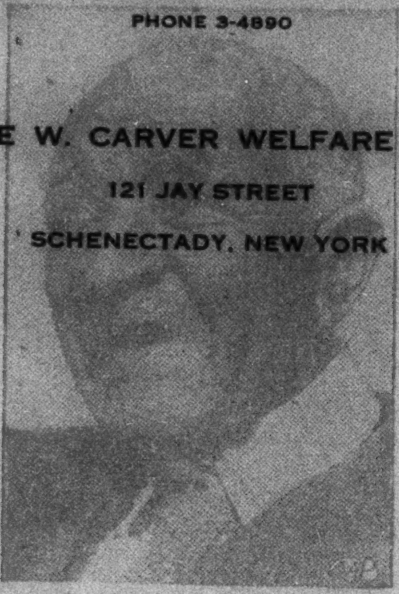
Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ha

PHONE 3-4890

GEORGE W. CARVER WELFARE LEAGUE
121 JAY STREET
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

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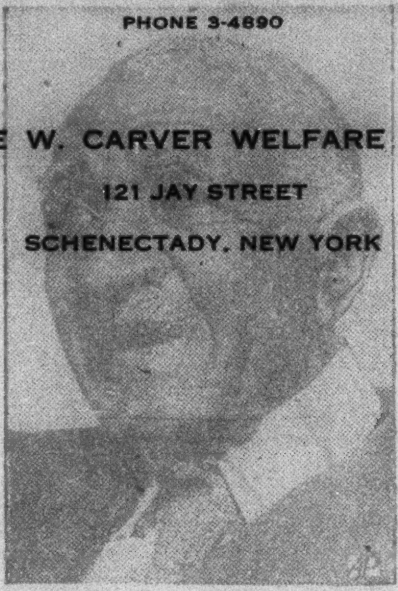
CLARENCE GRIGGS

If you can possible renders us this service I would appreciate it very much. Let me know if you can make it, and if you can I would to know the expense of such a trip for you.

I asked Dr Tulloh to write you, if he he has [illegible] let him know. If you are not obligated please consider us.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph B. Spruill
Vice-Chairman
Negro Civic Counsel,
(In charge of Publicity)

125 S. Church St.,
Schenectady, N.Y.


GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

PHONE 3-4890

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JAMES WILLIAMS, JR.
CLARENCE GRIGGS

May 19, 1943

A. Philip Randolph,
Theresa Hotel Building,
2084 Seventh Ave.,

My dear sir:

I am corresponding with Mr. McLaurin in trying to get a chapter of the March On Washington Movement here, but my chief concern now is getting a strong speaker here for our National Youth victory day program. I assure you I do not know what victory we have won. Want somebody like you, Walter White or Tobias. The date is June 27, 1943.

Some of us here have been struggling for years for a chance to participate in this thing call Democracy. I can truthful say we have made some progress— but some. What we feel is mostly needed now is an awaken of our own people. Our own population has grown, and so has the southern white. I am sorry to said that is not our biggest problem. (whites)

My dear*****__________:

The time for the "We Are Americans, Too Conference of the March On Washington Movement draws near and it becomes necessary therefore that those of us who have consented to serve as the Advisory Administrative Committee for the board assemble together to discuss the plans for the conference and to map out a program for financing the same.

We are calling you to meet at our Chicago Headquarters 4304 South Parkway, Saturday, May 15, 1943 not later than 10 a.m. for an all day conference directed toward these ends. I trust that you will find it possible to meet with us at this time.

As you know

As you know the March On Washington Movement is without funds and those of you who have choosen to build it must come to aid us with your thinking and your experience in money raising.

May I thank you for you for the very kind interest you have shown in this direction. Please notify our national office if you plan to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

Send to: B. F. McLaurin, Aldrich Turner, Dr. Ervin, Dr. Burton, J. A. Burns, C. L. Dellums, Thurman Dodson, Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, Miss Layle Lane, T. D. McNeal, Rev. Strachan

MOWM
Letter of thanks.

C. A. HARRELL
CITY MANAGER

City of Schenectady
New York

XXXXXXXXX
DIRECTOR

Department of Parks and Recreation

July 20, 1943

Mr. Philip Randolph
Hotel Theresa Building
125th and 7th Avenue
New York City, New York

My Dear Mr. Randolph:

Thank's ever so much for such a splendid speaker as you sent us for our Youth Conference. He left a message for us that we will not forget soon.

May I congratulate you on being elected, President of the March on Washington Movement. I was unable to attend the meeting but I have followed the follow-up of the conference and I am greatly pleased with the progress made by your splendid organization.

I hope some day you will be able to come to our town.

Regards to your fellow workers.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Spruill
Director of Baseball

JS:RH

125 S. Church St.,

"THE CITY THAT LIGHTS AND HAULS THE WORLD"

WKAT

Copy to Miss Settles

May 19, 1943

Miss Lillian Smith, Editor
SOUTH TODAY
Canton, Georgia

My dear Miss Smith:

The MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT brings greetings. We are enclosing a copy of our Call to our first National Conference to be known as, WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO,—and are including in it a request to have you serve as the guest speaker at our Monster Mass Meeting to be staged at the Eighth Regimental Armory in Chicago, Sunday, July 4, 1943. The theme for that afternoon is: "Defeat Hitler, Hirohito, & Mussolini by enforcing the Constitution and abolishing Jim Crow. I trust that you will be able to be with us. Times like this make it necessary that we keep the faith with each other.

You are doing a great work with your magazine and we feel that the Negro people should know of your splendid contribution. Will you let us know if you can serve us at that time?

Very sincerely yours,

EPM:G

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

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WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

217 W. 125th ST.—ROOM 301
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
Telephone: MOnument 2-5082
Secretary: ALICE STARK

November 5, 1943

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I talked to Attorney Stevens today over the phone re: his progress in Washington. He seems to have covered a lot of ground and done an excellent job. The following is a brief summary of his remarks, which he asked me to pass on to you:

He saw Sen. Wagner briefly, and had a long talk with his secretary, Phil Levy. Both promised to be helpful and Levy made some suggestions. Stevens to see him again. Ross and Maslow were very helpful of course. Gave him names of people to see and suggested making advance appointments.
Saw Ryan and Linna Brissette. They're sending out a letter over their joint signatures on National Catholic Welfare Council stationery, to sympathetic (Catholic) Congressman asking for appointments for discussion on this. There is also going to be a Bishop's conference shortly and they're going to try and get statements from the Bishops on the principle of a permanent FEPC.

Stevens stopped off in Philadelphia and talked with Murray and his secretary. Murray asked for a copy of the bill for Carey to look through, which Stevens left, and said they would probably introduce a resolution supporting in principle a permanent FEPC. (see enclosed clipping, in today's POST). He also saw Monroe Sweetland while he was there. Sweetland and others thought that Sen. McNary would be a good sponsor, and Sweetland will try to arrange an appointment for Stevens with him.

Maslow is going to see Paul Sifton, whom Winifred Raushenbush suggested could be helpful in getting to people. Incidentally, Stevens says that he was told that Paul Sifton might be interested in a position with this Council and several people told Stevens he was an able man who could get to people, but didn't stand in so well with conservative Congressmen, whose support should also be enlisted. He passes that information on for what it is worth.

Stevens feels Dodson is doing a good job down there. Dodson is going to arrange for appointments next week. What they're doing now is checking on labor records of possible Congressmen, especially those connected with Rules and Labor Committee of Congress. They expect to have a conference with several senators and their secretaries, which might have been held this week, except that some hearings were going on and it was impossible to make it. So Stevens is going down again some time next week and will submit a rather complete verbal report to the Executive Committee next Monday, the 15th, and as you can see by enclosed I've postponed meeting until that date. We may have some news on union appeal by then too.

I'm sending Dodson some copies of the bill and of executive committee, as he requested by wired today. Got brief notes, addressed to you, from Maslow and Miss

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL BARON
LINNA E. BRESETTE
GEORGE E. BROWN
H. A. DAWSON
THURMAN L. DODSON
RABBI SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN
SIDNEY HOLLANDER

GEORGE K. HUNTON
THOMASINA T. JOHNSON
NATHANIEL MINKOFF
MRS. DOROTHY S. NORMAN
RT. REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.
REV. JAMES MYERS
WINIFRED RAUSHENBUSH

ALEX ROSE
MRS. MABEL STAUPERS
MONROE SWEETLAND
NOAH WALTERS
MAX ZARITSKY
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

440

Bresette; Maslow says: "have discussed with Mr. Stevens the matters referred to in your letter of October 25 and we are making progress. He and I worked out an agreement whereby I will do all I can to help and will be kept informed of all developments." He probably refers to the letter I wrote him on the 25th re: personnel for the Council, which I sent in your name, unless you also wrote him.

Miss Bresette writes; "Monseignor Ryan and I met with Mr. Harold Stevens and Mr. Dodson and talked over the work of the Committee. They will undoubtedly tell you that we were willing to do whatever is possible for us to promote interest in the work of the Committee."

Enclosed is a copy of the material which went out yesterday in union appeal.

That seems to be all for today, except off the record, Stevens says that reports around indicate that Biddle's decision on FEPC will be favorable. This is of course strictly confidential information.

Best wishes,

Alice

Alice Stark

Have written to Murray and Lewis re: National Committee and contribution, though didn't stress latter. Will follow up on that later. See enclosed copy of letter and let me know what you think of it.

Do keep me informed when you write to people, etc., or of any action you may take concerning the Council so that I don't duplicate your work nor confuse people by making any statement which might be different than the one you sent them. I shall keep you informed constantly of what I am doing, to whom, and why!

Do please save clippings and/or return them to me when you can. They're the only ones I have

A.S.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

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SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
Co-Chairmen
REV. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Treasurer
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

217 W. 125th ST.—ROOM 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
Telephone: MOnument 2-5082
Secretary: ALICE STARK

November 12, 1943

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed is the letter I sent you some time ago, with some clippings. Unfortunately it was mailed to 810 Cella St., Memphis, instead of 801. I guess they don't take too much trouble down there in delivering mail. Incidentally, PM has an item on you in today's issue, Irwin tells me. Haven't seen it yet, but apparently it's the release sent out from the office.

Got a letter from John L. Lewis today in reply to the one sent him. Says he will be obliged to refer matter of "United Mine Workers participation in a financial way in the work of your National Council" to the Int'l Executive Board for consideration at next meeting, date of which is not yet fixed. Will be glad to write further in the event of affirmative action. Do you want to follow up on this? We'll be sending him a letter inviting him to serve on National Committee anyway, which is going out next Tuesday or Wednesday. See enclosed carbon.

Also enclosed is letter from James F. Byrnes with attached form letter.

The enclosed letter of Nov. 5th gives you most of the information up to date. Stevens went for induction today and have not yet heard from him though he expects to attend Executive Committee meeting Monday, at which time he will give his report and at which time the Committee can give him specific authority to act, i.e., to ask specifically named individuals to sponsor the bill. So far as Marcantonio's bill is concerned, I have seen absolutely nothing mentioned in the press around here, other than report of the dissension on his poll-tax bill. Stevens doesn't seem too worried about that, though Lewis and Minkoff both sent notes urging hurrying introduction of the bill. Well, that is being done and some definite action should take place next week.

The mailing for the National Committee will be about 1200, including all Congressmen and a list of liberals throughout the country which I've gotten together of about 500-600. The cost of the mailing, including return post-card and encloqure, will be about $90.

Called Wolchok's office today - had long talk with Henry Fruchter, his right hand man, and asked him to call a meeting of conference committee. They all feel such a meeting would be rather useless without your presence, but they'll see whether things can't be pushed a little anyway. A meeting should certainly be held as soon as possible after you return so that there can be complete clarification all round. Don't let the fact that so many things await your homecoming delay you - I know how

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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MRS. MABEL STAUPERS
MONROE SWEETLAND
NOAH WALTERS
MAX ZARITSKY
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

you must feel, but things do depend a great deal on you and your judgment, to say nothing of your inspiration.

I was wondering whether I should send you checks to sign or wait until you get back. Printing as well as everything else takes much longer these days and though I've deposited the money, $1050 in all, the check book is not yet ready, though ordered two weeks ago. I'm having receipts printed, the books are set up and the financial system has practically everything but finances. By the time you get and return checks, etc., you will be home and the thing can be done immediately. What do you suggest on that?

I wonder if things are clear so far as conference committee returns are concerned, and the arrangement made with Morris: As things stand now, here is the situation - the Brotherhood has loaned Morris, or rather the Workers Defense League, $750, on behalf of the Conference Committee funds for the Levy case. Of the $750, $250 came from Dubinsky, earmarked for the Levy case, and the other $500 from Wolchok, who originally said it would be o.k. with him to contribute $500 of his $1000 at once so that it could be used for the Levy case if Dubinsky said o.k., and Dubinsky did. That leaves $1000 on hand from the conference committee returns, which came from a local not represented at the conference. When checks from the Council account can be issued, a check will be sent the WDL for $750, which in return will promptly make out a check to the Brotherhood for the same amount, repaying the loan.
The money has been coming to this office and deposited in our account. Perhaps it should have gone to Dubinsky's office and then turned over en masse to us. I thought originally that this would be the better plan, since we could work with money as it came in. The allocation of the money is merely academic so far as we're concerned, except for $5000. However, now that there is the emergency situation of the Levy case and far more than the percentage of returns due the WDL has already been given, I think clarification of general policy and future procedure is necessary, if for no other reason than to clear up my own position in the matter, and those of other individuals. Morris sort of feels it's personal persecution on my part if I object to turning over 100 or even 50% of returns until the full quota of $2500 is paid the WDL. His own concern with the urgency and immediacy of the Levy case seems to blind him to the fact that I cannot act without authority, nor can I act at all, having no recourse to withdrawal of funds, and that we have no money either. Also, if this committee should not succeed in collecting the full total of $30000 we would sort of be left holding the bag, while having expended time, energy and money in helping get this money collected.

That's why I suggested payment of the pledge, though there is no need for that so long as the present arrangement with Mr. Totten holds good. But if you wish money to go to Mr. Dubinsky's office I can arrange that - and send the money in batches when checks arrive. Return envelopes were made out in his name at this address.

Incidentally, I learned today that the pledges of Wolchok and Dubinsky covered all the locals so that any followup of locals would be useless. Followup must come from the leaders themselves, and Minkoff and Fruchter both have promised to take some action. Abe Miller told Fruchter he might get $500.

Haven't heard from Neill Scott yet but I think probably the setup is o.k. in that direction. I dictated the material to him over the phone several weeks ago just as you gave it to me - I also told Rorty about it and emphasized it strongly to both, who both assured me it was being done.

Just heard a little of the thrilling, original story of the Brotherhood, including bedless rooms, unsalaried people and a tremendous faith and perseverance.

Do please advise me and give me your judgment on the various items I have mentioned.

Best ever,

Alice

Alice Stark

encs.

MOWM
Indianapolis
WAAT

May 8, 1943

Rev. W. E. Starks
1416 East 22nd Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Rev. Starks:

Permit me to thank you for your letter inquiring about the date of the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference which will be held in Chicago, June 30th to July 4th. I am sending you some material, and I shall look forward to your attending the Conference. We need your cooperation to fight for the rights of Negroes at this time.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:bm
Enc/

September 7, 1943

Mrs. Mabel Staupers
President of National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
1790 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Staupers:

I called your office when I returned to the city, but you were on your vacation. I want to inform you that I called the office of the Mayor, but his secretary Captain Burton said that the Mayor would meet our Committee, but could not definitely fix the date. I leave for Ottawa, Canada today to be gone for about a week. I want to suggest that you call the office of the Mayor when you return from your vacation and request an appointment for a conference for the Committee.

I will return on the 10th and I want to suggest that the Committee have a meeting in the YWCA at one o'clock on the 11th so that we may go over matters and determine the next step. Whatever information you get from the Mayor kindly advise Miss [illegible] so that she may inform other members of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

MOWM
~~replied~~
Gen

Strattford Inn Hotel
Avon New Jersey
July, 29, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Threasa Hotel
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Iam interested in your efforts to better the Negro's status as an American citizen, economically, politically, and socially; I would like very much to be identified as one of your members. Iam an unemployed teacher from W. Palm B. County, fired because I represented the Negro teacher in their fight for equal pay for equal services as a teacher.

I would hate for my ambition to Culminate with my unemployment, so Iam seeking affilliation with an Organization that is interested in the advancement of my race. Iam a graduate from the College of Bethune, Cookman. Daytona B, Fla. I received my A.B. degree from Johnson C. Smith University. Charlotte, N.C.

I have the Necessary Courage to carry out my duties assigned. I trust you will find in this request, reasons enough to give me consideration. I am now working as a Waiter at the address given. My work will end Sept. 6, 1943.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration.

Respectfully yours
Chas. H. Steffi

MOWM.
Boston
S.C.

KENMORE 0661

ARMSTRONG-HEMENWAY FOUNDATION
43 RUTLAND SQUARE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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MISS MARIAN L. SPENCER
JULIAN D. STEELE
MRS. MAX ULIN
EVERETT C. YATES

February 6, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

It was very nice seeing you and Mac and Brother Webster on last Saturday.

I am calling a meeting of the Boston Committee in the near future to lay plans for the Faneuil Hall meeting.

Regarding the situation in Washington, I think that there are a great many offices in the New Deal set-up which could be filled by competent colored personnel including sociologists, economists, labor people and so forth. The War Labor Board, the Board of Economic Warfare, the OPA, the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information, and the Committee on Cultural Relations (the Rockefellow Committee) are but a few which are controlled on the whole by Liberals and ought to be responsive to a recommendation from you for people who are qualified and who have your approval. There ought to be some one in the Labor Department who is acceptable to you and your organization.

My suggestion is that various branches of the March be contacted and asked to submit for further reference names of competent people whose training and ideology are such that they would be desirable people to boost for the point of view of the MOW, as I think that it would be a valuable way in which to strengthen the Movement.

Bob White thought, for instance, that the War Labor Board would be responsive to putting Negro personnel in some of our regional offices where the Negro population warranted it, especially in the North. I imagine that where Prentice Brown is new on the job and will undoubtedly be making appointments that he would be glad to do the same with the OPA. Wallace is head of the Board of Economic Warfare, and certainly he should be responsive to approaches.

Do you have any connection with David Niles, who I understand is the political representative of the New Deal in the White House? Perhaps an appointment in which you could discuss this matter might be valuable.

Let me know if I can be of any help in this situation, as I should be delighted to cooperate.

Best wishes to you for continued success.

Sincerely yours,

Julian D Steele
(W.C.R.

JDS:WCR

Julian D. Steele

Dictated but not read

MOWM.
Boston
S.C.

March 11, 1943

Mr. Julian D. Steele,
Armstrong-Hemingway Foundation,
43 Rutland Square,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Brother Steele:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 6th and pardon my delay in answering same. It was due to my absence from the city.

I am glad to get your comment on the situation in Washington and the types of employment of technical and professional nature that Negroes ought to seek. I agree with you fully. I think your suggestion that competent people whose training and point of view are such that they would be desirable for certain places ought to be lined up.

I do not have any connection with David Niles who is political representative of the White House, but I understand that he is quite a friendly person and is not hard to meet.

I shall work out plans to put these various departments on record with respect to their accepting competent colored workers.

May I hope that the plans for the public meeting in Boston on the 28th are moving promisingly forward. I shall look forward toward seeing you then.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:gs

MOWM

Boston SC

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ARMSTRONG-HEMENWAY FOUNDATION
43 RUTLAND SQUARE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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JULIAN D. STEELE
MRS. MAX ULIN
EVERETT C. YATES

March 13, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National Director
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

With regard to your letter of March 11, I know David Niles very well inasmuch as he was director of the Ford Hall Forum in Boston for many years, and still is, technically. I am sure that you could secure a conference with him without any difficulty; and since the next presidential campaign is not too far off, the White House may be willing to commit itself now on some of these matters. He stays at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, and can be reached there probably in the evening in case you cannot contact him at the White House.

I do think it is important to gather together a file of people who are acceptable to MOW from the point of view of their philosophies and work in order that as opportunities arise, people with our point of view can be put into responsible positions, thus helping to spread the influence of MOW.

I am working in cooperation with the local FOR on the meeting for March 28 which is to be held at the Old South Meeting House, an historical place, famous in the history of Boston as a pulpit for freedom of speech, where many of our outstanding men have thundered forth on unpopular causes.

I shall keep you informed on our plans as they develop.

Fraternally yours,

Julian D. Steele

Julian D. Steele

JDS:WCR

March 29, 1943

Mr. Julian Steele, Chairman
Boston Division
March On Washington Movement
43 Rutland Square
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ee
En/1

MOWM
Org. Com.

January 25, 1943

d

Mr. Leon Stewart
2300 Glenarm Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Just a word to thank you for your cooperation in helping to start the March On Washington unit in Detroit.

I hope the fight to get Negroes in Public Utilities will be made vigorous and relentless. Now is our time.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ef

MOWM
Denver

The **DENVER YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**
Sixteenth Avenue at Lincoln Street
DENVER, COLORADO

[illegible]
SAMUEL JOHNSON, [illegible]
WM. E. HUTTON, [illegible]
L. R. [illegible]
RAY F. FREY, [illegible]
[illegible]

Glenarm Branch
2800 Glenarm Pl.
October 23, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director MOWM
2084 7th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mr. Chappell brought me two letters from you, one addressed to Mrs. Freeman and the other to himself regarding your intended visit to Denver on Sunday November 14th and Monday the 15th. I am trying to help them work out the program and wish to bring to your attention one or two problems involved,

We believe we can approximinate the entire program outline very closely. However it is doubtful that a morning session would be feasible for reasons which you might well understand. The afternoon session would be almost as difficult to promote. How would it strike you to shift the morning session to the afternoon and make it a large youth session with as many adults as possible attending and conclude the program with an evening session on Monday evening following your outline of the afternoon session?

You may be sure that we shall follow your suggestions as closely as possible in every detail since we feel we can profit from it. However I have participated in two work shops conducted by the F.O.R. on non-violent action. We have less very successful support in the matter of the number of Negroes in attendance. In the first place they have some hesitancy about such matters and in the second place they cannot attend morning or early afternoon sessions in large numbers.

I believe the Poster Walk should prove quite effective and we would like to have your suggested poster-wording at your earliest convenience.

We shall seek the cooperation of the organizations which have shown interest in the same problems in the past. These are:N.A.A.C.P., F.O.R., Committee on Racial Equality and the Interracial Commission. The Sunday meeting has already been announced in the newspapers this week-end. I am sending you a copy of these announcements. Next week we plan to be more specific as to the program contents of the meetings, and on the following week we shall cover those points still uncovered concerning personel, cooperating agencies, schedule of meetings etc. I shall send you a copy of our proposed program as soon as I can confer again with Mr. Chappell or perhaps with the president of the Unit.

With high hopes for a very successful project, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Leon W Steward

Leon W. Steward
Executive Secretary

LWS/VF

MOW M
Denver Div.

November 27, 1943

Mr. Leon V. Steward, Executive Secretary
The Denver Young Men's Christian Association
Glenarm Branch
2800 Glenarm Place
Denver, Colorado

My dear Friend:

Just a word to express my great appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation in making the meetings and conferences of the March On Washington Movement a success.

Cordially yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

AF:OE
23076

The DENVER YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Sixteenth Avenue at Lincoln Street
DENVER, COLORADO.

LEWIS A. DICK, president
SAMUEL JOHNSON, vice president
WM. E. HUTTON, vice president
L. R. HENDRICK, secretary
RAY F. FREY, treasurer
LEE A. NOE, general secretary

Glenarm Branch
2800 Glenarm Pl.
November 8, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
2084 7th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am still awaiting a reply to my letter, but if you have answered before, let me advise that I will not be here after Thurdsday evening until Monday noon.

I am writing primarily to say that Rev. Edgar M. Walhberg would like to have you speak before his church congregation Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. He is a white minister who is deeply interested in the welfare of our race and he is greatly interested in the labor problem. I would appreciate it if you would wire him collect as to your decision. His address is 1257 Banneck St. Denver,4, Colorado.

Very truly yours,

Leon W Steward
Leon W. Steward
Executive Secretary

LWS/VF

[illegible]
Protest

November [illegible], 1943

Honorable Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War
Department of War
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Stimson:

At the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn. on August 11, 1943 nineteen Conscientious Objectors went on strike to end segregation of Negro and whites in the Dining Hall.

I want to file a complaint against the policy of segregating Negroes and whites in a Federal institution which I assume is under the supervision of the War Department and request you to take action at your earliest convenience to stop it, for I am sure that you as an outstanding statesman of our country will consider this practice inconsistent with the avowed fight of our country for a free world of free men.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ba

AP:OE
23070

MOWM
Cleveland

March 8, 194[illegible]

Mrs. Jean Murrell [illegible]
[illegible] East 40th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Jean:

I just got back to New York Sunday. I am glad you are going to speak to preachers on the March On Washington Movement Tuesday.

I am rushing this matter to you concerning the firemen's case as you suggested.

1. Twenty years ago there were 6000 colored firemen on the southern railroads. Today there are less than 2000.

2. Colored firemen are barred from membership in the white firemen's union known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

3. The white firemen's union and the southern railroad companies have negotiated secret agreements to eliminate colored firemen from the railroad industry by a clause known as a non-promotability clause which means that no worker who is not eligible to become an engineer can become a fireman. Since Negroes cannot become engineers in the South, they cannot become firemen.

4. Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered railroads to introduce deisel engines a certain per cent each year, but Negro firemen are not allowed to operate deisel engines except in rare cases. As rapidly as a deisel engine is introduced to take the place of a steam engine where coal is used, the Negro fireman is eliminated.

5. FEPC's railroad hearings that were cancelled by Paul V. McNutt would have exposed this condition to the public which would have helped the colored firemen. The March On Washington Movement brought FEPC into existence through Executive Order 8802.

6. Our fight now is to get the railroad hearings scheduled immediately and FEPC restored to independent status with more power and out of the War Manpower Commission, with public hearings as a weapon to defend the interest of Negro workers.

We don't have membership cards for the March On Washington Movement members yet because of the expense. This will be planned, however.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:es

2380 East 40th Street
Cleveland, Ohio
March 3, 1943

Dear Philip:

First of all, please excuse any errors as I have just five minutes to get this information across to you in order to keep from being so late to school. If it were not so important, I wouldn't bother about it this evening but wait until tomorrow. I took too much time out this afternoon when I went to the photographers and the time sneaked up on me.

Wells and I decided that the best point of approach to a basic working organization here was to get the cooperation of the ministers, if possible. We want them to name a member from their congregation to be a member of our organizing committee. Consequently, he asked permission to address the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance which was granted. Since he will be out of town on the day of their meeting, Tuesday, he asked if I could present the matter. You know, for the most part, all of them are pretty dumb about all the details, from FEPC on down. Now, please send me, so that I shall get it before Tuesday, the information, concisely, that was going to be exposed in the railroad hearings. I know the general facts, but the number of men that were going to be ~~displaced~~ thrown out of their jobs, the clause in the contracts which automatically barred Negroes from promotion, etc., just facts like that as I know they are going to ask numerous questions and I want to be ready for them. I have all the articles in PM that were written about it and those in the Negro papers but I recall some facts that you presented at the Mass meeting that Sunday that I hadn't read before.

Secondly, our ~~fir~~ first meeting of the local group will be the following Wednesday. Why is it that there has never been a membership card or some evidence that the ordinary person could show to prove his membership in the organization? The ten cent membership doesn't provide much leeway to go into a great deal of expense, I know, but if there were something that the individual could carry with him to show to his friends, or when approached, to produce to show he was already a member, it seems to me that it would be fine working publicity. I know there is a reason for it, but I would like to have the information so that I can answer the question should it be put to me. I know about the certificates for the larger memberships but I'm talking about something to put in John Doe's hand. That's all.

I typed this so I could have a copy to send to N. Y. as I didn't know where you would be and I didn't want the delay of forwarding it to either place to interfere with my hearing as soon as possible. The article in last week's New Republic "8802 Blues" was real good, I thought.

Sincerely always
Jean

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE March On Washington Movement T-W 1943

CORRESPONDENCE

File
M.OWM
Buffalo Div.

October 19, 1943

Mr. Jesse Taylor, Pres.
Buffalo Unit
360 William Street
Buffalo 4, New York

My dear Mr. Taylor:

We are in receipt of your letter dated October 18 and the enclosed money order for $100.00. Enclosed please find a receipt for same. We greatly appreciate your immediate cooperation with the actions of the Executive Board.

Your letter has been referred to Mr. Randolph in care of the Brotherhood office, 217 West 125 Street.

Fraternally yours,

Aldrich Turner,
National Treasurer

MOWM
Buffalo

December 2, 1943

Mr. Jesse Taylor
Buffalo Division MOWM
225 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Brother Taylor:

Permit me to express my great appreciation for the great work you are doing in Buffalo. Kindly express my appreciation to all the officials and members of the March On Washington Movement, for their splendid support of this struggle for democracy, freedom and justice for the Negro people.

I am indeed glad to know of the contribution of $100 for the Lynn Case. I hope to be able to come to Buffalo sometime in the near future. I shall advise you of the time.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BB

AF:GH
23076

October 18, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Randolph - Will you communicate with Brother Woodson as Mrs. Alexander is of the mind that they have some funds on hand for the MOWM.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
[illegible]440

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
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ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
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Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

BUFFALO UNIT
360 William Street

225 Clinton St.
Buffalo, 4, New York
October 18, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter dated October 8th, received October 16th, informing me of the actions of Executive Board recently held meeting. I am in accord with such actions of the Board. However, unfortunately, I am not in the position to respond, as I have a personal financial obligation that will have to be taken care of at this time; nevertheless, knowing as I do that we must have money to carry on, I have resorted to other means of helping.

As it may be, I went to a friend and member of our National, and explained to him just how badly the organization needed financial aid, and the result of conversation, he agreed to advance $100.00 as a loan, I shall forward name and address of this friend later.

Enclosed I am forwarding to the National Treasurer money order for the sum of $100.00. We hope to be able to forward more financial aid to the National within the next 30 days, as we feel that we will be in a position to have the Unit's financial committee in action.

The "Lynn Case" Committee is progressing fine under chairman, Mr. William C. Sims and Mrs. Louise Alexander, Co-Worker, their goal is $100.00 by the first of November. I feel that they will go over.

We are making progress in organizing other committees and hope to have results in the very near future, in the interest of the Unit.

I remain yours as ever,

Jesse Taylor

Jesse Taylor, Pres.
Buffalo Unit MOWM

JT:RB
Enc.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOWM
~~Nat'l Executive Comm.~~
Buffalo

December 17, 1943

Mr. Jesse Taylor
Member National Executive Committee
[illegible] Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Brother Taylor:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 9th informing me of the splendid meeting and dinner held in Buffalo by the March On Washington Movement, and of the fine speeches Miss Myers made. I agree with you that Miss Myers is a very valuable person, but we didn't have the money to pay her, and it was felt to be an injustice to her to keep her when she could get another job where she could get regular pay. As you know, we agreed to pay her $100 a month, but we were not able to do so, and I had to borrow money personally to help pay her back salary. If I knew of some way to raise some funds, we certainly would have kept her.

I want to congratulate you upon the fine work you and the March are doing in Buffalo.

Now, I know you saw in the papers where the sixteen Southern railroads defied the directives of FEPC ordering these railroads to abolish racial discrimination. We have got to fight these railroads and make them comply with the order of FEPC. To that end, we are planning to hold a conference in Washington, January 5th and 6th to back the President on FEPC. We must do this in order to create public sentiment behind the President.

I hope that the local unit of Buffalo will send a delegate to this conference, because the March On Washington Movement is the father and mother of FEPC, and we must be on the battle line to fight to save it, for it will mean so much to the Negro workers in the post-war period. This conference is being gotten together rather quickly, but we cannot waste any time, because the enemies of the Negro and labor are busy.

I hope to come to Buffalo in the next few weeks. I shall let you know when so that you can plan meetings.

Keep up the good work. Remember me to all the Marchers and tell them that now is the time when the Negro must fight with all his might for manhood rights.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ED

[illegible]
[illegible]

Buffalo,New York
December,9 1943

Mr.A.Philip Randolph
National Director
March On Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York,New York

Mr.A.Philip Randolph

Comrade Randolph;

I refer to a letter received November.9th,. This letter coming from the Steering Committee of the National Executive Committee March On Washington Movement.Stating that they the Steering Committee had decided because of financial difficulties and limited funds,to Curtail expenses and limit some of the activities of the March,And further,despense with the service of the Executive Secretary.

To the above,the Steering Committee has decided upon such changes,However on the other hand what has the Committee decided as an immediate policy or policies for the March.I am sure that you are of the knowledge of the actions of this Committee at all times.

Comrade Randolph.I feel at this time an exchange of letters on this subject matter would be very helpful to each of us,With the full knowledge of the future polices of the organization I would be in a better position to go about in the furtherance of the programe here.

My idea of building the Unit of the March here was to refain from any fanflare methods,But to proceed step by step,And in so doing we have made some progress in our work here,following the recent success Lynn Committee,We set about to plan our next step in building the March.The Unit planned its first Mass meeting to be held on Sunday December.4th,.upon reconsideration of the planned mass meeting ,It was agreed that a dinner meeting would be held,and have Miss. Myers.to speak to a " cross section group " at the Y M C A. Saturday evening December.4th,. and the mass meeting Sunday December.5th,. At First Shiloh Baptist Church.

Miss . Myers. arrived in Buffalo,Friday evening.On Saturday did delivered a very fine address at the dinner,And much interest were expressed by those present,the question period was very livly.

The Mass Meeting,Sunday December.5th,.was the greatst affair of it kind ever held in Buffalo,Miss.Meyers.spoke for more than an hour and half not once did she deviate from the programe of the March. she just simply sold the people the March's programe,And the climax of this meeting was reached, Whhen the Rev.E.J.Echols.the Pastor of the Church made the closing remarks,He said that"excepted the March's programe,And declared that the doors of his Church stood open at all times,to Miss.Myers.And were looking forward for her early return to Buffalo,That he would be able to have more people to hear her speak of the March On Washigton Movement.

Miss.Myers. Came to Buffalo,An d presented to the people of Buffalo the Programe of the March On Washington Movement,Not only did she present the March but she sold it,

Comrade Randolph.It seem to to me that a mistake has been made by the Committee in despensing with the service of Miss.Myers. If it were not possible to have retain her in the National Office to my mind the Committee should have placed her in the field.Why here in Buffalo Miss.Meyers.could render a great service to the Movement.

Now you can understand why I ask the question as to thefuture policies of the March,Friends who have made contributions to the local unit,and prospective members and others will be asking of me questions concerning the Movement.I must be in a position to answer them truthfally and,to this I can only do so as the information that I reciv~~ed~~ from the National Office. I trust that you will give this matter your serious consideration and it will be my pleasure to hear from you soon.

I remain yours,. In the Cause.

Jesse Taylor

President Buffalo Unit March On Washington Movement.

Jesse Taylor
Member National Executive Committee
285 Clinton Street
Buffalo4 New York.

Thomas AL
National Conv

November 10, 1943

Mr. A. L. Thomas
347 [illegible] Ave.
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The Steering Committee of the Executive Committee of the March On Washington Movement has decided because of financial difficulties and limited funds, to curtail expenditures and limit some of our present activities.

One of our most pressing obligations, is the salary paid to the Executive Secretary, Miss Myers, which, as you know, amounts to $200.00 per month. At the present time, our Treasury is so depleted that we do not feel we can continue with that expense, and further, we feel that Miss Myers has not been as successful as had been hoped and expected. As a result, the Steering Committee of the Executive Committee has decided to dispense with her services and we are sending her a notice to that effect.

Miss Myers services will be terminated as of December 31st. We do that in order to give her 30 days notice and allow a period for readjustment.

We are sending this letter for your information and would be interested in receiving an immediate reply indicating your approval or disapproval of the proposed step.

Yours very truly,

McLaurin____________________

Turner____________________

Ervin____________________

Lane____________________

MOW
Conf

July 16, 1943

Mr. Norman Thomas, Chairman
Post War World Council
112 East 19th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Norman:

Permit me in the name of the March On Washington Movement, its officers and members to express our great appreciation for the fine and inspirational talk you made at the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference in Chicago.

All Chicago has spoken praisingly of your address.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:bm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3551
Official Organ: The Crisis

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Topeka, Kans.	Hon. Arthur Capper
Washington	William H. Hastie Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb Frances Harriet Williams

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS,
WASHINGTON BUREAU

March 30,1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 27th inquiring of Mr. Marshall as to whether or not he will join with the signers of your enclosed telegram on the protest picket line of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Marshall is now in Florida and will not be back until some time in April. I will bring your letter and the proposed telegram to his attention when he returns.

Very truly yours,

Prentice Thomas (A.B.)
Prentice Thomas
Assistant Special Counsel

pt:amb

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-3350

440

Negro
Crow

April 14, 1943

Miss Dorothy Thompson
New York Post
75 West Street
New York City

My dear Miss Thompson:

The treatment of Negroes in the armed forces of this country is a shame and a reproach to every American. We, of the March On Washington Movement, believe that a Jim Crow army is a mockery of the principles proclaimed by the leaders of the United Nations. May I, therefore, request the courtsey of your Correspondance columns to tell your readers about two current developments in the fight we are putting up against military Jim Crowism.

1. We have just put out a 16-page illustrated pamphlet, "The War's Greatest Scandal - The Story of Jim Crow in Uniform", which contains all the facts on this issue brought together for the first time. It costs five cents and may be obtained from the March On Washington Movement, 2084 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

2. We are trying to dramatize nationally the case of Winfred Lynn, the Negro draftee whose suit alleging violation by the military authorities of the "no discrimination" clause in the 1940 Draft Act will come up before the Supreme Court in a few months. A mass meeting on this case will be held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 140th Street, New York City, at 8:30 P.M. on Thursday, April 22nd. All who share our concern about military Jim Crow are cordially invited to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

A Philip Randolph

Mac:c

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director

April 14, 1943

Similiar letters sent to:

The Nation - 55 Fifth Avenue - New York City
The New Republic - 40 East 49th St., New York City
Jewish Frontier - 275 Seventh Avenue, New York City
The New Leader - 7 East 15th Street, New York City
The Call - 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Common Sense - 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Jewish Daily Forward - 175 E. Broadway, New York City
New York Times - 229 West 43rd Street, New York City
New York Post - 75 West Street, New York City
New York World-Telegram - 125 Barclay Street, New York City
New York Herald-Tribune - 230 W.41st Street, New York City
Labor Action - 114 West 14th Street, New York City
The Militant - 116 University Place, New York City
Time Magazine - Rockefellow Center, New York City
Survey-Graphic - 112 East 19th Street, New York City
The Antioch Review - Yellow Springs, Ohio
P. M. 27 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
Long Island Daily News, Jamaica, New York
Brooklyn, Daily Eagle - Brooklyn, New York
Dorothy Norman, Samuel Grafton - New York Post
Westbrook Pegler, Raymond Clapper - New York World-Telegram
Walter Lippmann - New York Herald-Tribune
James A. Wechsler, Arnold Beichman - P.M.

City of New York
Municipal Court
Borough of Manhattan
8 Reade Street
New York

JUSTICES' CHAMBERS
CHARLES E. TONEY, JUSTICE

(Unofficial)

April 5, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
2084 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

In reply to your favor of the 27th ultimo, allow me to say that nothing would please me better than joining the group in picketing the War Man Power Commission in protest against the rendering FEPC ineffective and shall do so in the event the time set for the demonstration finds me sitting in a non-calendar part. If I have a calendar it will be difficult for me to be absent.

Hoping to hear from you at a later date, I am

Yours very truly,
Chas. E. Toney

April 13, 1943

Judge Charles E. Toney
Municipal Court
8 Reade Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear friend:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of April 8, 1943, informing me of your willingness to join the picket line around the War Manpower Commission to protest the destruction of F. E. P. C. when, as, and if it is necessary.

I will keep you informed and let you know the time for the picket line if a turn for the better of F. E. P. C. does not take place.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm
Enc.

MOWM
Chicago S.C.

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

6512 Eberhart av, apt.
Chicago, Ill.

May 24, 1943

Dear Philip -

Am launching rigid, intensive drive to present the principles of non-violence to the white and negro public, both leaders and followers - was informed whites are very curious.

Therefore I am going to attempt to get the Post War World Council to sponsor an interpretive, academic presentation of the "*way*" and "*what*" of non-violent technique, principally for whites and negroes who are curious. We are going to try to present this at a loop (downtown) college perhaps the YMCA and the group will have to have you as a drawing card - I am trying to run Maynard Krueger or Archibald Carey with you on explanations etc. The M.O.W will be strictly in the objective in this program. After this meeting; I intend to launch a quick educational program to start an 11 day project, results of which are to be presented at the panel discussion along with the National Committee's proposal. This project will be adequate proof of the local group's intentions. Everything practically depends on you — Burton & I want to know if you will definitely be here on Sat. June 12th — you see we will have to have dates and the possibility of your appearing. Sat. June 19th will not give me much time for education and the actual operation of the project.

Project: 63rd St. Area of Woodlawn that still defies serving us — some doubtful — distinctly our best negro shopping area in Chicago — must be broken. Restaurants

Wire me an answer as to whether you will be able to meet these plans we are making in some manner. I mean, write or telegraph. Very important.

Hoping to receive a very prompt reply, for letters have to be mailed immediately

Thanks & Hurry
Rita

PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
PRESIDENT

RICHARD THOMAS
SECRETARY

PRINCESS WYNDER
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

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(NEW YORK DIVISION)
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
—
MOnument 2-3350-3351
[illegible]440

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
FINANCE COMMITTEE
Eardlie John

MEMBERSHIP
Perry Ferguson

SPEAKERS' BUREAU
Colden Brown

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
Eardlie John

January 5, 1943

Dear Mr. Randolph,

Miss Settles informed me yesterday that your engagement in Oklahoma is the 12th of February. As you know we were counting on you to make the keynote address at our Action Conference on the 13th of February and you had said that you would.

Perhaps your being in Oklahoma on the 12th will make it physically impossible for you to be at our Conference on the 13th. However, you are the best judge of that. If you could not make it on the 13th would it be possible for you to be the main speaker at the mass meeting on the next day, the 14th?

We have planned so much on your being with us at that time. I realize that this other engagement was made months ago, but is there anyway you can be with us, too? Please let me know at once as we will have to make other arrangements immediately as February 13-14 is really right around the corner.

We also spoke together concerning an editorial for this issue of the "MARCH". We would like to get it out next week if possible. Would that be too soon for you to write an editorial for it? Also are there any particular things which you would like to see in this issue? I had thought of putting in the release on the "I AM AN AMERICAN, TOO" week. Would it be possible to put in anything about your appointing your National Committee, or am I rushing you? I do not mean to be.

I intend to send you a complete copy of the minutes of the Executive Board meeting on Saturday, but I want to include minutes of the Finance Committee meeting which will be held on tomorrow, (Wednesday), evening. Mr. Tobias brought up several very vital points at the Executive meeting and has agreed to really cooperate in any way he can. He has agreed to assist the Finance Committee in mapping out a program for local raising of Finance.

Have a good trip and come home soon.

Yours, Iona

MOWM
Chicago-S.C.

May 24, 1943

Dear Philip:

The old stubborn mean streak in me, which you say I have, demands that I re-emphasize some of the things which I tried to say to you over the telephone, but unfortunately which under stress of great emotion and the early hour, I'm afraid I was not half as eloquent and rational as I had hoped to be.

So as concisely as I can put it please allow me to say that under no circumstances do I wish you to feel that I was attempting to intrude upon your personal or business life, but I do maintain that you should somehow have taken the time to sit down with me and discuss the position from all angles since it involves so much responsibility and initiative and in a measure is a pivotal key upon which the success of the Conference depends. You know that last year there was a great deal of unnecessary confusion and misunderstanding revolving around a paid worker, and I had hoped to avoid all that this year. Therefore I felt that I should know my exact latitude and the nature of my duties so that there should be no overlapping and consequent accusations of exceeding authority. (So far I don't think you can find a loophole in my argument.)

As it is, I know no more about the position than does my small niece. Of course I am going ahead with the work of my committee, but that I had already planned. Today I am contacting Mrs Ruth Smith of the Y. and Dr. Mary Evans about holding a conference and rally of women. I have already left my job in the library so as to get started immediately. I must say that I am doing this at some sacrifice and risk which would not disturb me if I knew that I had your full cooperation. But I simply refuse to be treated like a worrisome child and patted on the head and told to run along. This is your brain child and I simply want to help it grow, but if you're going to be indifferent, I don't see why in h—— I should get my blood pressure up for nothing. I refuse to be taken for granted and I hope I make myself clear!

Now I have made a solemn promise that I would work in harmony with Mr. Burton, but I certainly am not going to take your orders through him. If you have such an aversion to talking to me then you can just get somebody else and I think that that is only business. I am not asking for any extra concessions but simply a square deal.

Well I'm making another pledge. I will never again humiliate myself by calling and, begging for a conference with you. I've done it for the last time. From now on you can see me at my convenience.

Today I received a copy the minutes of the national board and I notice that the local organizer was to be engaged for a period of six weeks. There are just about 5 weeks now and as yet I don't know when my official duties begin.

Now if you care to talk it over with Miss Myers and send me a detailed outline, I shall at least know where I stand and not continue to grope around in the fog. Mr Burton tells me that he has secured the store. I am glad of that. I won't say I'm sorry for the things I've said because I'm not. I had to get them off my chest. You know as well as I do that I'll work my fingers to the bone not for you but for the organization, but I think I'm entitled at least to courteous treatment.

I know you're relieved that this is all I'm going to say but if you don't straighten up and fly right there's more yet to come. Please give my kindest regards to Mr. McLaurin. He's such a Gentleman!

Sincerely,

Ethel

Movm't
matl
Prog

April 6, 1943

The Vanguard League
222 North 20th Street
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Friends:

Permit me to express my great appreciation for your signing the call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement, to be held in Chicago July 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:cs

[illegible] protests

April 1, 1942

James W.
Senator Wadsworth
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the name of the March On Washington Movement and the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, I wish to register our unqualified opposition to the Austin-Wadsworth-Bill to draft labor and women.

We consider this measure the essence of totalitarianism, the very evil the United Nations are seeking to destroy.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ee

MOWM
Protests

April 1, 1943

Senator Robert F. Wagner
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am herewith enclosing copies of letters which are self explanatory.

The March On Washington Movement and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters urge you to oppose the Austin-Wadsworth Draft Labor and Draft Women Bill.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ee
Re/2

[illegible]

January 26, 1943

Honorable Robert Wagner, Senator
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wagner:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of January 12th with enclosures concerning the incident in the corridor of the Capitol Building during the Poll Tax hearings in the Senate.

I want to express my appreciation for your prompt and firm efforts on the matter of Negro citizens being pushed around by Capitol Building Police.

I'm glad to know that you feel that this practice is not likely to occur soon.

Thanking you for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ef

ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y., CHAIRMAN
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PHILIP LEVY, CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

January 12, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping
  Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Some weeks ago, Walter White brought to my attention your affidavit concerning the incidents in the corridor of the Capitol on November 23rd last. I had previously received affidavits concerning similar incidents from Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr. and others in his group. My inquiries and correspondence with the Sergeant-at-Arms covered both instances, but only one copy of the entire set of papers is available to me. I have therefore sent the originals directly to Rev. Powell, and enclose herewith copies of the documents covering your own case. I trust this will not inconvenience you.

I know your will understand how distressed and disturbed I have been by these incidents. As I wrote Rev. Powell, I have reason to believe that as a result of your energetic and justified protest, such incidents will not recur. Needless to say, I am ready at all times to be of further assistance.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert F. Wagner

Chesley W. Jurney
Sergeant At Arms

COPY

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Office of the Sergeant at Arms
Washington, D. C.

December 19, 1942

Senator Robert F. Wagner
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Replying to your letter of December 11th, enclosing an affidavit sent you by Mr. A. Philip Randolph, regarding action by two members of the Capitol Police force on November 23rd, I want you to know I have had this matter thoroughly investigated and beg to enclose herein a report by the Acting Captain of the U.S.Capitol Police Force which I hope may prove satisfactory to Mr. Randolph and to you.

As a result of this unfortunate incident I have cautioned the Capitol Police again to be very careful in their method of handling visitors to the Senate Galleries and to give no one a cause for complaint in the slightest degree. It is needless to add no race discrimination is made. A person holding a Senator's card is given admission at all times just as soon as space is available.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Chesley W. Jurney

Sergeant at Arms,
United States Senate.

Wm.S.Orthman
Captain

National 3120
Branch 1051

Secretary
National 3120
Branch 102

COPY

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
Office of the Captain
Capitol Building
Washington, D. C.

December 15, 1942

Col. Chesley W. Jurney
Sergeant-at-Arms
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Col:

I have in my possession a letter dated December 11, which was addressed to you by Senator Robert F. Wagner, together with an affidavit sworn to by Mr. A. Philip Randolph making protest against the action of two members of the Capitol Police Force on November 23, 1942.

These charges were previously presented to me at the time they occurred, and I made a careful investigation immediately following the incident and, upon receipt of Senator Wagner's letter of the 11th, together with the affidavit, I again interviewed the officers involved together with others who were present at the time of the incident complained of. The officers referred to are George C. Murray and Charles T. Lewis. These men state that the following action took place:

Following the discussion by the Senate of the poll tax bill, crowds leaving the Senate Gallery congested in the corridor at the lower Senate door. The affiant, together with 30 or 40 other persons, stopped in the corridor near the door and thereby prevented other persons from entering or leaving the building. They were asked to kindly leave the building or remove their persons from the entrance by the officers involved and, for safety, Officer Murray placed his hand on his gun to prevent its falling to the tile floor and to prevent the hammer from being struck while he was surrounded. It was only natural that these officers approach the persons in the corridor from the outside and had necessarily to approach some of the persons from the rear. At no time was a

COPY

blackjack or gun taken from its holder nor was there any intent to use one in a menacing manner.

Other witnesses questioned have substantiated the statements of the two officers involved. I believe Officer Murray used good judgment in protecting his gun to prevent its being accidently discharged. The Capitol Police Force regrets any experiences which may have cause embarrassment, and was acting only for the safety of all parties involved.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Roy W. Brown
Acting-Captain
U.S.Capitol Police

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE

December 11, 1942

Col. Chesley W. Jurney
Sergeant-at-Arms
The Capitol
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

I have just received the enclosed further affidavit concerning the events in the Capitol building during the closing hours of debate on the poll tax bill.

This affidavit is submitted by one of the outstanding Negro leaders in America. Since Mr. Randolph was not a member of Reverend Powell's party, the affidavit raises serious questions unrelated to the issue of mistaken identity or misinformation received from outside sources.

I would appreciate an early report on the charges contained in the affidavit.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Robert F. Wagner

March 29, 1943

Bishop Walls
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ea
En/2

me

Laundry Workers Joint Board
of Greater New York
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
160 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone CHelsea 3-8282

February 5, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Bro. Randolph:

For your information I am quoting below communication I have this day received from Walter P. Reuther:

> "In answer to your letter of January 20th, please be advised that I concur completely with the sentiments stated in your letter; and as a member of the Management-Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission, I shall do everything in my power to end all types of discrimination.
>
> "I am enclosing a copy of a wire sent to Paul V. McNutt and President Roosevelt, which states my position, and is self-explanatory.
>
> Signed: Walter P. Reuther"

I am enclosing herewith the copy of telegram which I received from Bro. Reuther.

Sincerely

Noah C. A. Walter

Noah C. A. Walter

vh
enc.

From UAW-CIO
411 West Milwaukee Avenue
Detroit TR 1-6600

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1943

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the UAW-CIO, and member of the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the United States War Manpower Commission, today protested to President Roosevelt and to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower chairman, against postponement of scheduled hearings by the Fair Employment Practice Committee on discrimination against Negroes in the railroad industry.

Reuther's telegram to McNutt, copy of which he also sent to President Roosevelt, follows:

"Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman,
War Manpower Commission,
Washington, D. C.

"As a member of the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the Manpower Commission, and as vice-president of the UAW-CIO in charge of war manpower problems, I desire emphatically to register my protest against postponement of scheduled hearings by the Fair Employment Practice Committee on anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry.

"I am reliably informed that trustworthy and conclusive evidence was to be submitted at these hearings, showing that regardless of the bad effect on the war effort colored firemen are being systematically excluded from employment on the railroads; that railroad executives, in combination with short-sighted railroad unions, are working together to abrogate President Roosevelt's order #8802 against racial discrimination, and that these activities are a serious blow to the morale of millions of colored citizens whose contribution to the war effort is so vital to victory.

"I urge that you reconsider postponement of the scheduled hearings, and that those hearings be opened forthwith so that proper responsibility may be placed and adequate remedial steps may be taken.

"The UAW-CIO is disturbed by reports that proposed hearings by the FEPC in Detroit may also be postponed. Our union desires to register its protest also against any postponement of projected Detroit hearings.

"Walter P. Reuther, vice-president
UAW-CIO"

--30--

February 3, 1948

Mr. Noah C. A. Walter
Laundry Workers Joint Board
180 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Walters:

Permit me to thank you for your letter and copy of telegram which you received from Brother Walter P. Reuther.

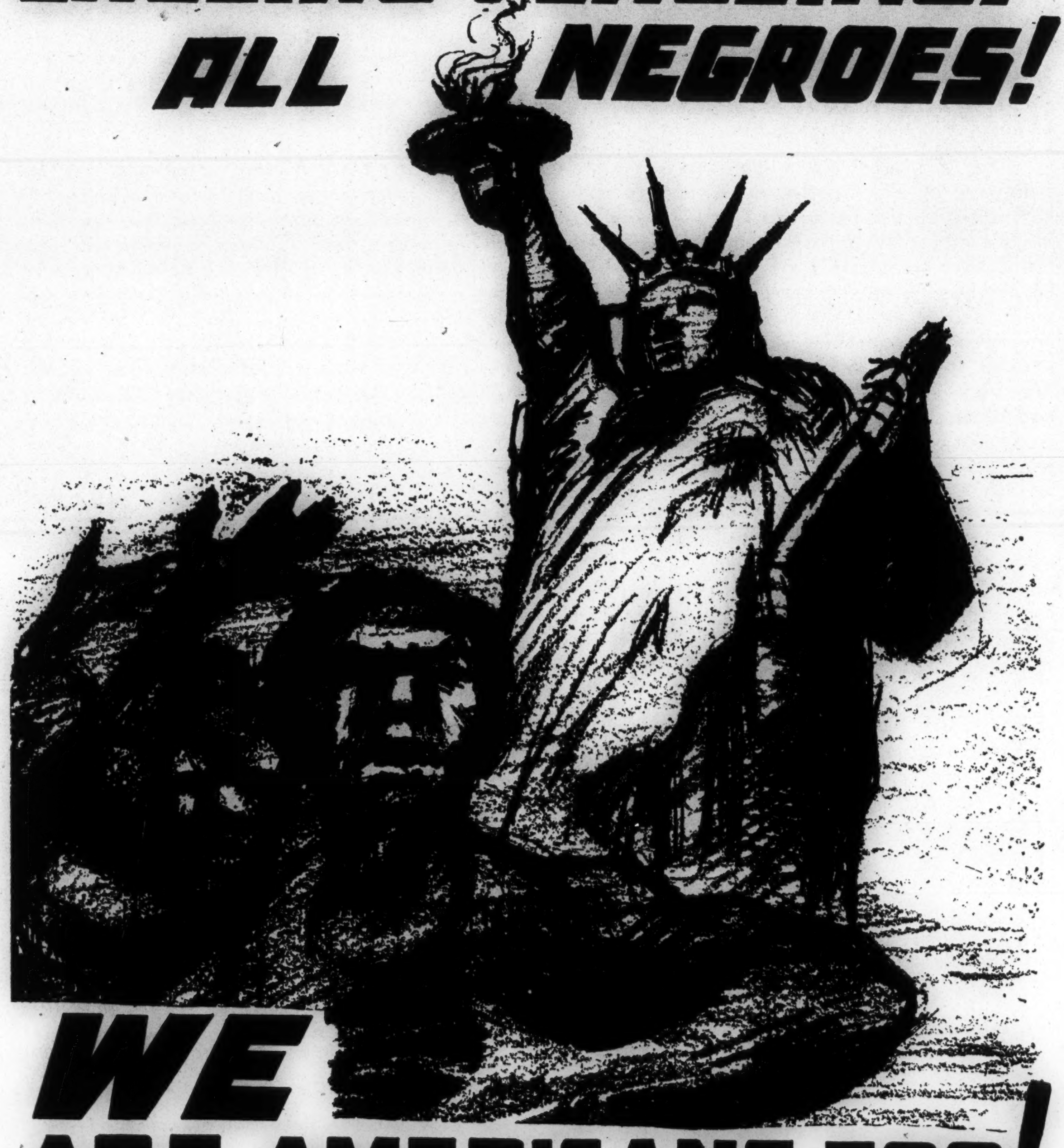
Brother Reuther's statement was very timely.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:om

CALLING! CALLING! ALL NEGROES!



WE ARE AMERICANS TOO! CONFERENCE

CALL TO
WE ARE AMERICANS TOO - - CONFERENCE

Upwards of 14 million Negro Americans disturbed by the turn democracy has taken in this country and in the world, anxious lest the Bill of Rights, the Four Freedoms, yea, lest the Constitution of the United States be destroyed by fascist forces from within, heed this Call for a national, all-out "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO CONFERENCE.

For sixty-eight years the Negro has struggled for his full share of this democracy. He has made use of every parliamentary device to make known his grievances and demand redress. He has asked for full-fledged citizenship with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities pertaining thereto. Alas, he has enjoyed second class citizenship with a Black Cabinet between him and his Government. For economic equality he has been given charity grants; for political equality he has been given jim-crow and lynching; for religious equality he has been given good will and a white God. Now, we are engaged in a great world revolution testing whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated to double standards of citizenship and justice can long endure. The pulse beat of the nation is being quickened by this volcano that disturbs men's souls. The very universe is troubled and discomforted. People of all races and colors are battling against fascist slavery and dictatorship and for freedom. In North Africa, India, China, Australia, on Guadalcanal, on the Solomon Islands and in London and Stalingrad, men—white, black, yellow and brown, sweat and bleed and die that democracy might live.

From the throated millions of Negroes everywhere comes the cry: "WHAT SHALL WE DO?"

The need for mass organization is now. Negro Americans must awake to the cause of their nation's freedom. Black men who have so long seen and cherished democracy from afar must arise and take this sacred goddess for themselves. Democracy must be saved for America and hence for the world. We must join the swelling ranks of all people who are on the march toward a free world. We must be the standard bearers of this new community of the spirit that has as its motto the matchless slogan, "With malice toward none and justice toward all."

To this cause the March On Washington Movement calls upon Negro Americans from labor, church, fraternal, school, civic, and social clubs and various other organizations to convene in Chicago from June 30th through July 4th, 1943 for "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO WEEK."

Here we will ponder and discuss whether Negroes should march on Washington and if so, when.

Here we will discuss the perplexing problems confronting us such as discrimination in the air corp, jobs in national defense, and what will happen to the Negro in the Post-War World.

Here we will demand the abolition of the **WAR'S GREATEST SCANDAL — JIM CROW IN UNIFORM."**

Here we will register our protest to our government and to the world against the injustices designed to inferiorate, degrade and exploit us.

Here we will talk about the welfare of our sons and daughters and civil rights for Negroes.

Here we will dedicate our lives to the cause of American freedom, the freedom of colored people everywhere and the freedom of the world.

Here we will proclaim our dedication to the cause of a Free Africa and the freedom of the West Indies.

Here we will map out a broad national program in the interest of abolishing jim crowism in America. Here we will ponder and discuss non-violent techniques for mass action that may some day point the way toward a foundation of peace for a new world.

Here we will proclaim anew and re-affirm the determination of the colored people to struggle for the victory of the United Nations over the Axis Powers and for democracy.

Here we will seek a solution to the problem of race which will avoid and prevent riots, violence and bloodshed.

Negro Americans, heed the Call!! Your destiny is at hand. Armaments alone cannot bring this freedom—this brotherhood of man.

Black America, your country calls you to defend its honor, Arise! and save America for all free men and for God.

ON TO CHICAGO!!!

Signatories:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director
March On Washington Movement

J. E. SMITH, Secretary
Pine Street Branch YMCA
St. Louis, Mo.

HORACE SHEFFIELD
International Representative
United Auto Workers, C.I.O.
Detroit, Mich.

F. E. DEFRANTZ, Secretary
Senate Avenue Branch YMCA
Indianapolis, Indiana

JOHN A. GREGG, Bishop
Fourth Episcopal District
AME Churches

JOHN HOLLY, President
Future Outlook League
Cleveland, Ohio

RAYFORD LOGAN
General President
Alpha Phi Alpha

M. C. CLARKE, President
Dunbar Mutual Insurance Co.

FRANK CROSSWAITH, Chairman
Negro Labor Committee
New York City

CARL MURPHY
President
Afro-American

WILLIAM STUART NELSON, Dean
School of Religion
Howard University

THE VANGUARD LEAGUE
222 North 20th St.
Columbus, Ohio

THOMAS A. WEBSTER, Chairman
Negro National Defense Committee
Greater Kansas City

REV. HORACE WHITE, Chairman
Detroit Local
March On Washington Movement

C. A. FRANKLIN, Editor
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Kansas

REV. D. V. JAMISON, President
National Baptist Convention of
United States of America

CHARLES H. WESLEY, President
Wilberforce University

J. FINLEY WILSON
Grand Exalted Ruler
Improved Benevolent Order
Elks of the World

Registration: $1.50 for delegates representing March On Washington Movement Units. This covers admission to the business sessions Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings and afternoons and to all the evening meetings.

Without Registrations: Admission to single panels Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings and Friday afternoons 25c. Admission to the Town Hall Meeting Friday evening 50c.

Inter-racial Fellowship Dinner Reservations: Saturday evening $3.00 per person.

Delegates are requested to file application for registration by June 16th. Address all communications after June 1st to: E. Pauline Myers, National Executive Secretary, Chicago Headquarters, March On Washington Movement, 4304 South Parkway, Illinois.

SPECIAL EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943 — 8 P.M.

OPEN MEETING
Theme: Why Negroes Assemble at Chicago

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

PANEL—1:30 P.M.—3:30 P.M.
Theme: The Outlook and Future of the FEPC

SYMPOSIUM: 8 P.M.
Theme: Mapping a Broad National Program In The Interest of Abolishing Jim Crow

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943

PANEL—1:30 P.M.—3:30 P.M.
Theme: The Clash of Color and Post War Reconstruction

TOWN MEETING TONIGHT—8 P.M.
Theme: Fighting the War's Greatest Scandal—Jim Crow In Uniform!

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1943 — 6 P.M.

INTER-RACIAL FELLOWSHIP AND TESTIMONIAL BANQUET TO A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1943 — INDEPENDENCE DAY

8:00 A.M.—Inter-Faith — Inter-Denominational — Inter-Racial Prayer Service Soldiers' Memorial

2:00 P.M.—National March For Freedom to MONSTER MASS MEETING
Theme: Defeat Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini by enforcing the Constitution and abolishing Jim Crow.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Director
A. Philip Randolph

Executive Secy.
E. Pauline Myers

Secretary
B. F. McLaurin

Treasurer
Aldrich Turner

Eastern Regional Director
Dr. Lawrence Ervin

Mid-Western Regional Director
Dr. Charles Wesley Burton

Legal Counsel
Harold A. Stevens

Chairman National Advisory Committee on Mass Action and Strategy
Dean William Stuart Nelson

Public Relations
Neil Scott

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C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal.
Thurman T. Dodson, Washington
Mrs. Senora Lawson, Richmond, Va.
Miss Layle Lane, New York City
T. D. McNeal, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. M. C. Strachen, Tampa, Fla.

National Headquarters
HOTEL THERESA BUILDING
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York City

440

Org Copy

February 10, 1943

Mrs. Hattie Bullard Webb
Ohio Association of Beauticians, Inc.
913 Collingwood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Webb:

I am glad to know that you want to start a March on Washington Movement in Toledo. There is another young woman who is interested in starting a March On Washington Movement in Toledo also, and I would like for you to get in touch with her. Her name is Miss Bettie Day of 957 Woodland Avenue. She is a secretary of a girls group which had me speak in Toledo a year ago.

I want to see a March On Washington Movement started there so that you can send delegates to the great Negro Conference which will be held in Chicago the last week in May.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:eg

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF BEAUTICIANS
INCORPORATED
913 Collingwood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Telephone: ADams 6934

January 21, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I read with a marked degree of interest, the account of the "I Am An American, Too" Week to be held in May, 1943. I also noted that it said all "March" groups would adopt the slogan.

I was just wondering if we could have a committee functioning here. We do not have a "March On Washington Group" as such, here in Toledo, altho we do have a very wide awake "Mass Movement League".

I personally, am interested in this "I Am An American, Too" Week and would like to know if there is anything I could do here, by way of tieing into your program. I beg your forgiveness if I am being to officious, and if not and there is some way in which I might interest a group here, with your permission and instruction, I shall be only too glad to cooperate.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs) Essie Bullard Webb

COPY

MOWM
Cleveland

March 11, 1943

Mr. C. S. Wells, Local Chairman,
Cleveland Division,
March On Washington Movement,
3799 E. 146 Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Brother Wells:

Permit me to say that I will be able to come to Cleveland to speak April 11th. I think it will help the March On Washington Movement as you say.

Find enclosed mat for the papers.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:ga
Enc.

Cleveland, O.
2/21/42

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Intr President B. of S.C.P.
New York City

My dear Mr Randolph

I regret I was not able to participate in the conference In Columbus I am sure you expected representation from the Cleveland unit. We have not met with sufficient success at this writing to have been on the Program. All I have been able to do has been somewhat individualy. our local members are not going out at all on the program I am asked to stage a Forum meeting at St James Church (Rev Gomez Pastor) on a Sunday after noon adjacent to your appearance In Pittsburgh next mo. When is your date to appear in the above mention place? We have a Committee meeting scheduled for next friday nite. would like to have date in order to further our Plans. I can feel the general Pulse at that time and decide my course. I am determined to make the grade at all cost. I find I must revise everything in order to do so. may I hear from you as soon as Possible. Fraternally yours

C.A. Wells Chm Division B of SCP

(over)

A. S. Wells
3798, E. 146 st
Cleveland, O.

10.8319

MOWM.
Cleve.

March 22, 1943

Mr. C. S. Wells, President
Cleveland Division, B. S. C. P.
3798 East 146th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Wells:

Find enclosed a mat for publicity and the following material that you may use.

A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

National Director of the March On Washington Movement which won Executive Order 8802 under which FEPC was established.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:os

MOWM
Ohio

March 11, 1943

Mr. C. S. Wells,
3796 E. 146 Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Brother Wells,

I am glad to receive your letter of February 21st advising that you intended for the March On Washington Unit of Cleveland to send representatives to the conference in Columbus. Well, I know that you are just getting started and consequently you are not able to participate in everything.

Kindly remember me to the madam.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:ags

MOWM
Cleveland.

May 10, 1943

Mr. C. B. Wells,
3798 East 166th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Wells:

Thanks a lot for your letter of May 8th. I am glad to know that you are making some progress on the organizing campaign.

It is fine that the booklet of "JIM CROW IN UNIFORM" is selling well. I am sending you under separate cover a photograph as requested and also a group of recent press releases which you may use as you see fit.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:em

EN ROUTE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

575743

Mr A. Philip Randolph
International Pres B.of S.C.P.

Dear Mr Randolph.

Just a word to say that we are Making some Progress in our organizing Campaign. our Booklet Jim Crow in Uniform is selling fine. It is a leader to have entrance. Please send me one of your finished Photos for a magazine known as Goodwill magazine. It is Published In Cleveland, by a Mr Roy Rector the Editor. He wishes to use some of

2

Your Press releases. I gave him a few from which he can construct his theme. When Passiable it would be advicable for you to stop off in our City when enroute to or from Chicago. If so please advise me in time to make some plans. May I hear from you soon.

as ever your Coworker

CA Wells

3798 E. 146 st

Cleveland, O.

MOWM
Cleve - S.C.

May 18, 1945

Mr. C. S. Wells, Chairman
Cleveland Unit
March On Washington Movement
3798 East 146th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Wells:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 14th concerning Mr. John O. Holly and his interest in the March On Washington Movement. I believe he can be of great service and may get his branches to send delegates to the Conference.

I am going to write him to that affect. I shall give him some prominent place on the program because he is a worthwhile fighter for Negro rights.

I think your suggestions in that respect are good.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ee

Florida Sunbeam

Air Conditioned

EN ROUTE

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

5/14/43

Mr A Philip Randolph
Inter-Pres. B of S.C.P.

Dear Bro Randolph

Your missive of 5/10/43 recd yesterday, thanks for its contents. I also read letter from Bro McLaurin stating that one of the Executives of the march on Washington movement would be in Cleveland soon to assist in my organizing problems. Many thanks.

I have had a very interesting talk with Mr John. O. Halley, among other things he ask that I write you

2nd

suggesting that he be given ~~a~~ recognition of prominence and also a major task in your program in Chicago in our-we are americans too-Congress June 3 to july 4th ins. he now has branches in his organization in Massilion, Canton, Akron, Youngstown, Mansfield, Dayton, Springfield, and Toledo. I think in so doing he can be persuaded to become absorded by our movement. at any rate I am hoping by the end of this year the M.O.W.M. will be strong enough and attraction enough to obsarb all local organizations and entend to put forth every effort to that effect.

Your position on this statement of request will be very helpful to me and much appreciated. all moves well otherwise.

beg to remain very truly yours

C L Wells

March 17, 1943

Dr. Charles Wesley, President,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Friend,

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:ge
Enclosures.

HOUSTON • DALLAS • NEW ORLEANS

The Informer
NEWSPAPERS
Home Office:
P. O. Box 3086, Houston, Texas.

50th Anniversary 1893 - 1943

Office of the President

March 31, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of March 27, I endorse the action of the committee working on the FEPC problem. Because of the distance, it is not certain that I can make the trip to Washington. However, I'll begin to haul in sails to try to be ready to leave on a minute's notice and be there long enough to contribute my actual support. But in the event I can't get there, you can depend upon my support of any vigorous effort to re-vitalize the FEPC.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Carter Wesley

Carter Wesley
President

/s

WE ARE USING NEWSPRINT FOR LETTERHEADS FOR THE DURATION TO CONSERVE PAPER

April 6, 1943

Mr. Carter Wesley
The Informer
P. O. Box 3006
Houston, Texas

Dear Wesley:

I appreciate immensely your letter of recent date expressing your willingness to co-operate on picket line of the War Manpower Commission if necessary to get constructive action on the railroad hearings and FEPC.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ee

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director

T. D. McNEAL
Director

NITA BLACKWELL
Secretary

JORDAN CHAMBERS
Treasurer

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

Committee Chairmen
ATTY. JOSEPH L. McLEMORE
Speakers
REV. NOAH W. CLARK
REV. JAMES E. COOK
REV. JAMES M. BRACY
Churches
LEYTON WESTON
Membership
MARIE PACE
Education

St. Louis Unit
RM. 412, PEOPLES FINANCE BLDG.
11 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
PHONE: FR. 0033

Committee Chairmen
RICHARD A. JACKSON
Publicity
HAROLD ROSS
Finance
ATTY. DAVID M. GRANT
Complaints and Investigation
N. A. SWEETS
ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS
ATTY. GEO. L. VAUGHN
Political Organizations
ERNEST HUTCHERSON
Dramatics

file MOWM St Louis

September 30, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National Director
March On Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

The attached check to the amount of $100.00 is to be applied in conformity with plans adopted in our caucus in Washington, D. C.

We are hopeful of being able to augment this amount with additional sums in the near future.

Trusting that conditions are progressing favorably.

Fraternally yours,

Leyton Weston

Leyton Weston,
Alternate Director

LW:rj

October 19, 1943

Mr. Leyton Weston,
Alternate Director
St. Louis Unit
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Mr. Weston:

We are in receipt of your letter and check dated September 30, 1943. Enclosed please find receipt for same.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation and wish the St. Louis Unit the best of progress in all of its endeavors.

This office is anxious to serve you whenever possible.

Fraternally yours,

Aldrich Turner,
National Treasurer

MOWM
National Ex Com

October 5, 1943

Mr. Leighton Weston
Member National Executive Committee
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Brother Weston:

Permit me in the name of the officers and members of the MOWM to express our sincere appreciation for the check of $100 as per capita for the MOWM. I assure you that this comes in a rather important time because of the finance problems the organization now faces, but I am confident that we will come through alright.

Kindly remember me to all the members.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm

P. V. T. Lorenza B. Wheaton
A. P. O. 527
Co. C. 829 Eng-

I have Written regester
at Washington D.C. also
about The support

358 Josephine Ave.
Detroit, Michigan
April 1, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Nat'l Director, March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

As the National President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, I wish to express for my organization hearty endorsement of your efforts to get the War Manpower Commission to enact Democracy. We will be glad to join with the signers of the telegram, and to join the picket line if you decide to have one.

We will also be glad to give our support to any other effort which you may decide is necessary.

Sincerely yours,
Beulah Whitby
Beulah Whitby
National President
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

BW/ru

Mowm
Natl Bus.

April 7, 1943

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, President
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
358 Josephine Street
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Beulah:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of April 1st, assuring me of the interest and cooperation of Alpha Kappa Alpha in our fight to save F.E.P.C. and of your willingness to join a picket line if necessary. I appreciate this fine spirit.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

MOW-Ky
Detroit - SC.

April 12, 1943

Rev. Horace A. White
Phyllis Wheatly YMCA
St. Antoine Street
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Brother White:

May I request you to sign the Call for the March On Washington Conference to be held in Chicago, July 1, 2, 3, and 4th. Kindly wire our expense.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:be

March 17, 1943

Reverend Horace White, Chairman,
Detroit Division, MOWM,
Garfield at Beaubien,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:gs
Enclosures.

MOWM
Jacksonville

March 26, 1942

Miss Eartha M. M. White
Clara White Mission
611 West Ashley Street
Jacksonville, Florida

My dear Miss White:

I am glad to get your letter of March 20th concernin discriminations at Gulfport, Mississippi, where 1100 colored men have been transferred out of their battalion and replaced by white men. I note your discription of what it means to be on report. I agree with you that it is a terrible situation for a Negro.

I am going to take this condition up with the War Department because it is outrageous and terrible. We shall fight it until we are able to change it so that the colored boys can look forward to more human treatment. It is heart-rending to see how some of the Negro boys are being treated in the army, although they are being sent abroad to fight for so-called "democracy".

I am very glad to get this report from you of the situation and you may depend upon it that I will press the War Department on this question.

Brother Webster is in the office and sends regards to you. With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:es

March 29, 1943

Miss Bertha M. M. White, Chairman
Jacksonville Division, MOWM
611 West Ashley Street
Jacksonville, Florida

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ee
Enc/1

March 17, 1943

Mr. J. Finley Wilson,
Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. E.,
Post Office Box 1824,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director.

APR:gs
Enclosures.

March 29, 1943

Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler
I. B. P. O. E. of W.
1813 Union Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ee
En/2

WHAT

file

J. FINLEY WILSON, Grand Exalted Ruler
1813 Vernon Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Grand Secretary
806 12th Street, North
Birmingham, Ala.

EDWARD W. HENRY, Grand Treasurer
758 South Martin Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOSEPH A. BROWN, Grand Esteemed Leading Knight
270 Convent Ave., New York, New York

DR. MARCUS WHEATLAND, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight
757 Knighn Avenue, Camden, N. J.

HERBERT E. JONES, Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight
2016 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. M. WASHINGTON, Grand Inner Guard
421 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUGENE SORRAL, Grand Esquire
1466 Hooper Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

DR. SIMPSON A. SMITH, Grand Tiler
1645 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

PERRY W. HOWARD, Grand Legal Adviser
611 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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BRAZIL J. BRYANT
2634 E. Lafayette St., Detroit, Mich.

W. GRAY HOYT
1807 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

JOHN FREEMAN
1257 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MALCOMB C. McCOWN
7420 Susquehanna St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES A. OLIVER
77 College Creek Terrace, Annapolis, Md.

GRAND AUDITORS

JAMES B. ALLEN
54 W. 140th St., Apt. 11, New York City

JAMES T. COPPER
4953 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois

SAMUEL B. MITCHELL
245 W. 137th St., New York, N. Y.

IMPROVED
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and
PROTECTIVE
ORDER OF ELKS
OF THE WORLD

OFFICE OF
GRAND EXALTED RULER
J. FINLEY WILSON
POST OFFICE BOX 1834
Telephone DUpont 1171
Washington, D. C.

WM. C. HUESTON, Commissioner of Education
1915 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOBSON R. REYNOLDS
Director of Civil Liberties
2044 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. WILLIAM J. THOMPKINS
Chairman of Health Commission
412 Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

DR. CARTER MARSHALL
Grand Medical Director
198 Dixwell Street, New Haven, Conn.

J. MERCER BURRELL
Director of Junior Elks
23 Howard St., Newark, N. J.

DR. E. T. BELSAW
Executive Secretary Health Commission
500 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.

JOHN U. STROTHER
Chairman of Com. on Official Organ
1212 Ninth St., Augusta, Ga.

DUKE ELLINGTON, Grand Band Master
409 Edgecomb Ave.
New York City

C. C. VALLE, Grand Organizer
81 Morning Side Ave., New York City

SAMUEL SCOTT, Master of Social Sessions
405 Shrewsberry St.
Charleston, W. Va.

CHARLES E. HALL, Statistician
617 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. A. JACKSON
Director of Economics
26 Broadway, New York City

JOHN MERKINS, Grand Reporter
Box 660,
Providence, Rhode Island

March 31,1943

Mr.A. Philip Randolph,
2084 7th Ave.,
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your very fine letter of March 29 reached me today and I am rushing you an early reply.

I am willing and happy to cooperate with you in sponsoring the March on Washington movement and I am ready to sign the Call for your meeting in July, so please keep me advised on your activities and I shall be more than glad to help you in every way humanly possible.

Again thanking you for your good letter and trusting all goes well with you, I remain

Yours sincerely & fraternally,

J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler.

JFW.r

owM
WAATC

April 8, 1943

Mr. J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler
I.B.P.O.E.W.
P. O. Box 1824
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Wilson,

Permit me to express my great appreciation for your letter expressing your cooperation in signing the Call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Conference sponsored by The March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago, July 1,2,3,4th to proclaim the collective will and spirit of the Negro people to be freemen in America.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:HA

Copy to Miss Settles

WAAT

May 19, 1943

Hon. J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exaulted Ruler
IB and P Order of Elks of the World
Box 1384
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

We are happy to know that you can accept to speak for us on Wednesday, June 30th. We are enclosing a copy of our Call and trust that it will give you some insight as to what we would like to have stressed. That evening is to be devoted to expressing the indignation of the Negro people. I should be happy to have you direct your remarks to the subject, "The Negro American Looks At Jim Crow.

Fraternally yours,

EPN:C

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

THIRTEENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
(Kentucky and Tennessee)
OF
THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., *Presiding Bishop*
and
Editor-in-Chief of THE GOAL

P. O. Box 5
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

March 18, 1943

Mr. Phillip Randolph
"The March on Washington"
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

As Executive Secretary of the Negro Fraternal Council of Churches, I was instructed at the last executive committee meeting of that organization to write you with reference to cooperation between our Council and your organization.

The purpose of the Negro Fraternal Council of Churches is to make "more practical the principles of the Christian religion in their application to the civic, economic and social condition of the Negro in America and the world," through the cooperation of the churches. The Council does not interfere with the doctrines of internal organization of any church.

The problems before our racial group are so many and so complex that we do not desire to conflict with, or unnecessarily duplicate the work of other organizations; but where we can to work with them.

Will you, therefore, state clearly the purposes of your organization, and the particular problems on which you are now at work, with some idea of the machinery you set up and your methods of procedure?

Will you indicate upon what projects and how the Negro Fraternal Council of Churches may cooperate with you?

Will you send me a copy of your constitution and your latest published report?

I congratulate you upon the fine work you are doing, and I hope to hear from you just as soon as possible, so that I may formulate with due accuracy and care the report I am to make on "Inter-organizational Cooperation" at the meeting of the N.F.C.C. in April.

With the very best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

R R Wright Jr

R.R. Wright, Jr., Executive Sec'y
National Fraternal Council of Churches

Negro Fraternal Council of Churches in America
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR.
P. O. BOX 5
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

BISHOP R. C. RANSOM, WILBERFORCE, OHIO
PRESIDENT EMERITUS
BISHOP J. A. BRAY, CHICAGO, ILL., PRESIDENT
REV. HORACE A. WHITE, DETROIT, MICH., VICE PRESIDENT
REV. J. H. MOORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., SECRETARY
REV. V. M. TOWNSEND, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TREASURER
REV. W. H. JERNAGIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REV. ROLAND SMITH, ATLANTA, GA., STATISTICIAN
REV. J. H. MARSHALL, CHAPLAIN

3-31-'43

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I have just returned home and find your letter. You may most certainly attach my name to the telegram to the President.

I am
Sincerely,

R. R. Wright, Jr.
Bishop of the 13th Episcopal District
A. M. E. Church

Negro Fraternal Council of Churches in America
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR.
P. O. BOX 5
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

BISHOP R. C. RANSOM, WILBERFORCE, OHIO
PRESIDENT EMERITUS
BISHOP J. A. BRAY, CHICAGO, ILL., PRESIDENT
REV. HORACE A. WHITE, DETROIT, MICH., VICE PRESIDENT
REV. J. H. MOORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., SECRETARY
REV. V. M. TOWNSEND, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TREASURER
REV. W. H. JERNAGIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REV. ROLAND SMITH, ATLANTA, GA., STATISTICIAN
REV. J. H. MARSHALL, CHAPLAIN

April 10, 1943

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National Director
March On Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel
125th and 7th Avenue, New York City

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I have received your letter upon my return home regarding joining in the March On Washington Movement call for July.

I wrote several weeks ago asking for information concerning the March On Washington and the Sleeping Car Porters' Organization. Up to this date I have not heard from you.

I should wish before joining in the call that you suggest to become more familiar with the definite objectives, methods, and personnel of the March On Washington. I know only of the organization in a general way as I have read in the newspapers and heard in your talk to the students of Wilberforce last year.

I shall appreciate a reply to my letter in as much detail as you can give. I wish your every success.

Sincerely yours,

RRW/G

R. R. Wright, Jr.

M
ch Proj

April 13, 1943

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
Negro Fraternal Council
Of Churches in America
Post Office Box #6
Wilberforce, Ohio

My dear Bishop Wright:

I mailed you a letter with copy of our Detroit Policy Conference Proceedings in answer to your letter last Saturday. I hope you have received it by now.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

ACR:ba

Ma

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
National Fraternal Council of Churches
P. O. Box #8, Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Bishop Wright:

May I request you to join me and a few others in signing the enclosed call for the "WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO" Congress sponsored by the March On Washington Movement to be held in Chicago the first week in July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1943 for the purpose of expressing the collective will and determination of the Negro never to stop fighting during the war to win democracy abroad and to be free men at home.

Won't you kindly advise me on this matter by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ss
En/2

ASA PHILIP, RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement

CORRESPONDENCE

A-H

1944

MOWM
Protest

September 7, 1944

Mrs. Walda Axford
321 South Kedzie Avenue
Chicago 12, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Axford:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of August 28th concerning the stand of Mr. Roger V. Axford who is now in solitary confinement in Milan, Michigan.

I shall write in his behalf and the other conscientious objectors to the heads of the departments suggested in your letter and will do whatever I can in behalf of justice to the brotherhood of man.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:FB

af/ee
28076

copies to Sen. Wagner, Mead, Attorney General Biddle,
James V.Bennett, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons, Wash.

September 7, 1944

The Warden
Federal Correctional Institution
Milan, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Information has come to me that persons confined in the Federal Correctional Institution in Milan, Michigan as conscientious objectors are unable to break bread together if they are of different color or race. I am sure you will agree that this is in direct conflict with the purpose and aims of the fight of the United Nations against the Axis powers, which is to abolish racism.

I, therefore, wish to call upon you to wipe out this condition to the end of abolishing racial distinction in this institution in the interest of democracy, for which black and white boys are dying in the fox-holes of the Southwest Pacific and on the Seven Seas and in Europe.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/ee
[illegible]

August 25, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
March on Washington Movement
125th St. at 7th Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

You will be interested to know that Roger W. Axford is in solitary confinement in Milan, Michigan and has been there for over a month, because he insisted on eating with his colored brothers there, to work toward the breaking down of segregation in the prison.

Roger W. Axford was a student at the Chicago Theological Seminary. Waiving the exemption from military service accorded to theological school students, he is now in the Federal Correctional Institution in Milan, Michigan, as a conscientious objector who feels bound to protest against military conscription and is, therefore, unable to accept the alternative offered in "work of national importance" in Civilian Public Service camps.

There are two other conscientious objectors in the institution at Milan, Michigan who are making this same stand.

We urge that you take any action necessary to help right this situation existing at Milan, so that democratic American principles of brotherhood may be applied in our public institutions, that those of different color, who so desire, may break bread together.

We would suggest that you bring pressure to bear on the authorities in the hope of correcting the situation by writing and urging others to write;

The Warden, Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Mich.
Attorney General Francis Biddle, Dept. of Justice, Wash. D. C.
James V. Bennett, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Your Senators and Congressman.

We would also suggest that these letters be sent week after week and month after month.

Whatever publicity you can give this or anything you can do to bring pressure will help bring results in the behalf of democracy and brotherhood.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Naida Axford

221 South Kedzie Avenue
Chicago 12, Illinois

MOWM
Protests

January 28, 1944

Mr. Francis Biddle
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to bring to your attention a flagrant case of racial discrimination in the Library Department. I am sure that an official of your moral and public stature would not tolerate a condition of this sort if it were brought to your attention.

The facts involved are as follows:

I have a Civil Service rating for government Librarian, dating from December 11, 1942. The classification for Junior Assistant is $1620 a year. About two months ago, I received a form letter from the Director of Libraries at the Department of Justice, Mr. H. A. McDavitt asking me if I would be available for appointment when such a vacancy should occur. The salary quoted was $1440 which with overtime pay would bring it up to $1752. I answered the letter in the affirmative pointing out to him that my grading was for a basic $1620 which with overtime pay would bring it up to something over $1900 a year. While in Washington, to be exact, on Friday, the 21st, I went into the Department of Justice to make inquiry concerning the position. A woman in the personnel having first talked with Mr. McDavitt on the phone sent me up to see him on the fifth floor. He greeted me very cordially and began by informing me that he had just sent back a memorandum to the Civil Service Department in which my name had been rejected from a list of five eligibles.

Three out of the five had declined the position. One a girl from the South had been rejected for lack of qualifications. He said that he had pondered a long time over my name and had even discussed it at length with some of the members of his staff. From some of the statements on my application, it was ascertained that I was colored and so the conversation revolved around the difficulties which would arise upon having a Negro on the staff. There are now Negro girls running the elevator, and the Department has five Negro messengers and clerks, but he said that it had never been the policy of the Department to employ Negroes in the professional capacities. Among other things he quoted the woman downstairs as having said to him over the phone that he would not be interested in me as I was a Negro. He said that my qualifications were so unusually fine that he personally wanted to take me on. When I asked him if he were in complete charge of the hiring, he said that his superior was a man from Georgia who would never stand for the hiring of Negroes in professional capacities. Again he suggested to me which I interpreted as an attempt at a technical excuse that because of my high qualifications, I would not be interested in a $1440 salary which was all that they could offer now. I told him that the fact that I had replied to the letter in the affirmative meant that I was willing to accept the position and so that could not be used as an excuse. Actually I was being rejected solely on the grounds of color. He apologized and suggested that I try other Departments for jobs. In the event that I secured nothing he said to come back and he would try to push my appointment or else suggest something else. The next morning I went to the Civil Service Commission and told my story. They could offer me nothing better than a Junior Clerk for which I would have to take another examination.

This was the statement given to me by the person in question Miss Ethel L. Payne a youngwoman of Chicago of fine formal training and broad institutional and community experience.

I hope you may find it convenient to take some action on this matter.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:ce
28076

January 24,1944

Dear Philip:

Just got in this morning after a rather tiring journey. I found that three of the member of my family,including my mother have been quite ill,so I'm glad I followed my hunch and hurried right home. However I have such a let-down feeling after the exciting whirl of the past few weeks. I think New York has crept into my blood stream and I shall have a hard time re-adjusting myself.

Now I have just written Roy Wilkins concerning the position as field worker and I hope you will have time to talk to him personally as you said you would and plug for me. I shall be ever so grateful.

I also would like very much to have you write a letter of recommendation to Mr. Elmer Henderson,regional director of F.E.P.C. here in Chicago at Room 308,226 W. Jackson Boulevard. I went to see Mr. Ross on Saturday morning. I only had time to talk to him very briefly as he had a conference with a delegation from Philadelphia,but he did express interest in my story about the Department of justice and said he would look into it. His assistant, Mr. Maslow,with whom I talked on the subject of my application told me that there was a vacancy in Chicago and that as soon as I got back to get in touch with Mr. Henderson. He said that he would write him,but also suggested that I ask you to write a letter of recommendation. I'm sorry to put you to so much bother,but you see I am trying to branch out,and so it is necessary to follow up several possibilities at one time.

These are the facts in the Department of Justice story as I related them to you. I have a civil service rating for government librarian,dating from December 11,1942. The classification for junior assistant is$1620 a year. About two months ago,I received a form letter from the director of libraries at the department of justice,Mr. M.A. McKavitt asking me if I would be available for appointment when such a vacancy should occur. The salary quoted was 1440 which with overtime pay would bring it up to 1720. I answered the letter in the affirmative,pointing out to him that my grading was for a basic 1620 which with overtime pay would bring it up to something over 1800 dollars a year. While in Washington,to be exact, on Friday,the 21st,I went into the Department of Justice to make inquiry concerning the position. A woman in the personnel having first talked with Mr. McKavitt on the phone sent me up to see him on the fifth floor. He greeted me very cordially and began by informing me that he had just sent back a memorandum to the civil service department in which my name had been rejected from a list of five eligibles. Three out of the five had declined the position. One a girl from the south had been rejected for lack of qualification. He said that he had pondered a long time over my name and had even discussed it at length with some of the members of his staff. From some of the statements on my application, it was ascertained that I was colored and so the conversation revolved around the difficulties which would arise upon having a Negro on the staff. There are now Negro girls running the elevator,and the department five Negro men as messengers and clerks,but he said that it had never been the policy of the department to employ Negroes in the proffessional capacities. Among other things he quoted the woman downstairs as having said to him over the phone that he would not be interested in me as I was a Negro. He said that my qualifications were so unusually fine that he personally wanted to take me on. When I asked him if he were in complete charge of the hiring, he said that his superior was a man from Georgia who would never stand for the hiring of Negroes in proffessional capacities. Again he suggested to me which I interpreted as an attempt at a technical excuse that because of my high qualifications, I would not be interested in a 1440 salary which was all that they could offer now. I told him that the fact that I had replied to the letter in the affirmative meant that I was willing to accept the position and so that could not be used as an excuse. Actually I was being rejected solely on the grounds of color. He apologized and suggested that I try other departments for jobs. In the event that I secured nothing he said to come back and he would try to push my appointment or else suggest something else. The next morning I went to the Civil Service Commission and told my story. They could offer me nothing better than a junior clerk for which I would have to take another examination. I also tried to reach some of the congressmen from my district, but none were available. I think that the case has sufficient merit to warrant an investigation of some sort or at least some publicity don't you think? I am going to see Dr. Lochard tomorrow and I shall tell him about it. In the meantime if the National Council on a Permanent F.E.P.C. wants to use it, they have the go ahead signal from me. I think the eastern papers ought to know about it. However do as you see fit.

I want to express again my deep appreciation for your hospitality and to say how much I enjoyed attending the conference and participating in the lobbying. The fight is a good one and I am sure that it will draw many supporters. May I hear from you as soon as it is convenient? I am anxious to know the outcome on these matters. At any rate I shall look forward to seeing you in Chicago very soon.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel L. Payne

file
MOWM
[illegible]

COPY

LDD-[illegible]
In your reply
refer to LDM
[illegible]

Division of Letter and
Miscellaneous Mail

Post Office Department
Third Assistant Postmaster General
Washington 25, D. C.

December 28, 1944

Mr. Aldrich Turner,
557 West 149th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram of December 22 addressed to the Postmaster General concerning the affixing to matter sent in the mails of a sticker or stamp resembling postage stamps, you are informed that this matter was not made the subject of a formal order. The postmaster at the office where this matter arose was informed in response to an inquiry that the long-established policy of the Post Office Department which has appeared to meet the general approval does not permit the use of stamps on mail matter bearing slogans of the kind presented.

If the words "March on Washington Movement" were omitted, the stamp in question would not be regarded as objectionable and matter bearing such stamps would be acceptable for mailing, provided they are placed on the back or left end of the address side, it being required that not less than 3-1/2 inches of clear space be reserved on the right portion of the address side of envelopes, folders, etc. for the name and address of the addressee, postage stamps, postmarks and necessary postal endorsements. It is desirable that stickers for acceptance under the conditions referred to be not less than approximately 1-1/2 by 2-1/2 inches in size.

As requested there is quoted below section 716, Postal Laws and Regulations, pertaining to the affixing of stickers in imitation of postage stamps to mail matter:

> "Matter bearing imitations of postage stamps or adhesive stamps in form and design resembling postage stamps, shall not be accepted for mailing, and if deposited in the mail shall be returned to the sender, if known, or, if unknown, shall be sent to the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post."

Very truly yours,

(signed) Ramsey S. Black
Third Assistant Postmaster General

MOWM
Chicago Div

April 19, 1944

Mr. Charles Wesley Burton
6637 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

Kindly let me know by return mail if you plan to have the conference on the 6th extend into the evening since I have a meeting with the car cleaners to begin at 8 p.m. and will last until 11 p.m. I would suggest that you have the Non-Partisan Conference begin at 2 p.m. and end at 6 p.m. Four hours will be right good time.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bn

af;ss
33078

MOWM
Chicago Div

April 20, 1944

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton
6637 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

May I request that you secure Community Church for our National Non-Partisan Political which is to take place, June 25th and 26th. We shall plan to have an afternoon meeting, Sunday, June 25th and our conference on Monday, the 26th at 6 P. M.

I have gotten out the Call and am herewith enclosing a copy. I am also planning to have a program on the Call printed and sent out. In your community you can plan to send out Calls to the organizations we want to send delegates. Be sure to avoid the Communist groups. I shall send you a sufficient number for use.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/es
23076

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

MOWM
Natl Non-Partisan Conf.

April 30, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph:

"Mr. A, Philip Randolph will meet with a group of Chicago friends next Thursday afternoon, May 4th, in a preliminary planning conference, for a National Convention, on "Non-Partisan Political Action", which will meet in Chicago next June 25th and 26th. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the need of non-partisan political action by Negroes in this crucial time, with the hope that we may be guided to pool our political strength in this general election year and achieve certain essential benefits for our people.

It is proposed that the conference adopt a platform for American Negroes including:

1. The abolition of discrimination and segregation i in the Armed Forces;
2. The enactment of a law setting up a permanent Committee on Fair Employment Practice;
3. The enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; and,
4. Negro representation at the Peace Conference when the war is over.

The conference next Thursday will be held in the Chapel of the Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South South Parkway, from 2:00 to 6:00 o'clock, P.M. Mr. Randolph is anxious to discuss these problems with representatives of organizations and outstanding leaders of thought among Negroes in Chicago. All of us will be honored by your presence and the contribution you can make to a successful solution of the problems to be discussed.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter and urging your presence with any friends whom you wish to invite, I have the honor to be,

Faithfully yours,

Charles W. Burton

Charles Wesley Burton,
Director
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

MOWM
Chicago unit

May 4, 1944

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton
4944 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

Thanks a lot for your letter of April 28th with your plans for the National Non-Partisan Political Conference for Negroes. I think your plans are good.

I had thought that the YMCA would be quite adequate, because I don't think we need to expect a large crowd in the afternoon.

I note that you plan to have the afternoon conference on Sunday, June 25th in the Community Church. I hope you will try to secure a church for the Sunday afternoon meeting right away. I would rather support a church than a high school, for there is too much red tape involved in trying to get a school.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

83 Form 25 10M 10-43

FRANK H. BICEK
JUDGE

HARRY HILL
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Juvenile Court of Cook County
Chicago, Illinois

JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
2246 ROOSEVELT ROAD
TELEPHONE SEELEY 8400

April 25, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Randolph:

On my return from Fisk University yesterday I found your communications concerning the Planning Conference next Thursday, May, 4, for the Non-Partisan Political Action Conference to open here two months from to-day. I was in Nashville to visit my daughter, who is a Junior in college at Fisk, and to attend the Spring Music Festival and Art Exhibit. It was the 15th consecutive festival and was greatly enjoyed. One of the distinct features was a series of "Seminars" conducted by Dr. Charles S. Johnson. They had an array of "top" men from other centers of learning as well as several artists of note. I was there from the 19th thru the 23rd, Wednesday thru Sunday.

Back to our planning conference for May 4. I have secured Metropolitan Community Church Chapel for the conference, beginning at 2 P.M. Thursday, May 4, and closing at 6 P.M. I had hoped that we might have an evening meeting, at 8 o'clock, with a larger attendance than we can get in the afternoon; so many people are working now, but I presume we can get a fairly representative audience for Thursday afternoon. Webb had already told me of the car cleaners meeting for Thursday evening, and for that reason I didn't plan the evening session for May 4. I have secured the Community Church also for Monday, June 26, for the "all day" conference in connection with the national meeting, but cannot get it for Sunday afternoon, May 25, inasmuch as some beauty culture school is having its graduation there that afternoon; I shall, therefore, try to get DuSable or Phillips High school or some other church for the Sunday afternoon mass meeting.

With best wishes for continued success, and congratulations on the new honor to be bestowed upon you May 2, regretting my inability to be there, I remain

Your comrade in service,
Charles W. Burton
Charles Wesley Burton

CWB/bwc

MOWM
~~Chicago~~ Nat'l Non
partisan Comm

May 26, 1944

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Director
March on Washington Movement
4304 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Tell Web that I would like for him to head the committee to appear before the platform committee of the Republican and Democratic parties to present the demands of the March on Washington Movement.

I think we ought to carry a good ad in the Chicago Defender and the Bee the week before our conference. I will write it up and send it to you when we have gotten all the speakers listed. Suppose you wire Dr. Charles Wesley in my name requesting him to speak for our Non-Partisan Conference Sunday afternoon. You might wire Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard first. If we can't get him then wire Dr. Charles Wesley of Wilberforce. Ask them to reply immediately since we are putting the program in the press.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

MOWM
Nat'l Non-Partisan
Politic. Conf

May 26, 1944

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Director
March on Washington Movement
4304 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

Received letter of May 23 concerning activities for Non-Partisan Political Conference. Think they were good. Am confident conference will be a success because of work being done on the ground in Chicago. We need not expect many delegates from out of town because of travel problems, etc.

Most of the publicity will have to be carried on in Chicago. You plan for leaflets, good.

I am glad to hear Brother Morris Lewis is working as executive secretary to make conference a success. He is a good man and his heart is in it.

Am glad that you and Webster are working with statements to parties that Layle Lane sent. I advised her to send me copy to look over before sending it to either party. It is good strategy for the committee in Chicago to appear before platform committee of Republican and Democratic parties with statements of demands.

Relative to having program printed in Chicago, may I say that's good. Do you think plan to get advertisement for program will work out? My experience is that unless you get a good person to take charge of it the time speht is largely wasted because you never get very many ads. I will wire Mac and Layle Lane to let you have program and call printed in Chicago if you think you can get ads it is alright. Will keep in touch with you.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

Ans, 5-26-44

May 23, 1944

Dear Randolph:

Your letter of 10 days ago came duly and I was glad to have it. You will be interested to know that plans are progressing satisfactorily for the Non Partisan Political Conference. We are meeting every Thursday evening at Metropolitan Community Chapel and have set up about 15 sub-committees covering all the essential services in preparation for such a meeting. We have elected Morris Lewis, former secretary to Oscar DePriest, as our Executive Secretary who gives four days weekly to the work in our March-on-Washington office. Our Executive Board meets every Monday evening at the same place; it is made up of the officers and committee chairmen. The Executive Committee, or Steering Committee, is made up of the officers and two others who meet on call of the chairman. We have raised about $75.00 in cash and something over $100.00 in pledges; this Thursday we hope to bring our totals up to at least $500.00.

The program you submit is good and I hope we may soon be able to advertise it. The suggestions you make about panel leaders, etc., are also good and I think we may well put them into effect.

Several questions have been asked about national publicity, policy governing the conference, etc. I have taken the position that our National Executive Board will determine all policies governing the Conference; also I have stated that national publicity is eminating from the national office. Will you kindly put prssure on Mack and others to send it forth, as well as to yourself send releases from wherever you are to the press, especially Negro papers. The Defender gave us front page space the week after you were here and I have just mailed releases to all our papers tonite, which will be done weekly from now on. Inclosed is sample of our first publicity material; we had 10,000 of them printed. This will be followed with about 25,000 more leaflets, dodgers, etc. Our Speakers Bureau is mapping an intensive campaign, coverning, churches, public meetings, dances, clubs, etc., etc. Please take notice that we want to print the programs for the Conference here and have a Souvenir Program Committee at work getting ads. Kindly notify Mack to this effect. I am writing him tonite. We are leaving no stone unturned here to make the Conference a success locally, and I am sure that you are doing the same to make it a national success. Write our group a letter or send a telegram to the City-wide Committee any Thursday afternoon to 4304 South Parkway. Kindly let me hear from you about Mordecai Johnson or Wesley for Sunday afternoon meeting.

One other matter. Layle Lane has sent me a statement to be sent to all political parties; she suggested that I send it. Web and I don't think it is all that it should be, so he and I are going over it together Thursday. I shall return it to Mack Friday and ask him to send it out from the New York Office as National Sec. Don't you think that will be better? You probably should direct that the statement be withheld till you can ok it; it could be sent out as late as June 10. The Platform Committee of the National Republican Convention meets here June 19 and we should have our own committee meet with them at that time. What would you think of Web as Chairman of our committee to meet them? Write fully and more often. With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely yours, Charles W. Burton

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Chairman

MORRIS LEWIS
Executive Secretary

ADLERT M. CARTMAN
Recording Secretary

REV. JOSEPH M. EVANS
Treasurer

City-Wide Citizens Committee for the National Non-Partisan Political Conference
At Chicago, June 25th and 26th, 1944
Initiated by the March-On-Washington Movement
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Director

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

Campaign Headquarters
Rooms 7-8, Second Floor, 4304 South Parkway, Tel. Atl. 8367
Chicago, Illinois

Committee Chairmen
MRS. ELIZABETH WHITE
Ways and Means
NATALIE MOORMAN
Publicity
MRS. NAOLA MAE SMITH
MRS. JULIA YOUNG
Sponsors
MRS. ELIZABETH B. BUTLER
Entertainment and Reception
MRS. RUTH M. SMITH
Housing
MRS. ESSIE TATUM
Badges and Banners
CLAUDIUS A. REED
Administration Facilities
J. M. E. VANCE
Speakers Bureau
MRS. JESKA FLEMISTER
First Aid
MRS. ADELINE TERRELL
Official Ushers
MRS. JANE HUTCHINSON
Souvenir Program
W. H. BLACKWELL
Transportation
REV. HOLMAN W. EVANS
Ministers and Churches
MRS. WILLIE LANGFORD
Literature Distribution
MORRIS LEWIS
Public Relations

MOWM
Non-Partisan
Conference

May 27, 1944.

Dear Friend:

Your attention is earnestly invited to important announcements enclosed herewith concerning the National Non-Partisan Political Conference to be held in Chicago, June 25 and 26.

As you will note the call officially emanates from Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March-On-Washington Movement. We feel you will agree with us that Mr. Randolph has won a place among the high-ranking, outstanding proponents of full citizenship rights for the 15,000,000 Negroes in our far-flung program of Democracy.

In order to provide for the conference, which you will also note brings to Chicago friends of the Negro in various fields of our public and social life, a City-Wide Citizens Committee is formed to act as host for the Conference, and to which the leaders of our city are invited to lend their significant and valuable co-operation. To this end you are invited to join the committee and attend our meetings.

As a special participation on the part of your organization, you are asked to name a representative and alternate to attend and participate in our deliberations. The Conference program is being prepared by the National Headquarters. The Citizens Committee, which meets every Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the Chapel of Metropolitan Community Church, is but to act as host.

Please fill out and mail as soon as possible to this office the enclosed certificate naming your representative.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, we are

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman
Morris Lewis, Executive Secretary
Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Treasurer
Adlert M. Cartman, Corr. Secretary
Rev. Holman W. Evans, Chairman
Ministers & Churches Committee

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETS EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M., AT METROPOLITAN CHURCH.
ATTORNEY EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR, GUEST SPEAKER, THURSDAY, JUNE 1st. HEAR HIM!

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Chairman

MORRIS LEWIS
Executive Secretary

ADLERT M. CARTMAN
Recording Secretary

REV. JOSEPH M. EVANS
Treasurer

City-Wide Citizens Committee for the National Non-Partisan Political Conference
At Chicago, June 25th and 26th, 1944
Initiated by the March-On-Washington Movement
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Director

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

Campaign Headquarters
Rooms 7-8, Second Floor, 4304 South Parkway, Tel. Atl. 8367
Chicago, Illinois

Committee Chairmen

MRS. ELIZABETH WHITE
Ways and Means

NATALIE MOORMAN
Publicity

MRS. NAOLA MAE SMITH
MRS. JULIA YOUNG
Sponsors

MRS. ELIZABETH B. BUTLER
Entertainment and Reception

MRS. RUTH M. SMITH
Housing

MRS. ESSIE TATUM
Badges and Banners

CLAUDIUS A. REED
Administration Facilities

J. M. E. VANCE
Speakers Bureau

MRS. JESKA FLEMISTER
First Aid

MRS. ADELINE TERRELL
Official Ushers

MRS. JANE HUTCHINSON
Souvenir Program

W. H. BLACKWELL
Transportation

REV. HOLMAN W. EVANS
Ministers and Churches

MRS. WILLIE LANGFORD
Literature Distribution

MORRIS LEWIS
Public Relations

May 25, 1944.

Dear Friend:

THIS IS A PERSONAL INVITATION TO YOU--A CALL TO FREEDOM!!

The City-Wide Citizens Committee for the National Non-Partisan Political Conference to be held in Chicago June 25-26, initiated by the March-on Washington Movement, appeals to the loyal and thoughtful Negro citizens of Chicago to give special support to this all-important conference.

A fearless, intelligent and wide-visioned personality heads the movement in the person of A.Philip Randolph, who, in his public activities, finds himself "pulling no punches" and is as firm as Gibraltar in the belief that now is the time to follow thru. Delegates from church, civic, labor, fraternal, educational, business, professional and political groups will assemble to consider the plight of the Negro, contributing their thought and action in every possible way to further the success of the conference.

The National Headquarters in New York is working out an all-inclusive and comprehensive MINIMUM program, on which ALL Negroes can agree, for the two day conference which will be a most representative body of official delegates. A DEFINITE STATEMENT OF OUR MINIMUM DEMANDS AND NEEDS WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH OF THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLATFORMS.

Our Citizens Committee has assumed the responsibility of being host to the Conference, and to that end it is our duty to provide all necessary facilities to promote the smooth running of the Conference and find ways and means to make it an overwhelming success.

1. You are invited to become a member of the Citizens Committee of 100, which meets every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 in the chapel of Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway.
2. You are requested and urged immediately to make a cash contribution toward the expenses of building this Conference.
3. You are urgently requested to bring one or more interested persons to the Citizens Committee meeting every Thursday evening where detailed plans will be discussed, reports given, and good speakers provided.

THIS IS NO TIME TO BE ASLEEP OR QUIBBLE OVER UNIMPORTANT THINGS. VERY GRAVE MATTERS ARE IN THE PUBLIC MIND, AND THE NEGRO IS CONFRONTED WITH HIS OWN DETERMINATION OF HIS FUTURE IN THE U.S.A. MAKE NO MISTAKE IN THIS! TAKE YOUR PLACE IN THE RANKS FOR THERE IS A PLACE AND A WORK FOR EACH AND EVERYONE TO PERFORM.

Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman
Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Evans, Treasurer
Morris Lewis, Executive Secretary

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Chairman

MORRIS LEWIS
Executive Secretary

ADLERT M. CARTMAN
Recording Secretary

REV. JOSEPH M. EVANS
Treasurer

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Literature Distribution
MORRIS LEWIS
Public Relations

MOWM
Non-Partisan
Conf

May 27, 1944

Dear Randolph:

Your letter dated May 26 and postmarked May 25 was received this morning and I was glad to hear from you. Evidently, you had not received my letter of May 23 inasmuch as you answered none of the questions I raised.

From the inclosures you will see that we are pressing on with plans for the Non-Partisan Political Conference. We have already mailed 500 copies of the general letter and are sending out 500 more next week; we have also mailed 200 letters to ministers and presidents of other organizations with certificates for official representatives from churches, clubs, etc. We had 10,000 pluggers printed and they are being distributed generally; at least 25,000 handbills will be distributed during the next 3 weeks. We are also hoping to get radio announcements of the conference, and possibly one or two radio talks. It is also a part of our plan to send a sound truck thru the Southside the last week of the campaign, possibly Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday or Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The tentative program sent from New York provides for a Sunday evening meeting, 8 P.M. I think that inadvisable; our mass meeting will be sufficient for Sunday, and furthermore we have no meeting-place for 8 P.M. In all probability it will be 7 o'clock when the mass meeting closes; we also have plans for a reception to delegates Sunday evening. Kindly "OK" this suggestion and so inform the N.Y. Committee. What is being done on a national scale to insure a large delegation? Our Planning Committe is a little apprehensive about this; we don't want to work up great enthusiasm locally, and then have very few out-of-town delegates. Let's push that angle for all it is worth.

One other matter. The statement to national political parties should be very strong and comprehensive; it should be ready withing 10 days are two weeks and sent out from the National Office with a letter over your own or Mack's signature. How would it do to write the Chairman of the Platform Committee of both major parties asking for an opportunity and date to have our Committee appear B-4 them prior to the Conventions, but not to submit our Statement or "Minimum Demands" until we meet with them. It is a matter of strategy; the N.Y. Committee thinks a "Statement" of our demands should be sent in advance, I think only the appointment for our committee should be made in advance--and our demands presented to the Platform Committees in person. The Republican Committee meets here June 19, and we think it most essential that YOU, personally, should head our committee to wait on them and present our demands. Try by all means to be here for that; it may be that we could get an appointment for a day or so later with them. Kindly write me fully and send your itinerary.

Sincerely yours, Charles W. Burton

MOWM
Chicago Div

November 21, 1944

Mr. Charles Wesley Burton, Regional Director
March On Washington Movement
4506 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Friend:

Permit me to congratulate you upon your material that you have prepared for your campaign for the MOWM in Chicago. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/cc
23078

"WINNING DEMOCRACY FOR THE NEGRO IS WINNING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY"

Charles Wesley Burton Director	Adlert M. Cartman Secretary	Adeline G. Terrell Treasurer

Chicago Unit

MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
Chicago

November 10, 1944

Dear Friend:

Sometime ago you expressed an interest in the March-on-Washington Movement by signing a membership card. The Chicago Unit is now in the midst of a Membership Drive and a Financial Campaign, with a goal of Five Thousand New Members and Seven Thousand Dollars, two thousand of which is our quota of the National Budget. By constitutional provision the annual membership fee is now one dollar. Some members have paid their "dollar money" twice and others have not paid at all since the change from ten cents to one dollar per year. Where do you stand?

This letter comes to urge you to renew your membership now and help us reach our goal. We need your co-operation, your encouragement and your wisdom. Won't you please mail us your dollar and make a contribution to our budget? Thank you. Why not come by our Headquarters one evening and bring your membership fee and donation and talk over matters with us? We shall be glad to welcome you at any time. Our Campaign began November 1st and will last thru December. We need workers. Will you help? Our slogan is: "More Homes and Better Jobs for Negroes." Our goal is: Five Thousand New Members, and our Budget is Five Thousand Dollars. Every member and each friend of the Chicago Unit and of the National March-on-Washington Movement is urged to give at least a dollar in addition to his or her membership fee. Those who are able to do so are urged to give more. The need is great, but the givers are few. We have confidence in your abiding interest in the Movement, and we hope to hear from you very soon.

Each member of the March-on-Washington Movement is asked to bring in at least 20 new members during the campaign; some have pledged to bring in 100, and one optimistic soul has pledged to bring in One Thousand members! She proposes to do this by asking nine friends to join her in a "One Thousand Club" to bring in 100 members each. It's simple, easy, and necessary to help A. Philip Randolph put over his program and win first-class citizenship for Negroes. We are fighting to abolish discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces, to abolish the Poll Tax, to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, for a Permanent Committee on Fair Employment Practice, for Negro representation at the Peace Conference, for abolition of Restrictive Covenants, and for more jobs and better homes. We need YOU and your help. Bring your family and friends into the Movement. Let's all unite, pull and work together!

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Director

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON, Regional Director

MOWM
Report
Gen

MARK BYRON, JR. CONCERT MANAGEMENT
~~30~~ 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK

January 19, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Director
March on Washington Movement
217 West 125th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Catherine Van Buren whose descriptive folder is enclosed, succeeded the late Ruby Elzy on my very limited list of concert singers. A new announcement is being prepared for Miss Van Buren which will be in keeping with the enclosed copies of Miss Elzy.

While teaching music at Fisk University, Miss Van Buren was highly recommended to me by Dr. James Francis Cooke, editor of The Etude. She resigned last July and came to New York to continue her concert career. On the recommendation of the Conservatory of Music of Oberlin College where she received her Mus. B. degree, she was accepted as a pupil, without pay, by one of New York's foremost voice teachers, Mrs. William Neidlinger. For the past six months, as you know, Miss Van Buren has sustained herself by doing clerical work for the March on Washington Movement.

Miss Van Buren is now ready to give a New York recital. Mrs. Neidlinger will pay one-half of the rent of Carnegie Chamber Music Hall for Sunday afternoon, March 12th. Florence Smith Vincent, former World-Telegram woman's page editor who wrote the article about Miss Elzy in the August issue of The Etude and those enclosed, will dot the publicity without pay. Mrs. Abbie Mitchell, concert artist and actress will actively promote the sale of tickets without pay. I have waived the customary $100.00 fee for managing the recital.

Miss Van Buren needs further cooperation by way of newspaper advertising, program-announcements, and the postage for their distribution. These three items constitute one-half of the $300.00 budget of expense.

It is hoped that the sale of tickets will net her a sum sufficient to rent Town Hall for a Fall recital.

If you are interested, I will be glad to discuss the above subject with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Mark Byron

Mark Byron, Jr., Manager

cvb/mb

2074 Madison Ave.
New York 35, N.Y.
November 21, 1944

My dear Friend Randolph,

I am glad that you are picketing the Metropolitan Insurance Company. I have been writing that Company for 25 years, trying to make them see just what you are trying to make them see now. More power to you,

Very truly yours,

L.F.Coles

MOWM
General Corresp

April 15, 1944

Miss Selma DeKroyft, Corresponding Secretary
National Citizens' Committee for Winfred Lynn
360 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss DeKroyft:

Permit me to thank you for the exchange of letters between Mr. Kerr and Dean Hastie.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

af/oe
23076

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN
360 WEST 125TH STREET NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

Co-Chairmen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Richard Parrish
Alex Rose

SPONSORS
Luigi Antonini
Roger N. Baldwin
John Becker
Alfred M. Bingham
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop
Algernon Black
Arnold Braithwaite
Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Colden Brown
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Rosamond H. Clark
George S. Counts
Frank R. Crosswaith
Margaret De Silver
Helen Holman Doughty
Rev. S. T. Eldridge
James T. Farrell
H. William Fitelson
John F. Finerty
James Gardner
George W. Hartmann
William H. Hastie
Anne Arnold Hedgeman
John Haynes Holmes
Eardlie John
Layle Lane
Dwight Macdonald
B. F. McLaurin
Morris Milgram
Herbert T. Miller
Broadus Mitchell
A. J. Muste
E. Pauline Myers
William Stuart Nelson
A. Philip Randolph
Edith Ransome
Rev. Frederick Reustle
J. A. Rogers
George Schuyler
Neal Scott
Rev. George S. Stark
Harold Stevens
Monroe Sweetland
Norman Thomas
Ashley L. Totten
Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
George L-P Weaver
Ludlow Werner
Samuel R. Zack

Nancy G. Macdonald
Secretary-Treasurer

April 11, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Wilfred Kerr has asked me to send you copies of some recent correspondence with Mr. Hastie and with Mr. Baldwin, so I am enclosing copies of letters which he discussed with you in a recent conversation.

Very truly yours,

Selma DeKroyft
Corresponding Secretary

"The 20th Century Dred Scott Case"

Wrapped Lynn file

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN

1 WEST 125TH STREET NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

Copy

Co-Chairmen
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Richard Parrish
Alex Rose

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Ludlow Werner
Samuel R. Zack

●

Nancy G. Macdonald
Secretary-Treasurer

C O P Y

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
School of Law
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 14, 1944

Over

Miss Nancy G. Macdonald, Acting Secretary
National Citizens' Committee for Winfred Lynn
1 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Miss Macdonald:

Mr. Conrad Lynn has no doubt told you of my conversation with him. I shall look forward to hearing further about future plans for the appeal to the Supreme Court.

As one who has supported and will continue to support the principles asserted in this case, I wish to express what I believe to be a legitimate criticism of the releases of February 2 and 3 sent out in the name of the National Citizens Committee for Winfred Lynn. I believe a person reading these releases will get the impression that the Lynn case presents the issue of segregated units in the Army. In fact, it presents nothing more than segregated Selective Service calls.

It seems to me further that the attempt to show that "The Government is Afraid of the Lynn Case," is labored and unconvincing. I cannot see that it wither helps the case or is valuable in our fight against discrimination and segregation in the Army. I think the legal analysis in the third paragraph of the record of February is inaccurate.

This raises a more fundamental question. It seems to me that any publicity on a case pending in court should first be checked and approved by counsel conducting the case. Counsel has responsibilities to his client and to the court which should be recognized and respected in public statements about the case.

I hope these suggestions will be accepted in the spirit of constructive cooperation in which they are offered.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William H. Hastie
Dean

WHH/c

"The 20th Century Dred Scott Case"

85

COPY

February 26, 1944

Copy

Mr. William H. Hastie
Dean, Law School
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

(over)

Dear Mr. Hastie:

Mrs. Macdonald has asked me to answer your letter of February 14. Conrad Lynn has told us that you would like to get our permission to place the question of taking the Lynn case to the U.S. Supreme Court before a panel of civil liberties lawyers in the East. We would like to know your reasons for such a step. The A.C.L.U. has decided to appeal the Circuit Court's decision to the SupremeCourt. On February 12 representatives of our committee met with Mr. Hays, Mr. Weatherly of Mr. Hays' office, and Mr. Foster of the A.C. L.U. They discussed the principles of the brief to be submitted and the kind of publicity the committee shall carry. No binding conclusions were arrived at and we are going to discuss the matter further at an early date.

In your criticism of our releases you write that the Lynn case "presents nothing more than segregated Selective Service calls". The Lynn Committee believes that something more than the Negro induction quota is involved in this case. There is a close relation between this quota and the Army's policy of segregated units. I heard you state this in your speech at the Lynn meeting in Jamaica in the fall of last year. In [illegible] for Colonel Downer by the Army and the Govt. attorneys it was admitted on P. 13 that "The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy make separate requisitions for white men and Negro men because of the organization of the armed forces into white units and Negro units." In the majority decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals it is stated that P.767 of this decision that "in the light of the Army's long established practice of segregating enlisted men into separate white and colored units, we believe that requisitions calling for a specified number of whites and a specified number of Negroes for induction ... is a necessary and permissible administrative procedure."

Also, I can assure you that all our releases have been sent to the A.C.L.U. and have apparently met with their approval. No criticisms or complaints have been received from them. In fact, we have been told that they are greatly pleased with the work that we have done. Let me assure you that I understand fully the spirit of cooperation in which your letter has been written. We of the committee are always glad to hear from our sponsors and to discuss any phase of our work with them. We have recently decided on some important plans to carry on the struggle in all its aspects against jimcrow in uniform. As we intend to discuss these plans with our sponsors before putting them into effect you shall be hearing from us soon.

Yours respectfully,

Wilfred H. Kerr
Co-Chairman

COPY

February 26, 1944

Copy

(over)

Mr. William H. Hastie
Dean, Law School
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hastie:

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Yours respectfully,

Wilfred H. Kerr
Co-Chairman

COPY

March 22, 1944

Copy

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Your letter of March 16 gives it as your opinion that that the Lynn Committee is representing when it publicizes the Lynn case as having "something to do with the racial policy of the military authorities". You also imply that we are aware of the falsity of this claim -- "as you well know" -- and are thus actually "raising money under false pretenses".

It is an odd experience for a group like ours, which is fighting for the democratic rights of the colored people, to be addressed in such terms by the head of a civil liberties organization. It is especially surprising since you have not hitherto made any effort to persuade us of the alleged falsity of our interpretation of the Lynn case. In fact, you yourself saw the very letter to which you now object, before it was originally sent out, and made no such objection to it. We have your letter, dated November 12, 1943 on file.

It is quite true that Arthur Garfield Hays, acting for the A.C.L.U., has argued the case in a very different way from the way it was originally posed by Conrad Lynn. Mr. Hays has more and more tried to make out that the legal issues involved touch only on civilian matters, and are not related to Army training. We of the Committee have not been in sympathy with this shift in emphasis, which may or may not be clever legal tactics. Mr. Hays is entitled to his interpretation of the case, and we are entitled to ours. We might add that not only Conrad Lynn, but also the Government's lawyers and the majority of the Circuit Court of Appeals, seem to agree with our interpretation rather than Mr. Hays'. That the Government's brief insists that the Lynn Case is connected with discrimination in Army training -- this makes it makes it very difficult for us to understand how the Department of Justice could have criticized our Committee for making the same point.

To reply to the specific points raised in your letter:

(1) You write that "the case has nothing whatever to do with the army or Jim Crow in it". This is a rather sweeping statement. Our Committee's literature has never attempted to conceal the fact that the direct issue in the Lynn case is segregation in selection, and not in training. (Cf. our printed circular: "The legal basis of Lynn's case is that Section 4(a) prohibits discrimination in selecting draftees".) But the two are closely intertwined. Segregated draft quotas are necessary for one reason only: because training is segregated. This connection was made in Conrad Lynn's original brief in the case, and it is made by the Majority of the Circuit Court when they argue that if segregated Army units are lawful, when any expedient administrative means in conformity with the law used to attain that end are legal.

(2) You write that the case is "solely the responsibility of selective service, a civilian agency, and the law invoked is the Selective Service Act". It is not clear what you mean by emphasizing that the Selective Service Act is the law invoked. Surely you are aware that Section 4 (a) of that act forbids discrimination in both training and selection, not just in selection. Selective service is a civilian agency, but the thousands of draft boards throughout the country did not spontaneously set up segregated racial quotas. They set them up because the military authorities told them to do so, because only thus could an orderly flow of men into racially segregated Army units be maintained. Col. McDermott, the New York City director of selective service, testified early in the Lynn case that the Army lets Selective Service know how many draftees of each race will be needed for a particular period. Finally, if the case has nothing at all to do with the Army, it seems odd that the defendant should be not Winfred Lynn's draft board, but rather Col. Downer, the commanding officer at Camp Upton. Are you aware, finally, that Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. who sponsored in Congress Section 4 (a) as an amendment to the 1940 Selective Service Act, stated during debate in the House: "The amendment has nothing to do with civil rights, it has only to do with the Army."?

This should indicate our reasons for viewing the Lynn case as we do. We, too, have come to feel of late that there is an awkward gap between Mr. Hays' recent conduct of the case and the original aims of the case. Certainly any literature we send out in the future will have a different emphasis from that of the past. But to make the sweeping statements about the case which your letter does, and to accompany it with wild charges of "misrepresentation" and "raising money under false pretenses" -- this does not seem to us a sensible approach to the problem.

We should be glad to have a committee meet with you and talk over the whole business at some mutually convenient time.

Sincerely

(Signed) Nancy G. Macdonald
for the Lynn Committee

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Milton P. Webster
1st International Vice-President
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Bennie Smith
2nd International Vice-President
2355 Eighteenth Street
Detroit, Michigan

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Affiliated with A. F. of L.

Pacific Coast Headquarters
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Tel. Twin Oaks 0894

Ashley L. Totten
International Secretary-Treasurer
217 West 125th Street, New York

E. J. Bradley
3rd International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. Dellums
4th International Vice-President

MOWM
Nat'l Executive
~~Comm~~. Conf

February 10, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
217 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Chief:

I am in accord with the program as set forth in your communiation of January 29, 1944, concerning a conference for a National Non-Partisan Political Convention for Negroes.

I think the Negroes should exert every effort to prevent the Democratic Party in particular from nominating a southerner for Vice-President. I think both parties should be called upon to include the basic program of the March on Washington Movement in their platform. Negroes will have to be made to understand that even if Roosevelt is re-elected, it is not likely that he will serve the four years which makes the Vice-Presidency of paramount importance.

Fraternally yours,

C. L. Dellums -gw

C. L. Dellums
International Vice-President

CLD:gw

MOWM
General

44 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

April 4, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
c/o Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

At the conference on March 30th those present voted unanimously that I should use my best efforts to get a congressional investigation into the whole question of discrimination against Negro soldiers and also of their treatment in the neighborhoods in which training camps are located. Each also said that he would be of all the assistance that he could and would help in supplying material. I would appreciate your assistance along those lines also.

I have already taken steps to try to have the investigation authorized and without undue delay.

Very truly yours,

William S. Bennet

DOUGLAS PRIMARY SCHOOL
314 N. W. 12th Street
Miami, 36, Florida

March 20, 1944

Mr A. Philip Randolph: This letter explains itself. We will appreciate whatever you are kind enough to do, to help us. My wife sends her regards to you and the Madam hoping you both are in the best of health. Remember you both have a home in the South to which you are at all times welcomed.

E. S. L. Norris
541½ N.W.
11 Terrace Miami

Dear Mr Randolph,

The suit for equalization for salaries instituted November, 1941 by the Negro Teachers of Dade County vs The Dade County School Board was dismissed March 7, 1944 by Judge Holland of the Federal Court.

We are dauntless in our efforts and are determined for a fight-to-the-finish for Justice; therefore plans are for taking the case to the Supreme Court. The expenses entailed heretofore have been great and although each teacher has done his or her utmost, we are forced now to call upon the **churches**, various organizations, clubs, schools out of the county, leading businesses and prominent men and women for financial aid.

As one of the means of raising money for the Supreme Court fee, we are sponsoring a Popularity Contest among the Principals of Dade County. We at the Douglas Primary School are sending out these letters as one of the means of helping to raise our quota in this contest.

We are appealing to you for help! Can we depend on you for a donation of ________? You may make check or money order payable to Dade County Negro Teachers' Association.

Respectfully yours,

THE FACULTY OF THE DOUGLAS
PRIMARY SCHOOL

MOWM
Nat'l Convention
Convention
Gen.

April 19, 1944

Mr. Lawrence H. Ervin
2209 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ervin:

I assure you that I deeply appreciate your fine sentiments expressed concerning my running for Congress. I have not made up my mind to run yet. I hope to see you sometime and have a chat.

I understand that you have not attended March meetings for quite some time. I hope you will find it convenient to give a little more of your time to the March because we need you and this generation of young Negroes and the next will want to know that this fight for Negro rights have been carried on by your and my generation without stint or limit. You have a great contribution to make to this fight.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

af:oe
22078

Picket Line

Form Letter

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York 27, N. Y.

October 27th, 1944

Dear Friend:

You read on September 26th in the Herald Tribune and other city papers of the picket line the March on Washington Movement placed around the Harlem offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a protest against its discriminatory employment and housing policies.

We are still picketing and will continue to do so until Thanksgiving.

We need the help of every Negro who wants to secure a foot-hold in a permanent peace-time industry.

Here is what you can do:

A. Write or phone your protest to every Metropolitan Director.

B. If you are a policy holder, pay your premium with a protest attached.

C. Attend Mass Meeting November 26th at 3:00 P. M. at the Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. JOIN PICKET LINE NOVEMBER 10th from 12 noon to 5:00 P. M. at the MAIN OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN AT #1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLEASE MEET ME AT THE MARCH OFFICE, 2084 Seventh Avenue at 10:45 A.M. ON NOVEMBER 10th. BRING YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU. LET US SHOW THE COMPANY THAT NEGROES ARE WILLING TO LET THE PUBLIC KNOW THEIR DETERMINATION TO SECURE A SHARE OF THE ADVANTAGES THEIR MONEY PROVIDES.

Yours for jobs and security.

Fraternally,

A Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph

APR:dij
af:co
23076

MOWM
Denver Unit

May 29, 1944

Mrs. Thelma S. Freeman, Secretary
Denver Unit
March on Washington Movement
2067 Ogden Street
Denver 5, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Freeman:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 18 inquiring about the person to whom membership fees should be sent. The fund should be sent to Mr. B. F. McLaurin, National Secretary, March on Washington Movement, 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

I will be glad to participate in the inaugural banquet for the Bronzeville Mayor on June 14. Congratulations for the work the Denver Unit is doing. Kindly remember me to all of the Marchers.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

MEETINGS
1st Monday—8:00 P. M.
3rd Wednesday—8:00 P. M.
of each month

MEETING PLACE
Glenarm Branch Y. M. C. A.
2800 Glenarm Place

DENVER UNIT
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

"WINNING DEMOCRACY FOR THE NEGRO
IS WINNING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY"

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Director

OFFICERS
B. J. Slater, President
4031 South Elati Street
Jas. T. Chappell, 1st Vice-President
2336 Lafayette Street
Mrs. O. J. Walker, 2nd Vice-President
2455 Franklin Street
Mrs. T. S. Freeman, Secretary
2067 Ogden Street
Mrs. Geneva Love, Ass't. Secretary
1511 East 29th Avenue
Leon W. Steward, Treasurer
Glenarm Branch Y. M. C. A.
2800 Glenarm Pl.

CHAIRMEN
Rev. Wendell T. Liggins,
Chairman Executive Board
Member National Executive Board
2311 High Street
Mrs. Minnie E. Payne
Finance
Mrs. Lillie A. Gamble
Winfred Lynn Case
Comer Johnson
Entertainment
Albert S. Fisher
Mass Action
Mrs. T. S. Freeman
For Permanent FEPC
B. J. Slater
Non-Violent Direct Action

May 18, 1944

Ans. 5/29/44

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President BSCP
National Director MOWM
217 West 125th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

The Executive Board of the Denver Unit MOWM asked me to write to you and ask to whom shall we forward the money due the National Office for memberships. We have quite a sum on hand.

The reason for not having sent the money sooner is that we were not sure as to whether or not there had been a change in the personnel at Headquarters. Rev. Liggins said that he had received some correspondence to that effect some time ago, but the Unit was not officially notified.

We shall be happy to see you in June. The Denver Unit has set aside Wednesday night, June 14th to have an inaugural banquet for a Bronzeville Mayor, and we are expecting you to be the inaugurater. The contestants are Mr. Slater, Rev. Liggins, Mr. Halsey and Mr. T. G. Granberry. Mr. Chappell is the campaign manager. We hope to make this a financial success.

Please let me hear from you in the above matter at your earliest convenience.

Fraternally,

Thelma S. Freeman

Thelma S. Freeman
Sec'y. Denver Unit MOWM
2067 Ogden Street
Denver 5, Colorado

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
SUITE 301 - 217 WEST 125 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
3456-58 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1308 BROADWAY, ROOM 308
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONL SECRETARY-TREASURER
SUITE 301 - 217 WEST 125 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS & ATTENDANTS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
C. M. LESTER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
227½ SO. RAMPART STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
440

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
11 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LOCAL OFFICERS
G. C. GARRAN
PRESIDENT

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE:
V. O. DUNCAN
J. P. DAVIS
BENJAMIN SNYPE
E. L. EDWARDS

October 6, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

We have launched a drive here to sell 100,000 F.E.P.C. Stamps by November 19, 1944, in support of the F.E.P.C. Bill. We have contacted the March on Washington Committee through Brother McLaurin for the stamps, but as yet we have not received an answer.

We have been contacting the various Negro civic, fraternal, labor and church organizations, and we are now badly in need of the stamps, Will you kindly see that we get the stamps immediately as we have orders for 20,000 at present.

We are preparing to have the largest public mass meeting ever held in New Orleans on November 19th.

Fraternally yours,

G. C. Garran
G. C. Garran, President

C. M. Lester
C. M. Lester, Secretary-Treasurer

V. O. Duncan
V. O. Duncan, Chairman, F.E.P.C.
Stamp Drive

/lb

MOWM
New Orleans Div.

October 12, 1944

Mr. G. C. Garren, President
C. N. Lester, Secretary-Treasurer
V. O. Dunson, Chairman, FEPC Stamp Drive
237½ So. Rampart St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of October 6th requesting one hundred thousand FEPC stamps to sell for the MOWM. I want to express my great appreciation for this program you have planned. It will mean much to the cause of securing the enactment of the Bill for a Permanent FEPC without which the Negro people are certain to suffer in the postwar years. We are sending the required stamps by Brother Sapps. I am looking forward to seeing you on the 19th of November.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

af:oe
23076

owM
Office Correspondence

September 18, 1944

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Douglas Gibbs the bearer of this letter is authorized to collect contributions to be used for the purpose of making the picket line around the Metropolitan offices a success.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm

af:se
22076

MOWM
To be organized
Akron [illegible]

October 8, 1946

Mr. Norman C. Gowens
149 Halstead Street, Apt. 2
Akron 11, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gowens:

I want to thank you for your letter and your interest in the MOWM. I know that you are going to do good work in Akron. I was very glad to meet you and have a talk concerning conditions in your City with respect to the Negro people. Keep up the good work.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:ee
23078

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DOCUMENT IS DAMAGED IN THE ORIGINAL

Norman Gowens -(Corne.)
149 Halstead St. Apt.
Akron 11. Ohio.
Sept. 25, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph - National Director
March On Washington Movement
C/o Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Address.
New York City, N.Y.

(Enc. Wiping post.)

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I regret that I could not arrange to attend the Cleveland meeting and to see you again, nevertheless I wish to have a report on that meeting.

Be informed that I am planning our first mass meeting here and we are scheduld to meet next Sunday Oct. 1, 1944. This will be a most important affair and I am sending a complete Report immediately after the occassion. I am sending the Report in C/o Mrs. Beatrice Parrish at the March Office. I want you and all of the National Officers to hear this report. I also trust that you and other National Officers will not only approve the report but will also communicate your Comment and critisizem to me regarding the same.

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is winning the War for Democracy" O.K. I am ready to help you regardless of the consequencies.

Enclosed is a postal scenery card. I obtained many of them when I was in this city (being my home town) when I was en-route to N.Y. to see you recently.

This card gives you a passion, I am sure. Certainly it gives me one and I hate it. This card may also give you some direct action ideas. I want you to help me to make those white people in Dover, Del. stop selling those cards to the public. And further there are some more problems in that area that need be solved. I know the problems thereof synthetically and at a time when I may see you again - maybe we shall discuss them. Whatever you intend to do with that card - let me know first.

If you have not as yet had the opportunity to review the Right Action Proposition which I mailed you quite sometime ago in C/o Miss Hazel Alves, see that Brother McLaurin have access to it. We must work together on the Negro problem for this problem of social, economic and Racial equality is not of one but is the most complicated problem in the whole history of civilization.

Mowm
Akron Div

November 13, 1944

Mr. Herman Cecil Gowens
President Akron Division MOWM
149 Halstead Street
Akron 11, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gowens:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of October 28th concerning the March On Washington Movement. May I answer the questions you have raised.

1. I would suggest that you do not attempt to organize MOWM units in any of the places outside of Akron at this time. This could only be done as the result of plans and orders that issue from the National Executive Committee. Moreover, we have no funds with which to carry on such a program at the moment.

2. Concerning the whipping post in Dover, Delaware, may I say that it is a horrible condition and should be fought. I don't think the MOWM is prepared to take up this fight at this time, since we have to concentrate on jobs.

3. The MOWM does not have a theme song, and we could only adopt one through our National Executive Committee. When this Committee meets, I will be glad to have you present this matter to it.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the splendid work you are doing.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:EB

af/cc
23076

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary

Aldrich Turner
National Treasurer

Beatrice E. Parrish
Acting Executive Sec'y.

Norman Cecil Gowens, Pres.
Clarence S. Evans, Vice-Pres.
Mary Robinson, Sec'y.
George Price, Jr. Treas.

(Executive Committee)

Eugene Wm. Robinson, Chair.
James Johnson
J. C. Smith
C. S. Evans
N. C. Gowens
Preston White
Geo. Price, Jr.
Mary Robinson

AKRON UNIT
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
UNIT HEADQUARTERS
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING
145–147 N. HOWARD STREET
AKRON, OHIO

149 Halstead St.,
Apt 2
Akron 11. Ohio.
Oct. 25, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National Director,
M.O.W.M.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to inform you that the Akron Unit is making progress and I believe that within a short while I can report success as to some activities.

Our next meeting will be on Sunday Oct. 29th which will also complete the process of the unit establishment. From then on we shall project activity.

Kindly give the following your attention and possible assistance:

(1.) Persons from other localities who are members of M.O.W., are interested in establishing units and they wish me to give them necessary information. The locations refer to Dover, Delaware, Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Pa. Medina, Ohio, Canton, and Columbus, Ohio. I would like to give such information as soon as possible for the M.O.W.M. must expand. For this I will need at least 10 white sheet M.O.W.M. Constitutions and 10 blue book Constitutions as of the Detroit Conference. I will also need F.E.P.C. pamphlets and pamphlets intitled "the World Crisis and the Negro People today."

(2.) In reference to the Whipping post scene from Dover, Del. — I am interested in steps to eliminate this bad type of racial relations. I need your advice and assistance.

(3.) Referring to the song intitled, "Under the Double V." Does the M.O.W.M. have a theme song and if not does the Double V merit a consideration? The music has been composed also minor corrections in the verse have been done

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary

Aldrich Turner
National Treasurer

Beatrice E. Parrish
Acting Executive Sec'y.

Norman Cecil Gowens, Pres.
Clarence S. Evans, Vice-Pres.
Mary Robinson, Sec'y.
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(Executive Committee)
Eugene Wm. Robinson, Chair.
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Preston White
Geo. Price, Jr.
Mary Robinson

AKRON UNIT
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
UNIT HEADQUARTERS
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING
145–147 N. HOWARD STREET
AKRON, OHIO

I have contacted several persons connected with M.O.W.M. in Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis. I hope that the persons shall send letters encouraging the Akron Unit for these type of referencies are very helpfull. Further, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting the various persons in reference to M.O.W.M. as an experience for becoming more and more servicable to the organization on a wide scale.

I would like to hear from you on the matters mentioned at your earliest Convenience.

Kindly address all communications to 149 Halstead St. Akron #11. Ohio.

Sincerely and Fraternally Yours,

Norman Cecil Gowens

P.S. I deeply regret to inform that Mr. George W. Thompson, late Negro Social leader and Executive Secretary of the Akron Urban League under the title of the Association for Colored Community Work," died yesterday morning Oct. 24th.

November 9, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
March on Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed please find a copy of a self explanatory letter this day posted.

This is my response to yours of October 27th. It is my thinking that if there is any meat in these inquiries, they might provide a pressure technique immediately obvious, with considerably more nuisance value than the March line or simple protest.

The employment of the technique suggested herein would take the form of obtaining as many voting proxies from Negro policy holders as possible and voting them in a block at the Board election next following their collection. This may all be a pipe dream. But my recollection of Insurance Law is that in mutual companys, policy holders being subject to assessment have voting privileges or rights in the company. I cannot take the time to check the law on this but thought that the Movement might have legal assistance to check the point.

I will send you a copy of their answers if and when received.

Respectfully yours,

D. M. Grant

dmg:df
Enclosure

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

DOUGLAS S. CRAIG
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
ORDINARY INSURANCE

November 14, 1944

Mr. David M. Grant
Suite 310, Peoples Finance Bldg.
11 N. Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis 3, Mo.

Dear Mr. Grant:

This is in reply to your letter of November 9.

I am glad to give you the answers to the questions which you raise, in the order in which you present them.

This Company is a mutual company. Policyholders are not subject to an assessment.

The Board of Directors of the Company is the body which appoints the officers of the Company. The Directors are elected by the policyholders. The procedure governing the election of Directors is prescribed by Section 198 of the New York Insurance Law. An election of Directors of the Company is held at the Home Office in New York on the second Tuesday in April of every odd-numbered year. A policyholder may vote either in person, or by proxy, or by mail.

Information concerning your privilege of voting for Directors is given on the back of your policy, and is also printed on the back of each Premium Receipt.

Please feel free to write us if any other questions occur to you.

Very truly yours,

D. S. Craig

Third Vice-President

DSC:AM

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary

Aldrich Turner
National Treasurer

Beatrice E. Parrish
Acting Executive Sec'y.

Norman Cecil Gowens, Pres.
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Preston White
Geo. Price, Jr.
Mary Robinson

AKRON UNIT
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
UNIT HEADQUARTERS
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING
145—147 N. HOWARD STREET
AKRON, OHIO

MOWM
Akron Div.

149 Halstead St,
Apt. #2.
Akron #11. Ohio.
Nov. 15, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph – National Director,
March-On-Washington Movement,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I appreciate your letter of Nov. 13th in answere to the recent questions raised.

I must agree with you relative to organizing units of M.O.W.M. outside the Akron area at this time – but permit me to keep the expansion in mind for a possible future program.

Yes the whipping post in Dover, Delaware is a horrible condition and will be fought. I count on the M.O.W.M. to concentrate on aiding to eliminate this bad type of race relations in the future or at which time attention might be in order.

I presume that the National Executive M.O.W.M. Committee will meet during the Summer of 1945. I will appreciate being informed as to when and where such meeting will take place for I hope to be present.

I thank you kindly for the interest expressed in connection with the song, "Under the Double V."

The Akron Unit aims to serve well; Nevertheless there is much work to be done and I am finding plenty to do.

Fraternally Yours,
Norman Cecil Gowens.

"WINNING DEMOCRACY FOR THE NEGRO IS WINNING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY"

Day Letter in response
11/28-1944

Urge no further circulation nomination blanks. Time already passed for nomination to 1945 election, hence this circulation only serves to tip hand as technique. Possibility obtaining million or more vote proxies for nuisance defeat of "Administration Ticket" in 1945. Plan requires painstaking consideration and fool proof projection, perhaps personal conference. Advise. Regards.

Dean M. Grant

226 W 150 Street
N.Y.N.Y.
11---26---44

Dea r Mr. Grant;

Your letter was turned over to my committee to read at one of its meetings. Its suggestion is so very worthwhile that we are acting upon it.

There is not so much time for according to the law,independent nominations must be made 5 months prior to the next election which will come off April ,10th ,1945.

Enclosed is a form we are circulation for signatures. Will you get as many as you can by Dec. 8th so that I may have it in time for sending in to the Metropolitan by the 10th. Another regulation is that one tenth of one per cent of the policy holders having 1000 dollars or more in insurance can make a nomination. The hitch in that is in finding out how many policy holders fall in that category.

At any rate ,we would appreciate as many names as you can send us.

With much appreciation,fraternally

Layle Lane

November 28, 1944

Miss Layle Lane
226 W 150th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Lane:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter sent from the Metropolitan Insurance Company to me in answer to my first letter to them. I am also sending herewith a copy of a recent letter to them.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Grant

dmg:df
Enclosures-2

November 28, 1944

Secretary
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
1 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have a client who desires an opinion from me on his right to vote as a policy holder in your company. Will you please furnish me with the following information:

(1) What are the particulars for voting in person, by proxy or by mail?

(2) Are policyholders votes proportional to their number of policies or to the amount of insurance carried, e. i., so many votes per $1,000 insurance or fractions thereof.

(3) Are voting privileges limited to certain types of policyholders--if so, please specify.

I notice that nominations for the Board of Directors outside of the "Administration Ticket" must be made at least five months prior to the next election which, I believe, will fall April 10, 1945. Calculating the deadline for such nominations to have passed November 10, 1944, please advise:

(4) Is the above deadline date correct?

(5) How are such nominations made?

(6) Have any such nominations been made in 1945 Election--if so, how will they be voted upon?

Will you please send me any available copies of New York Insurance Law.

Respectfully yours,

dmg:df

D. M. Grant

MOWM
St Louis Div

December 14, 1944

Mr. David Grant
MOWM Division, St. Louis
Peoples Finance Bldg., Rm. 412
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis 3, Missouri

Dear Dave:

I am back in New York from our A. F. of L. Convention where I was sick in bed for a week.

Now we are working on this matter of trying to develop forces with the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It is a big task. What plans do you suggest to work out this idea. I believe that it has good publicity value and no doubt would occasion the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company some concern. With it we will keep up the picketing and sooner or later this giant finance will crack.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Director

APR:hm

af:ew
25075

MOWM
St Louis Div

December 20, 1944

Mr. T. D. McNeal
International Field Organizer
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mac:

What about the check for $700 for the MOWM you gave me. Stop payment on it and send me another one for I lost it.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

af:ee
23078

MOWM
Tampa Div

July 20, 1944

Mr. M. Gregory, Pres.
Tampa Division
2024½ Ninth Avenue
Tampa 5, Fla.

Dear Brother Gregory:

Permit me to congratulate the March on Washington Unit of Tampa upon the delegates they sent to the Non-Partisan Political Conference in Chicago, June 25 and 26. They made a find and constructive contribution at this conference. As soon as the proceedings are out we will send the Unit in Tampa a copy.

I am glad to know that the Car Cleaners are doing well in Miami and I was glad to meet a delegate in Chicago from Miami, who was very active in the conference and made a splendid contribution.

I think it would be well to study the situation well before attempting a state-wide conference in Florida so that you do not ruin it financially or not have a representative group.

Kindly remember me to all the brothers and sisters.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR/lj
Dictated but
not read

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

AFFILIATED WITH A. F. of L.

H. N. REDDICK, 1st Vice Pres.
2604 29th St., Phone Y-3793
Tampa, Fla.

GEORGE WOODS, 2nd Vice Pres.
2702 24th Ave., Phone Y-5740
Tampa, Fla.

M. GREGORY, President
2624½ 29th Ave., Phone Y-3381
Tampa, Fla. 5

JOHN JACKSON, Sec.-Treasurer
916 2nd Ave., Phone M-52-652
Tampa, Fla.

F. D. HADLEY, Chrm. Exec. Board
407 S. Freemont Ave., Ph. H25-7611
Tampa, Fla.

June, 20. 1944

Mr A Philip Randolph
international Pres. B.S.C.P.

Dear Sir

Permit me to say that the March on Washington movement is doing nicely Tampa is sending fine delegates to the — National Non-Partisan Political Conference these delegates will be asking information from you to organize a state Non Partisan political Conference in Florida Under the Auspice of the March on Washington.

I have just return from Miami, the car cleaners held a mass meeting Sunday June 18 for the purpose of rasing funds to send a delegate to the Non Partisan Conference which was a succes The President Mrs Minnie L. Sellers was elected delegate I also made several Contacks Concering a set up of a March Movement of which I hope will be able to start in the near future

From the Contact I have had with the people of Tampa, Miami Lakeland and Sanford I believe Florida would line up a Non-Partisan Conference. especial. Knowing you are head first the Name of A Philip Randolph makes all people very interested in the Movements please give this your Ardent attention.

Fraternally yours

M. Gregory

M.O.W.M.
National Project
Conf

April 25, 1944

Mr. Allen A. C. Griffith
Grand Master, Masonic Order
1724 4 Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Griffith:

Enclosed herewith is copy of Call to the National Non-Partisan Political Conference for Negroes which will be held in Chicago June 29th and 30th. The purpose of this conference is to mobilize public sentiment in behalf of Negroes making certain demands on the democratic and republican platforms not as democrats or republicans but as Negro citizens who are ready and determined to oppose democrats or republicans who oppose the interest of the Negro people.

Now the minimum demands that our conference will set forth are as follows:

1. Enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution
2. Abolition of segregation and discrimination in the Armed services
3. Enactment of legislation to make FEPC permanent
4. Representation of the Negro at the Peace Conference.

We believe that all Negroes can agree upon these fundamental demands and it is our purpose to mobilize the national sentiment of the Negro people in our Non-Partisan Political Conference behind these demands.

May I request your Order to endorse these demands as well as our National Non-Partisan Political Conference for Negroes and to send one or more delegates to attend it.

I assure you that I am very happy indeed to have your interest and fine spirit of cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm
Enc.

af:co
[illegible]

February 1, 1944

Mr. Truman Gibson
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
War Department
Washington D C

Dear Mr. Gibson:

I wish to call to your attention the case of Mr. Hugh McDonald, 5019 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a Negro, employed at the Army Service Forces, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Plant Engineering Agency, War Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

The facts are these: Mr. McDonald finished Temple University High School in 1926; graduated with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from New York University in 1935; studied refrigeration and air conditioning at Technician's Institute from September 1937 to June 1938; studied in the graduate engineering school of New York University in the field of advanced electrical engineering from September 1939 to June 1940; studied from February 1941 to June 1941 marine engineering and naval architecture at New York University; studied field radio at Lexington Signal Depot March to August 1942; studied "radar" at same depot from August to November 1942; is now taking courses at the University of Pennsylvania in Ultra high frequency techniques, having been in this study since July 1943.

Mr. McDonald is employed as an assistant radio engineer in the P-2 status and was rated by Major William Wood on August 9, 1943 as "very good" in his work for the period from February 1, 1943 to August 1, 1943. During his employment he has sought promotion and has been refused it. As he points out in a letter to one of his superiors: "Before I came to your section I had observed for a full year that others who had joined the Agency after I did and were also junior to me in length of service as civil servants, had been given promotions and sent out of the section. Not only did some of the men whom I had instructed or helped to instruct become supervisors but one even became my supervisor for a short time. As if to add insult to injury, a situation arose in which my group remained without a supervisor for months, although during this period I was requested to instruct others in this group, thus giving me the unwritten title of 'supervisor incognito'. Shortly after I left that section and came to yours the person who succeeded me was promptly given a supervisors position".

I submit that the above facts point clearly to a case of racial discrimination in employment contrary to Executive Order 9346 of President Roosevelt by which the employment policies of the War Department are governed.

I ask that your office take proper steps for a full investigation of this case with a view to seeking a prompt and effective remedy for any racial discrimination found to exist. I will appreciate all possible expedition in this matter.

Sincerely,

MOWM
NY Div.

COPY

October 30, 1944

Mrs. H. E. Hale
574 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Hale:

Your letter of October 23rd was read with deep appreciation for the generous and cooperative spirit which it expressed. We are both deeply grateful to you and express our gratitude for your willingness to further a cause intended for the benefit of all.

Lawyer Dingle is engaged in drawing up the legal provisions for our enterprise and as soon as he has completed these, we will send the information you request.

I shall be in the City on November 7th and Mr. Turner and myself will be very glad to see and talk with you at a time suitable to you.

Fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ha

af:oe
23076

October 23, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Mr. A. Turner

In view of the fine work you have done and are doing for the race, I am interested in further encouraging your efforts by participating in the Cooperative Book Store.

Kindly advise to whom the remittance is to be made payable and when full details of the plan for this proposal. We are sure you will see that our interests are protected since our participation will not be on an active basis. The stock will be taken out in Mrs. Hale's name.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Hale
per H. E. Hale

COPY

5019 Brown Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
15 January, 1944

Captain James Harper, Jr.
Plant Engineering Agency
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Captain Harper:

Having observed how busy you have been since I requested the interview, I decided to jot down the topic about which I intended to talk and leave it with you, so that you could ponder it and give me your reply.

Captain Kinney has no doubt told you that I have approached him on the subject of a promotion to which I belive I am entitled. He in turn informed me that I would have to wait until I had been eighteen months at my present status, P2, to get an in-grade rating which, is not a promotion at all but a bonus given for length of service. Such an answer to me on this subject seemed so startling that momentarily I had to wonder whether or not I, as a Civil Service employee, was still under the merit system and I doubt very much that I have fully recovered from the demoralising effect. Before I came to your section I had observed for a full year that others who had joined the Agency after I did and were also junior to me in length of service as Civil Servants, had been given promotions and sent out of the section. Not only did some of the men whom I had instructed or helped to instruct become supervisors but one even became my supervisor for a short time. As if to add insult to injury, a situation arose in which my group remained without a supervisor for months, although during this period I was requested to instruct the others in this group, thus giving me the unwritten title of "supervisor incognito". Shortly after I left that section and came to yours the person who succeeded me was promptly given the supervisor's position.

I wish to recount that previous to joining your group, Major Wendel had a talk with me and informed me that I was leaving that section with the best of recommendations. Prior to this Lt. Colonel Ridgway had on several ocassions complimented me on my work. As for my qualifications, the records will show that my education and training are more than commensurate with the change of status which I had requested. In fact, if my 201 folder should be reviewed, two letters from the Civil Service Commission dated about three months apart, will be found requesting me to fill in certain forms which should be returned to them for the purpose of proper interdepartmental placement. Since this is as far as the Commission can go and the initiative for an employee's promotion must be taken by the supervising officer, I was never promoted after the receipt of these two letters, because no officer was interested in one of my complexion.

If you should question my charge of discrimination Captain, I am asking you to turn to the records and discover how many men who hold the same rating I now hold, have been raised and you will find that some may have had as many as three, even though I may have been senior to them not only in length of service with Plant, but also as a Civil Service employee. You may even find that my qualifications, as judged by Civil Service standards, are higher by comparison.

If my attentiveness to my work and my record mean nothing, as Captain Kinney's answer seems to imply, and if you as the Officer in Charge cannot consider me favorably for a change in status, I shall, with your consent, request a transfer by the Civil Service Commission to another branch of the service, where the merit system will be more fairly administered.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Respectfully yours,

Hugh D. McDonald

P.S.
For your information I am
attaching two enclosures
which I would like you to
return to me.

Jacksonville, MOWM Div

February 21, 1944

Mr. Sam Harper, President
Jacksonville Unit, MOWM
623 Davis Street, Rm. 10
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Brother Harper:

Permit me to request that you plan a meeting of the members and friends of the MOWM on the evening of March 18th. You might consult with Brother S. L. Bennett about the meetings the Brotherhood would plan so as not to have any conflict but I don't think they have arranged anything for the 18th. I wouldn't attempt to have any large church meeting but we can hold a meeting of the members and friends at the Center or at whatever place you think is advisable. You can advise the members and friends that Brother Webster and myself will address them.

Now we will hold a public mass meeting on March 14th so that it will be well to have the meeting of the MOWM as far removed from this date as possible. We leave on the 20th.

Kindly remember me to the Madam and all the brothers and sisters.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ba

af:co
22076

MOWM
Jacksonville Div

May 25, 1944

Mr. S. Harper
c/o Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
823 Davis Street - Room 10
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Brother Harper:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 10, 1944 concerning the fight to stop police brutality in Jacksonville. I read in the papers that the Police Commissioner had been fired by the Mayor. Is that true? I hope that the fight will keep up against police terrorism as this is the only way to stop it.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1308 BROADWAY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

T. T. PATTERSON
ZONE SUPERVISOR

B. F. McLAURIN
INTERNATIONAL FIELD ORGANIZER

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS AND ATTENDANTS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION
A. BURWELL, SECY.-TREAS.
823 DAVIS ST., ROOM 10
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
11 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OFFICERS
S. L. BENNETT, PRESIDENT
W. CARSWELL, 1ST VICE-PRES.
H. N. BLACK, 2ND VICE-PRES.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
S. L. BENNETT
S. HARPER
H. LEAPHART

May 10, 1944

Ans. 5-25-44

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President, BSCP
217 W. 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

Thanks for your letter and the return of the resolution about the Broadnax case and which you okayed. There are no apologizes to be made for delay in returning the resolution on the Broadnax case. Representatives from the March on Washington and the Brotherhood have attended several meetings called by the recently organized Civic Roundtable Conference.

The first meeting was largely attended by leading citizens. The last meeting called Friday May 5 at 8:30 P. M., passed with only Mr. James and his secretary present. At each meeting I asked that some disposition be made of the resolution and it was requested, by the Chairman, that I table it until the next meeting.

There are still cases of citizens being terrorized by local police, but when investigations are made we cannot get the victims to agree to appear against them or to prosecute. We are trying, through the March on Washington Movement and the Brotherhood to build an educational program to take the fear out of our group.

We will keep you informed of action taken by various organizations, including the March on Washington. I will also write Brother Webster.

Not much activity in Jacksonville during the recent primary election. People seem to be frightened and the leaders seem to be more interested in the finance than in the welfare of the citizens.

Regards to you and family.

Fraternally yours,

S. Harper

STATE OF NEW YORK

ROBERT E. DINEEN
SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ALBANY 1

MOWM
Met Life Ins
Metropolitan Co.
Insurance

December 21, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

This will refer to your letter of December 7th.

Life insurance companies are not required in their sworn annual statements filed with this Department to classify policies by size of policies. However, there is a classification between Ordinary and Industrial insurance. For your information separate figures are shown below for the Industrial and Ordinary branches of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as of December 31, 1943:

	Number of Policies-	Amount of Ins.
Ordinary	8,500,556	$20,495,632,463
Industrial	32,489,480	8,684,764,531
Total	40,990,036	$29,180,396,994

The statement of the company that about one-twelfth of its policyholders are Negroes is presumably based on an examination of its total business and takes into consideration the number of policyholders rather than the number of contracts inasmuch as persons may be insured under more than a single contract. We have no available information other than the above.

The procedure for the nomination and election of directors of mutual life insurance companies and the right of policyholders to vote at the election are matters regulated by the provisions of Section 198, a copy of which is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

Raymond Harris
Deputy Superintendent.

RH/DCB

premium earned on the member's policy or policies during the period to be covered by the assessment the ratio of the total assessment to the total premiums earned during such period on all policies subject to assessment.

4. Any foreign mutual accident or health insurance company which complies with the requirements of section fifty-eight for the issuance of non-assessable policies may be permitted to do business in this state without complying with the requirements of subsection three. No such foreign mutual insurance company which does not comply with the requirements of section fifty-eight shall be permitted to do business in this state unless its by-laws and its policies issued in this state contain provisions for the levying and collection of assessments upon members, at least for the payment of losses and expenses, which conform in substance to the requirements of subsection three.

§ 198. **Election of directors by policyholders of domestic life insurance companies.** 1. The directors of every domestic mutual life insurance company doing business at the effective date of this act, whether incorporated under general or special law or created by the conversion of a stock life insurance company into a mutual life insurance company, and the directors of every domestic mutual life insurance company hereafter created by the conversion of a stock life insurance company pursuant to the laws of this state, shall be elected in the manner and subject to the regulations prescribed in this section. Every such company shall, in accordance with its charter, either elect its entire board of directors biennially, or divide its board of directors into not more than three classes, as nearly equal as may be, in which case the members of one class only shall be elected annually. For the purposes of this section the term "policyholder" shall be deemed to mean the person insured under an individual policy of life insurance or of accident and health insurance issued upon the application of such person, the person who effectuates any such policy upon the person of another pursuant to subsection three of section one hundred forty-six, the person to whom any annuity or pure endowment is presently or prospectively payable by the terms of an individual annuity or a pure endowment contract, except where the policy or contract declares some other person to be the owner or holder thereof, in which case such owner or policyholder shall be deemed the policyholder, and except in cases of assignment as hereinafter provided. In the case of any such individual policy or contract insuring two or more persons jointly the persons insured, or, if any such policy be issued upon the application of some third person or persons, the person or persons who effectuated any such policy pursuant to subsection three of section one hundred forty-six shall be deemed one policyholder within the meaning of this section. In case any such policy or contract shall have been assigned by an assignment absolute on its face, to an assignee other than the company which shall have issued such policy, and in case the signature of such assignee, either attested by the assignor or acknowledged by the assignee, shall have been more than six months prior to any election hereinafter referred to, filed at the principal office of such company, then such assignee shall be deemed a policyholder within the meaning of this section. In the case of every policy or contract of group insurance or group annuity contract, issued by such company, the employer, or other person, firm, corporation or association to whom or in whose name the master policy shall have been issued and held, shall be deemed one policyholder within the meaning of this section. Whenever in this section reference is made to a policy of life insurance for one thousand dollars or more, such reference shall be deemed to include, as equivalent thereto, an annuity contract which at normal date of maturity requires the payment of one hundred dollars or more annually, and a pure endowment contract for the principal sum of one thousand dollars or more. Within the meaning of this section the term "acknowledged," when used in reference to any instrument or signature, shall have the same meaning which it has in reference to conveyances of real property eligible for recording under section two hundred ninety-one of the real property law.

2. Every policyholder of such company whose policy or contract shall be in force and shall have been in force for at least one year prior to any such election shall be entitled, without further qualification, to vote thereat, either in person or by mail or by proxy, as hereinafter provided. Every other person having a right to vote in any such election by virtue of any contract which was made prior to April twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred six, and which shall be in force at the time of such election, shall be entitled to vote thereat in similar manner. In any election of directors of a domestic mutual life insurance company pursuant to the provisions of this section, every policyholder shall be entitled to one vote only, irrespective of the number of policies or contracts held by him and of the amount thereof.

3. Not less than five months nor more than eight months prior to any such election, on request of not less than twenty-five policyholders entitled to vote at the last prior election, which request must be signed and acknowledged by each of such policyholders and must be filed in duplicate with such company at least five days before any hearing thereon, the superintendent, after notice of not less than five days to such company and a hearing thereon, may in his discretion order such company within a period of not more than forty-five days and not less than thirty days thereafter, to file in his office, or in some suitable place designated by him and under his custody, a full and correct copy of its list or card catalogue of the names and last known post-office addresses of all policyholders who have been such for at least six months under a policy of life insurance for one thousand dollars or more, or to file any part of such list or card catalogue as the superintendent may specify. Such

list or any part thereof which may be so ordered filed shall be arranged, classified and corrected as may be directed by the superintendent; and if one or more independent nominations are made, as specified in subsection eight, then such election shall be deemed a contested election and a complete list or card catalogue of names of all of such policyholders shall be so filed within forty-five days after the copy of the certificate of such nominations, certified by the superintendent shall have been filed at the home office of such company, and such list or card catalogue shall be corrected from the records of such home office so that a list or card catalogue as nearly correct as may be shall be on file as aforesaid down to within three months of such election.

4. Said list or card catalogue or any part thereof so filed, while in the custody of the superintendent, shall be subject to inspection, under regulations prescribed by him, at any time during business hours by any policyholder of such company or by his authorized representative, and in case of a contested election, under regulations to be prescribed by the superintendent, may be used in the canvass of the policyholders of the company. After such election, or, if no independent nomination shall have been made, then after the time for such independent nominations shall have expired, such list or card catalogue shall be returned to the company filing the same.

5. If all or any class of the policyholders of any domestic stock life insurance company shall be entitled to vote at any election of the directors of such company, such policyholders, subject to the provisions of the company's charter, shall be entitled to vote in person, by proxy or by mail, as herein provided, and under the conditions stated in subsection three, a similar list or card catalogue of policyholders, qualified to vote, in accordance with the charter or by-laws of such corporation, except the holders of industrial policies, shall be filed and maintained in the office of the superintendent, or in some suitable place designated by him and under his custody, and at the home office of such company, respectively, similarly arranged and similarly subject to inspection and copy and withdrawal as in the case of mutual life insurance companies as above provided.

6. Where policyholders in any company shall have made nominations as hereinafter prescribed, they or a committee representing them, shall upon demand, and with the approval of the superintendent and the payment to the company of the actual cost of making such copies, be furnished by such company with a copy of such list of policyholders or with a copy therefrom of the policyholders residing in a designated territory. A copy of a list so taken, or of any part thereof, shall be held by persons receiving the same inviolate and solely for the purposes of said nominators in a pending election and shall not be transmitted to other persons for any other use whatever. At the close of the canvass of the votes all copies of such lists shall be returned to the company.

7. At least seven months prior to the date of any election of directors in any such company, the board of directors shall nominate candidates for every vacancy to be filled at such election and shall also appoint three persons, jointly or severally, to receive proxies to be voted for said nominees, and shall also file in duplicate with the superintendent and at its home office a certificate of the names of the candidates so nominated and of the persons so designated to receive said proxies, which shall be described as the "administration ticket."

8. In every such company which had over one hundred thousand policies or contracts, of the kind or kinds specified in subsection one, in force at its last preceding election, each in the amount of one thousand dollars or more, of life insurance or an equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided, any policyholders, prospectively qualified as voters at the next ensuing election of directors, equal in number to one-tenth of one per centum of such total policies in force, and in every other such company, any one hundred or more of such prospectively qualified voters, may make other nominations for one or more vacancies in the board of directors to be filled at any such election by filing with the superintendent, at least five months before the election, a certificate, signed and acknowledged by each of such policyholders, giving the names and addresses of the candidates nominated, the names and addresses of three persons jointly or severally, designated to receive proxies to be voted for said nominees, and an appropriate name or title designated by the superintendent to distinguish such ticket from the administration ticket and other nominations. Such nominators shall also file a copy of said certificate, certified by the superintendent, at the home office of the company at least five months before such election. Any policyholder who will be qualified to vote at such ensuing election if he continues his policy or contract in force at the time of such election, shall be deemed prospectively qualified to vote thereat.

9. All certificates of nomination shall be accompanied by a written acceptance of such nomination by each nominee thereon. The supreme court in the judicial district in which such company has its home office may for cause shown direct the name of any candidate to be stricken from a ticket on file. The provisions of subsection eighteen shall apply to any vacancy so created.

10. If no independent nomination shall have been made as hereinbefore provided in subsection eight, then the provisions of subsections eleven to twenty-nine, inclusive, of this section, shall not be applicable, and such election of directors shall be conducted in accordance with such reasonable rules and regulations as the superintendent may prescribe; but no votes shall be cast or counted except by ballot signed by the policyholder and for candidates nominated by the board of directors, in accordance with subsection seven of this section, or for such candidate as the board of directors may have nominated to fill vacancies among said candidates caused

by the death, disability or refusal to stand as candidates of any one or more of those so nominated.

11. At least three months prior to any such contested election the company shall cause to be mailed, in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid, to each policyholder whose name shall be upon said complete list or card catalogue and whose policy shall still be in force, at his last known post-office address, a serially numbered official ballot in a form approved by the superintendent and containing the respective tickets nominated as hereinbefore provided and the names and addresses of the persons so appointed to receive proxies. A corresponding serially numbered stub or card containing the name and address of the policyholder to whom each ballot is sent shall be retained at the home office of the company for the purpose of identifying said ballot when returned. Such official ballot shall be conveniently arranged under the names or titles by which the nominations have been designated and shall have printed upon it the name of the company, the post-office address of its home office, the number of directors to be elected and the names of those whose terms expire, the date of the election and instructions as herein provided for executing such official ballot or for the use of a proxy as herein provided and a designated space for the signature of the policyholder, the number of one of his policies and the signature of a subscribing witness.

12. No other or different ballot shall be used, except that a duplicate ballot or ballots may be supplied to any policyholder and voter or to the holder of his proxy, for his own use, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent.

13. There shall be inclosed in such sealed envelope with such official ballot a suitable return gummed envelope having inscribed thereon the name and post-office address of the home office of the company, the corresponding serial number, and the words "ballot for directors." There shall also be inclosed in such sealed envelope or printed on the back of such ballot, a suitable blank proxy together with a statement of the right of the policyholder to vote either by mail or by proxy as herein provided or in person.

14. No other papers or written or printed matter shall be inclosed in such sealed envelope. Specimen copies of such sealed envelope, ballot and proxy shall be submitted to the superintendent for his approval, and no such envelope and inclosures shall be mailed unless the same shall have been approved by him.

15. A policyholder desiring to vote directly by mail must indicate the name of the nominee or nominees for whom he desires to vote or strike out the name or names of those for whom he does not desire to vote upon the official ballot so provided or must otherwise suitably indicate in the blank spaces thereon the nominee or nominees for whom he desires to vote, and must sign the said official ballot in his own handwriting in the presence of a subscribing witness, and place or cause to be placed thereon the number of at least one policy held by him. Failure to state or to correctly

state such policy number shall not render a ballot void or subject the policyholder to any penalty.

16. Such policyholder desiring to vote directly by mail must inclose the official ballot so marked in such return envelope or in a similarly inscribed envelope. Such envelope containing the ballot sealed and postpaid shall be mailed by the policyholder to the home office of the company. No policyholder may vote for more than the number of directors so to be elected and all ballots upon which the intent of the policyholder does not fairly appear shall be void.

17. A policyholder may vote by proxy executed to one or more of the persons designated in the certificates filed as provided in paragraphs seven and eight of this section. The execution of a proxy shall be attested by a subscribing witness and the proxy shall set forth the number of at least one policy held by the person giving it. A proxy shall not be valid unless executed within three months prior to the election and shall be used only at such election or any adjournment thereof and may not be revoked by the policyholder giving the same unless it appears that the policyholder was induced by fraud or misrepresentation to execute the proxy. In exercising such proxy the holder or holders thereof shall vote only upon the official ballot, or the duplicate thereof, furnished to such policyholder as hereinbefore provided, to which such proxy shall be attached. In so voting the proxy holder shall sign said ballot in the name of the policyholder, and shall also sign his own name as proxy. Ballots voted by proxy holders shall be mailed to the home office, or voted in person by said proxy holder, in the same manner as herein prescribed for ballots voted directly by policyholders.

18. The votes at such contested election shall be limited to the candidates nominated as aforesaid and to substituted nominees chosen as follows: In case any vacancy occurs more than five months prior to the day set for such election, the board of directors, if such vacancy occurs on the administration ticket, or a majority of the nominators, if such vacancy occurs on any independent ticket, shall nominate another candidate to fill such vacancy by filing at least one month prior to the date of such election a certificate of said nomination with the superintendent and a certified copy thereof at the home office of the company, and the name of the candidate so selected shall be set forth in the official ballot sent out by the company. If such vacancy occurs within five months of such election then the board of directors, including those elected at such election, shall have power to fill such vacancy.

19. All ballots by mail shall be received, at the home office of the company holding such contested election, by two or more persons, one-half of whom shall be appointed for that purpose by the superintendent and one-half by the directors of the company. The compensation of the custodians so appointed shall be paid by the company. Such custodians shall keep a daily record of the

envelopes marked as containing ballots for directors which are received at the home office, and shall securely retain them in their joint custody in safety vaults or compartments accessible only to such custodians and not to either of them separately, under regulations prescribed by the superintendent. Prior to the closing of the polls on election day said custodians shall deliver all ballots so received by them to the inspectors of election.

20. The election shall be held at the home office of the company. The polls shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon and remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the election, at which time they shall be closed. All votes cast at such election shall be by ballot as hereinbefore provided.

21. The superintendent shall appoint an adequate number of competent and disinterested inspectors of election and may appoint if necessary, expert accountants and other assistants and may authorize the procurement of stationery and supplies necessary for conducting the election and canvassing the votes. The reasonable compensation of such inspectors, expert accountants and other assistants prescribed by the superintendent, and other necessary disbursements approved by him, shall be paid by the company. Such inspectors shall have power to determine all questions concerning the verification of the ballots, the ascertainment of the validity thereof, the qualifications of the voters and the canvass of the vote, and with respect thereto shall act under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the superintendent.

22. All envelopes marked substantially as hereinbefore prescribed received by mail at the office of the company at any time prior to the day of election or on that day before the polls are closed shall be forthwith delivered intact without opening to the custodians appointed as hereinbefore provided and before the polls are closed shall be delivered to the inspectors of election.

23. No person shall conceal or withhold or aid or abet any other person in concealing or withholding from the custodians or inspectors any such envelope; nor shall any person, other than an inspector, or an authorized assistant, open or aid or abet any person to open any such envelope.

24. No ballots received by mail at the office of the company or offered personally or by proxy after the polls are closed shall be counted. All ballots offered personally or under proxies and all ballots received by mail at the office of the company as aforesaid before the polls are closed shall be received by the inspectors subject to verification and ascertainment of the validity thereof and of the qualifications of the voters.

25. Immediately upon the closing of the polls the inspectors shall proceed to the examination of the ballots and shall canvass the votes lawfully cast. The canvass shall proceed from day to day and the inspectors, or a majority thereof, shall certify under oath the result to the company and to the superintendent as soon as it is completed. Unless contested by the superintendent or other

qualified person pursuant to subsection twenty-nine, the results so certified shall be decisive. The superintendent may require the inspectors to report for determination by him any questions upon which they may disagree.

26. Representatives designated by a majority of each three persons who shall have been appointed as aforesaid to receive proxies to be voted for tickets nominated for such contested election, in such number as shall be approved by the superintendent, may be present during the casting, verification and canvass of the votes. The compensation of such representatives shall not be a charge upon or paid from the funds of the company.

27. All ballots and proxies received by the inspectors of election shall immediately upon the completion of the canvass be placed in sealed packages and shall be preserved by the said inspectors for a period of four months, subject to the order of any court having jurisdiction of any proceedings relating thereto. The necessary expenses of preserving such ballots and proxies shall be paid by the company as a part of the expenses of such election.

28. The superintendent shall have power to supervise and direct the methods and procedure of any such contested election and to make all further needful rules and regulations concerning the same. The superintendent shall prescribe the method of distribution of ballots and proxies to policyholders, qualified to vote at such election, who are not included in such list or card catalogue, and shall prescribe reasonable rules and regulation for the casting of such ballots and the exercise of such proxies. All bills for or on account of the custodians of ballots and inspectors of election, their employees, assistants and other necessary expenses or disbursements, during the conduct of such contested election, and the canvass of the votes, shall be approved by the superintendent before payment by the company.

29. Any such contested election and the conduct thereof shall at all times, on petition of the superintendent or of any person or persons qualified with respect to any procedure or right therein which is in question, be subject to the supervision and control of the supreme court in the judicial district in which such company has its home office, in like manner as elections for state, county and municipal officers, so far as analogous thereto.

30. The inclusion by any such company of the name of any person in any list of policyholders required by this section shall not be construed as an admission by the company of the validity of any policy or contract and no such list shall be competent evidence against the corporation in any action or proceeding in which the question of the validity of any policy or contract or of any claim under it is involved.

31. No insurance company, and no officer, agent or employee thereof shall knowingly omit, from any list or card catalogue herein required to be filed, the name of any policyholder required to be included therein, or shall knowingly omit to give the correct name

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and address of such policyholder, or shall knowingly give a wrong address, or shall expend, advance or lend any money of the company contrary to the provisions of this section.

32. Except where such expenditure is authorized or required by this section, no money of the company shall be expended in connection with any such election or in canvassing therefor, and no officer or agent of the company shall directly or indirectly make any advance or loan of such moneys to any person in connection with or for the purpose of such election or canvass.

33. No officer, salaried agent or employee of any such company shall, within the period between the filing of the nominations and the election, during business hours, devote any of his time to soliciting votes in support of or in opposition to any candidate or list of candidates in connection with any such election of directors. No officer, agent or employee of any such company shall compel or coerce any other such officer, agent or employee to support, work for, or oppose any candidate or any list of candidates. Neither the stationery or supplies of any such company nor office space devoted to the conduct of its business shall be used for furthering the interest of any ticket or candidate at any election of directors.

34. No person, firm or corporation, whether connected with such company or otherwise, shall issue or cause to be issued any circular or other written or printed communication, either in behalf of or in opposition to any ticket or any candidate for election as director of such company which contains any false statement.

§ 199. **Stock life insurance companies; voting power of policyholders; conversion into mutual companies.** 1. Any domestic stock life insurance company may, by amendment to its charter, confer upon its policyholders, or upon such of its policyholders as shall have a specified amount of insurance on their lives, the right to vote for all or any less number of directors of such company in such manner, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, as may be authorized by such new or amended charter. No such amendment shall take effect unless and until approved by the superintendent. The superintendent may give such approval if he finds that the proposed change is in conformity with the requirements of law and that the representation of policyholders therein conferred is equitable and reasonable. If the right to vote for all of the directors of such company is conferred upon such policyholders, then the election of directors shall thereafter be governed by the provisions of section one hundred ninety-eight as indicated in subsection five thereof. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any such company which has heretofore conferred voting power upon policyholders pursuant to any previous law, but the voting rights of such policyholders shall continue to be governed by such previous law.

2. Any domestic stock life insurance company heretofore or hereafter incorporated under any law of this state may become a mutual life insurance company, and to that end may formulate and carry

out a plan for the acquisition by it of its outstanding capital stoc
as follows:

(a) Such plan shall have been adopted by a vote of
majority of the directors of such company;

(b) Such plan shall have been approved by a vote of stoc
holders representing a majority of the outstanding capit
stock at a meeting of stockholders called for that purpose;

(c) Such plan shall have been approved by the vote of
majority of the policyholders who are eligible to vote and wh
vote at a meeting called for that purpose. Any policyholde
who holds life insurance in such company in an amount
least equal to one thousand dollars and whose insurance
then in force and has been in force for at least one year pric
to such stockholders' meeting, shall be eligible to vote therea
either in person or by proxy or by mail. Notice of such mee
ing shall be given by mailing such notice from the home offic
of such company at least thirty days prior to such meeting i
a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to each policy
holder at his last known postoffice address. Such meetin
shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided for i
such plan, with the approval of the superintendent. Th
superintendent shall supervise and direct the methods an
procedure of said meeting and shall appoint an adequate num
ber of inspectors to conduct the voting at said meeting, wh
shall have power to determine all questions concerning th
verification of the ballots, the ascertaining of the validit
thereof, the qualifications of the voters and the canvass of th
vote. Such inspectors, or any one thereof designated by th
superintendent, shall certify to the superintendent and to suc
company the result of such vote, and with respect thereto shal
act under such rules as shall be prescribed by the superin
tendent. All necessary expenses incurred by the superintenden
or incurred with his approval by the inspectors appointed b
him shall be paid by such company upon the certificate of th
superintendent;

(d) Such plan shall have been submitted to the superin
tendent and shall have been approved by him as conforming t
the requirements of this chapter and as not prejudicial to th
policyholders of such company or to the insuring public;

(e) Such plan may specify the purchase price to be paic
by such company for shares of its capital stock, and in such
case the price so specified shall be adhered to. If such plan
does not specify the price to be paid for such shares, such
company shall first obtain the approval of the superintendent
for every payment made for the acquisition of any shares of
its capital stock.

(f) Before approving any such plan or any such payment.
the superintendent shall be satisfied, by such investigation as
he may make or by such evidence as he may require, that such

MOWM
National Problem

March 6, 1944

Mr. George M. Houser
Room 618
753 Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Houser,

I think you should contact Mr. Burton and have him and the March on Washington Movement cooperate in the fight to break down racial barriers in the hotels in Chicago.

When I plan to return to Chicago, I will get in touch with you, so that we can work out the details carefully. I think your suggestion about name is good.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:cc

af/cc
23076

CORE
COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

6458 Evans Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

February 25, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 W. 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph;

I think that your suggestion on sending a telegram to the Blackstone Hotel, requesting reservations and asking for a reply, is an excellent way to be sure that our case is well-grounded. The question has occurred to some of us, whether or not an hotel employee might know your name. I don't know what your judgement would be on this, but it might be wise to sign the telegram Philip Randolph or A. P. Randolph.

As soon as we know a definite date we will plan to get together with the Committee or a representative of the Chicago M. O. W. and make this a joint affair. Do you think we should contact Mr. Burton, or what is your suggestion along this line?

I hope this may work out soon.

Yours sincerely,

George Houser

George M. Houser
Room 618
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Ill.

GMH:JJ

MOWM
National Office
Corres.

January 5, 1944

[illegible]
[illegible]
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother [illegible]:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of recent date with money order for three dollars for three membership cards in the March On Washington Movement, to include your wife and your daughter and yourself. I appreciate this immensely, and you will receive your membership cards shortly.

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you and your family when I come to Indiana again. I plan to come February [illegible].

Kindly remember me to all your family, and may I wish you a very happy new year.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

cc/[illegible]
[illegible]

MOWM

~~General~~

~~To be Organized~~

Gen

January 19, 1944

Mr. C. Houston
319 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of Jan. 15, 1944 with money order of $5 for membership of persons listed for which Mr. B. F. McLaurin, National Secretary of the March On Washington Movement will send said members receipts. I appreciate this cooperation immensely.

Now it will not be possible for me to have Brother Webster come to Indiana on the 6th because of previous engagements of his but I will get him to come there sometime in the future.

Now Brother Bennie Smith, Zone Supervisor will be there with me and we shall have two days of meetings for the Brotherhood and car cleaners and the Ladies Auxiliary. I am sure we will have a splendid time. I am looking forward to seeing you and the family.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

Af:oo
25076

Houston
~~Re to organizer~~
Gen

April 11, 1944

Mr. C. Houston
319 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to thank you for your letters and memberships you have secured for the March On Washington Movement. I am referring your letters with money order to Brother E. F. McLaurin, National Secretary and he will send you receipts and acknowledgment.

Kindly remember me to the Madam and Viola.

I spoke at Memphis inspite of the opposition of Boss Crump. The meeting was big and successful. Will be glad to see you and family sometime in the future.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:cc
25076

a Copy of Statement
MOWM Indianapolis Div. of

March On Washington Movement
Indianapolis, Indiana

November 30, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President B.S.C.P.
227½ Rampart Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to inform you of the plight of our local M.O.W.M. president, Ollie Webb. It was necessary for him to appear for induction at his selective service board on the 22nd day of November, which he did. Pres. Webb, not liking the segregation and discrimination in the armed forces along with the mistreatment of inducted Negro soldiers placed in southern traing camps, refused to take the oath of induction on those grounds. At 10 A. M. on November 27th, he was arrested on warrant of the federal authorities and placed under bond of $2,500.00. On the afternoon of the 29th H. P. Ziegler, Robert W. Starms, of the Y. M. C. A.; Charles V. Turner and myself went to the Marion County Jail and talked with Webb. He was still very militant in his stand for democracy, freedom and justice for our people, but under persuasion agreed to submit himself to serve when he comes up for preliminary hearing December 4th or 5th, rather than be indicted and have to serve five years, as it is possible that he may be thrown out after a few months as an undesirable because his policy would break down the morale of the boys in service. He also told the federal investigator that he was with you and M. O. W. M. and was told that the March On Washington would never happen but instead would be like the riot in St. Louis in 1916 with over a hundred colored homes burned to the ground and later the riot of Deroit and Chicago. He is of the opinion that your March On Washington Movement has given the authorities plenty to think about, as later in the conversation, they apparently conceded him some rights. Will inform you as we go along, I am

Fraternally yours,

Chandler Houston
Chandler Houston, Organizer and Secrety=Treasu

MOWM
Indianapolis

December 6, 1944

Mr. [illegible]
219 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother [illegible]:

Received your telegram concerning Brother Ollie Webb, president of the MOWM unit. What is the cause of his trouble? If it is refusal to be inducted into the armed services, I would advise that he answer the draft and go into the armed forces. There is nothing to be gained by refusing to serve. There is more to be gained by going in and letting the March and other Negro groups fight for the rights of the Negro soldier.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/cs
22070

MOWM -
Indianapolis

December 8, 1944

Mr. C. Houston
219 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November 30th concerning plans for the meeting for the MOWM. I hope you will write Brother Bennie Smith and give him the same information, because the arrangements of the meeting in Indianapolis for the Brotherhood, the Ladies Auxiliary and the MOWM are under his supervision. Send him also the list of the officers of the MOWM that you sent me, and I will also let Mr. DeFrance know that you plan to have a meeting at your home for the MOWM after the ministers meeting, Sunday, January 14th, because he may be planning to have me spend sometime at his home.

I am sure that we will be able to have a splendid affair at your home, but everybody ought to know that the meeting is going to take place.

Kindly remember me to the madam and also Viola. Congratulations upon the splendid work you have done and are doing for the MOWM and the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/cc
23076

MOWM
Indianapolis Div

December 13, 1944

Mr. Chandler Houston
219 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to thank you for your letter concerning Brother Ollie Webb. I am glad to know that Webb agreed to go into the Service and not stand out against it and remain in prison. He did the wise thing. I understand how he feels, but we have a case to test the army discrimination policies in the Lynn Case, and we don't need any of our March On Washington people to go through another test case for this purpose.

I am looking forward to seeing you and the wife and Viola when I come to Indianapolis.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BW

af/ss
28078

21 970.245

November 30, 1944

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
227½ Rapart Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I received your letter a few days ago which informed me of the series of meetings here in January after the Monster Meeting.

We are expecting to entertain members of the MOWM at my home and make further plans for the drive. We received a letter from Brother Bennie Smith, who had informed Mrs. Priscilla D. Lewis of the meetings, and had also instructed Mr. Walker, president of the local branch, and Mrs. Allen, president of the Ladies Auxillary to see Mrs. Lewis concerning the meetings. Brother Smith had not been informed that Mrs. Lewis is no longer an active member of the MOWM and that neither Mr. Walker nor Mrs. Allen are members and therefore, should have contacted me.

We do not want a misunderstanding on the dates of the MOWM meetings here in Indianapolis. We appreciated your statements about Brother T. D. McNeal of St. Louis, in the spring meeting. We will support Brother McNeal in our local drive in the spring. We had also planned to have Brother McNeal as our guest at my home.

The MOWM meetings will begin Sunday, January 14th, 1945, following the Monster Meeting at my home.

Yours for service

Chandler Houston
Chandler Houston

P.S. Enclosed you will find a copy of Brother Smith's letter and also a list of our local officers and committee chairman and members.

/f

Enc.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized September 24, 194

Officers

Ollie Webb	President
H. A. Pearce	Vice-President
C. Houston	Secretary-Treasurer

COMMITTIES

Charles V. Turner	Fair Employment Practice Committee Chairman
Dr. R. B. McArthur	
Ernest Dix	

Executive Board

Dr. Lucian Meriwether	Chairman
Rev. M. A. Talley	
Atty. Henry J. Richardson Jr.	Legal Advisor

Educational Committee

Prof. S. W. James	Chairman
Prof. Julian D. Coleman	
Mrs. Priscilla D. Lewis	

- - - - - - - - - -

F. E. DeFrantz	Chairman Master of Ceremonies and Introduction
R. W. Starms	
Crowell Shelton	

COPY

November 27, 1944

Mrs. Priscilla Lewis
2734 Boulevard Place
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sister Lewis:

Just a word to advise that I instructed Brother Walker and Sister Allen to contact you with a view of arranging for an MOWM meeting for January 16th, 1945, at 3 p.m. at which time Brother A. Philip Randolph, International President and National Director of the MOWM will be the principal speaker.

For your further information Brother Randolph and I will be in Indianapolis January 13th through the 16th for a public meeting at the Y.M.C.A. and a series of meetings with the Ladies Auxilliary, car cleaners and Brotherhood Division and I am suggesting that you furnish me with the information as to the plans and program that may be decided upon by the members of the MOWM or any other arrangement that may be jointly made with the afore-mentioned.

In appreciation of your very splendid cooperation and with kindest personal regards permit me to remain,

Fraternally yours,

Bennie Smith
Second International Vice-
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters

BS:MH

MOWM
Washington

January 10, 1944

Mrs W. A. Hubbard
1106 Q Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Hubbard:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of January 8th concerning the situation with respect to the membership drive, and the local unit of the March On Washington Movement. I keenly regret to hear that there is any difficulty among the workers in the Washington unit, but hope that they will be ironed out harmoniously for the best interests of the Organization.

I am sure that you will be able to work with Brother Hudson, for he is quite a valuable person to the March, as he is head of the Washington unit and a member of the National Executive Board. I am sure he appreciates the good work you are doing, and since we have the opposition of the John Rankins' and Bilbos' of Mississippi, we cannot afford as Negroes to be divided. If we are divided in our efforts to abolish discrimination and segregation, we are certain to be defeated. I am confident that you will do everything you can to help push forward the work of the March. I want you to know that I appreciate your interest and fine spirit of cooperation immensely, and hope that you will find it possible to work under the leadership of Brother Hudson.

We have a big job ahead of us and I am certain that we can complete that job with the spirit of your determination and will to work and struggle for the advancement of our group.

I hope to see you when I come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:BB

1105 Que Street
Washington, D.C.
January 5, 1943

My Dear Mr. Randolph,

First let me begin my letter with the New Years' Greetings: May you have many New Years filled with all of Gods' eternal blessings, and a long life to proceed the blessings. Im sorry I didn't have a chance to say Hello to you when you were in the city but I am looking forward to seeing you on your return around the twentieth of this month for the mass meeting.

I have a matter that I would like to bring to your attention, Mr. Randolph. As you know, I had been making contact with the leading Ministers and businessmen of the city and with refence to the Campaign Membership Drive. As you know, Mr. Randolph, we lost the better part of the Campaign season in the months, November and October in nineteen hundred-forty three.

The month of December, the spirit of Christmas I had to fold my hands and wait until that season had passed. On January first, nineteen hundred forty four I made my first venture on my campaign tour. I spoke at my Church (The Rev. Dr. Spootwoods) and for one service I got thirty one members, which I thought was very good. I am also planning to use the lobbys of the theatres to solicit memberships. I've had to make my approach alone, having no help from the general chairman of this unit. I'm not well-read on the movement, yet, I know the fundamentals of its background. And I have been working to that end. With the help of my pastor (all the help I had) I still think that the future of the campaign looks very bright. Dr. Spootswood made it possible for me to hold a conference with the manager of the Lichtman theatres on January fourth. I wanted to use the screen for propaganda to educate the peoples minds from that source. But because of the war, films are scarace, so he offered me the use of the microphone to speak to the people.

Mr. Randolph, please be patient with my long line of prattle. Dr. Spootswood asked me why my general chairman did not make an effort to be with me to make these approaches; that it would look more impressive. So, he happened to meet him yesterday just after we left the theatre. I was not with them, and Dr. Spootswood approached him on the subject of not being interested and of my efforts to build up the membership of the organization. Last night, I held a committee meeting and he came into the meeting and reported Dr. Spootswoods approach on how hard I was working and what a wonderful speech I made on Sunday and the number of members I had solicited and he said that instead of my going around asking help and advice I should work with the committees that had been appointed to me. He said I had the work at heart but I was no fit person to be general chairman of the campaign committee. therefore, as general chairman he was asking me to resign. I flatly told him that I would never resign, that I intended to carry this work through as I had started. Then he gave orders that there would be no more committee meetings until he called for a general meeting and if I still refused to resign, he'd have me put out. He said that I knew nothing about the organization and that I had no sense and that a fool, meaning one deficient in judgement, a simpleton with no understanding. Frankly speaking his words do not trouble me, they have no bearing on my mind, for with the broad contact that I have made and with the promise of personal help from wide sources, it will hold up the progress of the drive, for people will begin to ask questions. I hope, Mr. Randolph, that I am wrong. I would rather be wrong in my judgement of Mr. Dotson than right. I have never believed he was for the building of the movement. His attitude to me is such, for I have tried my best to reach him but I can't. The men voiced the same opinion. His disposition is one of the nastiest I have ever met during the fifty years I've been born. And until he is put out of office, this unit will never prosper. In the beginning I asked for different literature and we still have none.

I am looking forward to seeing you in the near future, and [illegible] my small works of [illegible] they have been dedicated to the progress and upbuilding of this great movement which you have started. [illegible] I am with you to the end. Yours for the cause, I remain,

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) H. A. Hubbard

Postscript: Mr. Randolph, I'm sorry to trouble you further but this information that I have gathered is puzzling me. Mr. Eugene Davidson is general chairman for the campaign drive for the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Dodson was asked about the literature last night and he stated that as soon as Mr. Davidson arrived from California, he would see him about some literature. When Mr. Davidson arrives in Jan. he is going to put on his drive for the N.A.A.C.P. Am I wrong in believing that Mr. Dodson is trying to hold up this drive by trying to get rid of me in order to swell the N.A.A.C.P.?

(over)

Do you recall how Vice President Garner fought President Roosevelt during his first administration? Until one senator had nerve enough to come forward and betray him? With all of my heart I believe that [illegible] is another Garner, fighting you and at the same time, making believe with you. I believe that you will find this to be true in the near future.

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement J-M 1944

CORRESPONDENCE

MOWM
N.Y. Div.

April 17, 1944

Mr. David J. Jackson
20 Macombs Place
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I probably wrote you a note sometime ago concerning your suggestion that you would like to serve with our organization in teaching Negro History. May I say that we are developing plans to carry on courses in Negro History and our committee will no doubt get in touch with you sometime in the future.

I appreciate your interest and fine spirit of cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

af:oo
25076

Mr Hale

COPY

28 Macombs Place
New York, N. Y.
March 1, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
March On Washington Movement
Seventh Avenue and 125th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

For quite some years I have noted with interest the stand you as an individual and the organizations you represent have taken and are still taking in behalf of the rightful place of the Negro in American society.

Since my taking residence in New York City five years ago, I have been able at first hand to observe with interest and admiration your crusade for the "Rights of Man". Each step you have thus far taken shows the training, planning and procedure of a true leader, well grounded in the academic and scientific approach to the obtaining of a lasting success in the development of the position of the Negro worker in his sphere of occupation.

Most recently, I noticed an addition to your already well organized activities, the establishment of an outlet for literature on or about the history and life of the Negro, and the formal organization of classes of instruction for the masses in this most vital subject, Negro History. It is this most latest venture of yours which has prompted my writing to you on this occasion.

For seven years I served successfully in the capacity of professor of history at Xavier University, New Orleans, La., and as Head of the Department of Negro History. It has been my good fortune to have worked, associated with and studied under many of the leading men in this field; namely Dr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Director of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Dr. C. H. Wesley, noted author, educator and historian, and many others. I may mention that Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schombery Collection of the New York Public Library and I are most personally acquainted.

My chief academic training may be summarized briefly; B.A. in Education, Xavier University, New Orleans, Thesis, "The Teaching of Negro History in the Elementary School", M.A. degree, Howard University, Washington, D. C., Thesis, "The Negro in Louisiana During the Period of the Reconstruction." I have many other types of training and experiences in the field of Negro History. In the field of public speaking, oratory and dramatic reading, I have had my wide experience and have appeared on many programs of national and international importance.

Now, in view of my background, training and experiences, and in the light of your book outlet on Negro History, and classes in Negro History, I take the liberty of writing you, asking if your organization would have the need of the type of professional services which I may be able to offer. As mentioned above, teaching, lecturing, and a very wide knowledge of Negro literature are my strong points.

I am deeply interested in this type of work, and am thoroughly experienced. I would be grateful for employment either full-time or part-time, wherein I may be able to use to best advantage my knowledge of this field.

In order that I may more fully discuss this matter with you, will you be so kind as to grant me conference, if it pleases you.

For the seeming presumption of this letter I beg your indulgence.

Respectfully yours,

David J. Jackson

COPY

Chicago 8, Ill.

6/24/44

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir;

It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity has caused me to have an idea. I would like to express it and have your opinion, and, perhaps your aid in putting it in operation, if you think it feasible.

A lot of us have sons (and daughters), in the armed services of our country. Some of us feel one way and some other ways, and some just don't give a hoot, so to speak, as to what happens to their offspring.

As we look over the records, we find numerous cases where boys are convicted for long term sentences, on charges growing out of race prejudices and discriminations.

It is a well known fact that you have fought and still fight for full participation and full intergration in the armed forces for our boys, with some effect, perhaps small in some sections, but, an effort; and effect.

If we, (presumeably you) could effect the combined efforts of all or several of the outstanding liberal organizations, and outstanding Negro organizations, into one, for the purpose of combating the evil of these widespread courtmartials and convictions of our boys. Furnishing legal and other aids and advice by appropriations provided by these organizations. I believe we coud prevent some of the injustices of miscairrage of justice.

With the aid of my attorney, I fought one battle with the army, and won, alone. My son was diccharged from the 'colored' army, as unfit for millitary service. I have one, now in England, fighting for the liberation of all enslaved peoples. But the record is still growing with names of boys over here who, like my son, cannot take discriminations and segregations. Some of them have no relatives or anyone to help them. Some are just downright unlucky. Some have relatives as aforementioned, just don't give a hoot.

I believe we should make this a 'two front' war for full citizenship; full participation in the armed services, and full protection for our boys in the armed services.

I know some organizations are defending our boys to some degree, in some instances. But in other instances their efforts are weak. A super organization would be better able, better equipped and should have higher aims to fight this battle.

It has been my intention, and hope, to discuss this plan with you and Mr. Webster, and others of our Chicago Division members, at some time when you were in Chicago. Circumstances prevented that possibility up to now. I did mention such a hope to a few of the members, and , had started plans with our Chicago office to make arrangement for such a meeting. Due to illness, that is as far as I have gone.

If you find time to read this, and think it possible to follow this course, or some similar course, I will be grateful, and I am sure, thousands of others too.

Sincerely,

Adolph Jackson

Adolph Jackson
1439 W. Roosevelt Rd.

MOWM
General

July 17, 1946

Mr. Adolph Jackson
1439 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of June 26th concerning coordinating Negro organizations to fight discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. May I say that this program has been tried before. We have attempted to do this from time to time, but we have never been able to develop a permanent organization of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

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23076

National
Project

Nat'l Non-Partisan
Political Conf

February 1, 1944

Rev. W. H. Jernigan, President
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches
1934 11th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jernigan:

Permit me to advise that I talked over the question of holding the National Non-Partisan Political Conference of Negroes with members of the Executive Committee of the March On Washington Movement and they are a unit in demanding that the MOWM carry out the program for such a conference which is a part of the MOWM's policy as expressed in the First Annual Conference in Chicago. Of course, the MOWM cannot tell anyone not to hold a National Non-Partisan Political Conference for Negroes. I have been informed that the Negro Youth Group plan to hold such a conference. This is the reason I told you I thought it alright for the church to sponsor such a conference but that the MOWM would carry on its program to hold the conference as planned.

Now upon reflection, it would be to the interest of the Negro people were your organization to join in with the MOWM in making one big successful conference. Now the MOWM will be the sponsoring organization to coordinate other organizations in staging the conference. Various organizations will have representation in the conference so that it is our purpose to make the conference as broadly representative of the Negro people as possible. The chief role of the MOWM will be to call it together since we are committed to this program and have done more to give it popularity than any other group in the country. In fact most of the groups have opposed all Negro conferences or groups of any kind, while the MOWM has assisted the Negro most in doing something under their own name and leadership and control without any white people participating in it at all. This does not mean we are opposed to white people but we believe that the Negro has a responsibility to show some initiative in promulgating and executing programs for their advancement.

When I am in Washington again, I will be glad to talk to you about your organization cooperating with the MOWM on the project in detail so that there will not be any conflicts or waste motion since we need unity in order to make such an effort challenging to all of the political parties in the country.

I want to express my great appreciation and thanks for your cooperation with and participation in the Conference to Make FEPC Permanent. Your speech was the great highlight of the Conference and it stirred everybody profoundly.

I take my hat off to you for your militant and uncompromising fight for Negro rights.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm

ef:oe
22OT6

national projects

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America

1934 - 11TH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.
DR. WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN, DIRECTOR
DEcatur 8648

BISHOP JAMES A. BRAY, PRESIDENT
4805 FORESTVILLE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN, ATLANTA, GA., VICE PRESIDENT
BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR., WILBERFORCE, OHIO
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REV. J. H. MOORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., SECRETARY
REV. V. M. TOWNSEND, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TREASURER
DR. W. H. JERNAGIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

February 14, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director, MOWM
217 W. 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of February 1st was received in reference to the National Non-Partisan Political Conference.

The Executive Committee of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches has approved the Washington Bureau's recommendation to call a Non-Partisan Conference, and it is our plan to call that Conference. When and where has not been decided yet. The Commission of the Bureau will meet by March 1st and time and place will be decided.

I feel that the Church, having such a large membership should call a conference of Churchmen to ask our government what we want and should have; inviting other agencies to join in these demands.

I have signed the petition to the President and am returning it to you.

In reference to the Pilgrimage to Lincoln Memorial that was scheduled for Saturday, Feb. 12th, 1944: It was publicized in the newspapers. I had just returned from Chicago, and had a great deal of work to do before leaving for Arkansas on Sunday night, but I dropped everything, including cutting a funeral short to be at the Lincoln Memorial on Saturday afternoon. There was a gathering of white people. Nobody from your organization showed up. We went to the Interior Building to inquire as it was published that in the event of rain, it would be held there. Nobody at Interior Bldg knew anything. It's a hindrance to the Cause to have a thing like that happen.

I hope to see you when you are in D. C. I will be back on February 25th.

Very truly yours
W. H. Jernagin
W. H. Jernagin

WHJ:bm

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President, United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As teachers of religion, we are greatly disturbed over the defiance of the Fair Employment Practice Committee by a group of Southern railroads and labor unions. We condemn the conduct of these railroads and labor unions as not only a violation of the highest teachings of our faiths but as a denial of the very principles of democracy for which America is now engaged in a world struggle.

Equal status in our political life, equal opportunity in our economic life, equal treatment in our social life are to us rights that are inalienable and that must be accorded to and enjoyed by every human being regardless of race or religion or national origin. To limit these rights in respect to any group is in itself treason to the democratic ideal and a betrayal of the very freedoms we are endeavoring to establish as a part of social procedure and social practice.

We therefore earnestly urge you as President of the United States to exercise your full powers to safeguard the rights that the Fair Employment Practice Committee was organized to insure and to protect. We are convinced that we echo what is in the mind of every minister of religion who is true to the highest teachings of his faith, and we assure you of our utmost confidence and support in the advancement of the cause of democracy.

Most respectfully yours,

W. H. Jernagin

W. H. Jernagin
Chairman of Executive Board of
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches
and
Director of Washington Bureau

948 E 217 St
Bronx N.Y
Feb. 24 1944

Mr A. P. Randolph.

Dear Friend,

I am very much disturbed about "The March" and in that I mean, the plight of the Black People.

Dr. Erwin has recently dropped out, Rev. Sullivan has become inactive, in fact Most all real "Marchers" including faithfull old Sister Jones, former chair- Brown, also Staten Island Brown, and hundreds of others, once faithfull have left us. So just a thread holds us togather.

Mr Randolph I have asked you in vain to take leave from the Brotherhood and come on and give is the kind of leadership that only you can give at this time and the kind that Black America is thirsty for. you alone must make the dicission. It means get ready to die. But you'll have many like me who will stand up with you through thick and thin.

Announce to the world that you accept the leadership of Black America, and that you are ready to join hands with our mother country, and Black people everywhere. not in hate of other people; but in love for your own people. yes you Mr Randolph can do today, what Mr Garvey wish he could have done.

Black Nationals tell me that they love you because you cannot be bought, while every other (would-be-leader) have some kind of price.

Inclose is a clipping from the Amsterdam news which Makes us Mad as the devil, but is true.

I would like to see the Negro press Straightened out and have them plugging for us just live The Irish Echo, The Daily worker, El. Presso de Itallia, The Jewish daily etc. It can be done

To hell with the little Congress job That is too little for a Man like you to even think about, let Powell, Tobias, Early Johans or any those fellows go and be glad they are gone. you organize, Organize!! Organize!!! Black people. and you will be Boss. Collaboration while we are trying to build will not work for the masses, its alright for you head men to confer at times But a solid body of Black "Marchers" will be better respected everywhere

Faithfully yours R J Johnson

[redacted]

Philosophy and opinions
Marcus Garvey Vol. II Page 3.

quote; "There is no progress of the Negro in America that is permanent, so long as we have with us the monster evil-prejudice.

Prejudice we shall always have between white and black, so long as black believe that white is intruding upon their rights, so long as white laborers believe that black laborers are taking and holding their jobs, so long as white artisans believe that black artisans are performing the work that they should do, So long as white men & women feel that black men & women are filling positions that they covet, So long as white politicians believe that black politicians and statesmen are seeking the same positions in the Nations Gov. So long as white men believe that Black men want to associate with; and Marry white women. Then we will ever have prejudice and not only prejudice, but riots lynchings, burnings, and God to tell what next will follow.

It can be prevented, we cannot allow white and black to drift along unthinkingly toward the great gulf and danger, that is Nationally ahead of us.

The keen student must realize that the centuries ahead will bring us an over crowded country, oppolunities fewer, competition for bread keener, There will be no room for two competitive races one strong, the other weak, to imagine Negros, as Judges, Senators, Congressmen, Gov. officials, artisians & labors at work while Millions of white men starve is to have before you the bloody picture of wholesale Mob violence that I fear and against which I am working no preaching, praying or president orders will controle, prejudice when the Ns. compete

MOWM
General

March 7, 1944

Mr. A. J. Johnson
948 East 217 Street
Bronx, New York

Dear Brother Johnson:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 26th. I appreciate your sentiments, concerning the Negro people and leadership, immensely.

It is unfortunate that some of our staunch members of the MOWM have dropped out but this is natural and is to be expected in every movement. The March Movement is a mass movement and cannot be stopped or halted even though it may be slowed down by individuals dropping out. I agree with your opinions about running for Congress. It is not the big thing that Negroes should look forward to at this time. I consider it an incident in the long struggle of the Negro for freedom. Of course, I want to see Negroes go to Congress and become senators etc. but this is not going to solve the Negro problem anymore than it has solved the problems of the Jews or Irish. The Negro people need organization from the bottom up and this is what the MOWM is trying to do but it is going to take time for this job to be effectively done.

I hope to see you and have a chat sometime soon.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bhe

-- Hale
Better race relations
- " pamphlets

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

April 5, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph: We are attempting to compile a handbook of organizations whose work has a direct or indirect bearing upon race relations. The Citizen's Committee on Better Race Relations is one of the organizations that should be included.

Will you, at your earliest convenience, let us have a brief statement (500 words or less) embodying the purposes and objectives of your organization in the form that you would like to have it included in the handbook? It may be that you have some printed or mimeographed literature which covers these points; if so, we should like very much to receive copies.

We hope that the information compiled in this way will prove useful to all organizations active in this field in minimizing duplication of effort and in facilitating a coordinated approach. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Chas S Johnson

CSJ:MM

Charles S. Johnson

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Citizen's Committee on Better Race Relations
217 W. 125th Street
New York City, New York

[illegible]

April 15, 1944

Mr. Charles S. Johnson
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The March On Washington Movement will send you a statement of its problems and aims for your book.

In your letter you mention the Citizen's Committee on Better Race Relations. We will send you a statement on that Committee also, and you may write Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, National Executive Secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, at 1410 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. for a brief statement on the Council.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:EB

af/ec
[illegible]

Sent 1/ Statement

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

MOWM
~~Reported~~
Gen

November 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph: Some time ago you were kind enough to send us a statement on the March On Washington Movement for inclusion in a handbook of organizations working in the field of race relations which we are compiling. At that time, you said that you would arrange to send us a statement on the Citizens's Committee on Better Race Relations, also.

Our work on the handbook is nearing completion, but we find that we do not have the statement on the Citizens Committee. Perhaps it was overlooked or went astray in the mails. In any case, we should like very much to have such a statement for the handbook, covering the objectives of the committee, its activities, its method of financing, officers, full-time staff, and any publications in the field of race relations. An early reply will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Allen
Assistant to Dr. Johnson

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Director
March on Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

MOWM
Nat'l Ex. Comm

226 W 150 Street
New York, N.Y.
3—19—44

Dear Mr. Randolph;

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Mr. Green regarding the Memphis situation. May I suggest that you urge other Negro trade unionists to make similar re-quests.

I had a letter from Natalie Moorman at the University of Minn. who heard Mr. Webster's attack on Mr. Townsend of the UTSEA. She was very much distressed by it for she felt it was so unnecessary. Others of us are distressed because we had hoped such a working arrangement might be effected between organized Negro railroad workers as to become a lever against the railroad brotherhoods as well as against the reactionary groups in the AFL. What can be done to remedy Mr. Webster's attack?

Enclosed also is a copy of the program of a political conference held by Powell on March 18. The MOWM, of course, has no monopoly on political ideas or action, however we ought to be able to plan so that we can at least carry forward the plans we ourselves advance. Not only did we not plan for a conference on the 18th, the date agreed upon, but not one single thing has been done on anything else. We have not only stood still since Feb. 17th but we have actually lost ground.

There are only two ways, in my opinion, to recover; the first is for you to put pressure on Miss Corrothers to get on the job organizing the conference in accordance with the plans suggested in the letter calling the Feb 17th conference and in the Executive Board meeting of Feb. 23rd.

The second way is for you to consent to run for Congress in the new congressional district in Harlem and to permit that candidacy to be publicized in connection with the Labor Award meeting.

I understand your reluctance to run but it is imperative for the following reasons:

a. the person elected from the new district will be considered by both whites and Negroes as the outstanding Negro leader.The fact that Mitchell and Dawson did not become so after their election is because of the caliber of the men,themselves and secondly because they were handpicked by the New Deal machine in Chicago.The candidate from the new Harlem district will not be picked except by Negroes themselves and will be more directly an expression of Negro aspirations and intentions than those elected in 1936 or 40.Its important then for that candidate not to be a machine man.

b. the election is already conceded to Powell ,if no bigger man runs.Even people who realize how opportunistic and selfish he is will vote for him rather than Andrews,John or Tobias. This means not only national leadership for Powell but an overwhelming entree by his following,including Communistsinto every position for which Powell may suggest an appointee.Whether he has a say or not ,Powell will take it.I feel definitely that you can't afford to let down the Negro masses or abdicate the leadership in such a crucial time as this.

c. your election will automatically endorse the program that you want to have carried out and will re-awaken the interest of the masses in militant action.Such action is necessary before the 1944 election,in order to have a carry over in the succeeding year.

Leaders of both major parties are anxious to see you run and you will have their support. I can understand your reluctance to be indebted to the major parties but that can be avoided by entering the primaries as an independent candidate with a platform ahead of the others....both on domestic issues as well as on the coming peace issues.The ALP support for a labor ticket will also be yours.

Unless I haer to the contrary,and I sincerely hope , you will not persist in your present refusal,I shall assume you will run. This is not a personal request but one which is based on the desire of many people...including several political leaders who want to get their captains lined up to work for you.

Fraternally yours

Layle Lane

Copy

226 W 150 Street
New York, N.Y.
3--19--44

Mr. William Green
AFL Headquarters
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Green;

A membership of 20 years in an affiliate of the AFL, namely the AFT, prompts this letter in behalf of progressive trade unionism.

The AFL in Memphis .Tenn. is losing ground to the CIO. Many factors are involved but one of the important ones is undoubtedly the attitude and action of some AFL internationals and Central Trades Councils, regarding Negro rights and provileges. This matter is of serious concern to the Federation.

The statements of Mr. Loring of the Central Trades of Memphis are not only harming the local AFL drive for organization but are harming the entire Federation.

The Federation has ample authority to investigate the Memphis Central Trades and to recommend such reorganization as will bring about a progressive and socially minded leadership there.

I therefore urge you to have the Executive Board of the AFL authorize an investigation and effect the necessary changes.

Very truly yours

Layle Lane

MOWM
Nat'l Ex Council

226 W 150 St
N.Y. 30 N.Y.
3-21-44

Dear Mr. Randolph;

I regret to burden you with other business when I know your travel schedule already keeps you very busy; but the MOW steering committee in its meeting last night gave quite a bit of time to discussion of making the Non-Partisan Pol. Action Bloc a success. That is imperative.

You have by now doubtless received my other letter with its brief indication of some recent political developments here in New York.

One of the important factors in making anything a success is finance. We need to have some few people put up from 8 to 10 thousand - to get a hall in Chicago - Cleveland get out publicity etc and get the affair going as we did our Madison Square Garden meeting.

We feel that if you could contact key people - that is a few wealthy people - in the cities where you are and in other places - you could get either contributions or pledges. It would mean person to person talks and person to person long distance telephone calls. It would mean greater assurance of success if in the April 15th N.Y. Conference we could announce that a part of the expense of the national conference were underwritten.

Mr. Turner is seeing Mr. Hale Sr who is very interested in the non partisan bloc and who we have reason to believe will contribute liberally if he feels fully convinced we can go through with the project on a thoroughly efficient and nation wide scale.

Would you then make a few contacts with wealthy men of our race to find out how much they would give or pledge. This would need to be done very soon while you are in Tampa and en route to New York.

With all good wishes for the success of your trip.

Fraternally
Layle Lane

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-3350
[illegible]440

N.Y. Div - March

April 28, 1 944

Mr A Philip Randolph, International Pres
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr Randolph:

There will be a meeting of the Local Executive Board (New York Division), of the March on Washington Movement, Monday, May 1st, 8 p m, at the Headquarters, 2084 Seventh Avenue, and we are asking you to join us at that time.

We would appreciate your making every effort to attend this meeting, as we have urgent matters to dispose of. It may interest you to know that the "Dance For Freedom" of April 21st was a huge success--but more of this and other business of importance when we see you.

Remember Monday, May 1st, 8 p m - Headquarters. Please attend!

Fraternally yours,

Layle Lane

LL:e Layle Lane

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOWM
Non-Partisan Political
Conf

226 W 150 Street
N.Y.N.Y
5---7---44

Dear Mr. Randolph;

Many congratulations on the Carnegie Hall Testimonial. It was a fine meeting and one you deserve. It was ~~im~~ lacking only one thing...your candidacy for Congress. It was impossible for me to stay till the end,so I sat in the balcony where my leaving would not be conspicuous..

Your letter regarding the non-partisan conference was received Friday.I am willing to do what I can in the New York area but it will be impossible to work on the national scene. Its absolutely essential to pick up the pieces at this end for unless we do the March will be completely ineffective.We are going to hold a conference in our office on May 27th and hope to arouse enough interest from that to have a number of delegates in Chicago..I hope I can get there if only for one day ,but school will still be in session and I don't know if I can..

I hope you will ask Rita Baham to work in Chicago on the conference;first because its organization should be centred in the place in which it will be held;secondly,because Rita can do a very fine job. Mrs. Helen Doughty would be a good person here but she is not certain that you would agree to her either in charge of the office or in charge of conference ctivities.If we can get her she would be valuable What do you think?

Enclosed is a tentative revision of the program you sent ..revised after discussion with several persons tho not all you named. We hope to have a meeting tomorrow night or the next evening to make further suggestions.I'm sending a copy to Miss Alves with the request that a copy be sent to each executive board member and president of a local March unit asking for their suggestions as to speakers and a list of 10 sponsors from each area. The sponsors will be one means of raising money...an important factor in making the conference a success. While I know you are extremely busy I believe only you Mr,Randolph can approach some of the well-to-do men in our group and ask for donations..Its essential to do this for the Marxh itself is without any person,since Mr. Hale left, who is in a position to do this.That must be done in order to get any publicity,printing etc.

I am asking Miss Alves to ask the presidents and bd. members to send their suggestions to Chicago so that the final program may be drafted there.Please arrange that Miss

Baham or someone there will carry on..

Enclosed also is a tentative statement for the political parties.Its essential to have our points worded so that both sides will be put on the spot in determining how much their parties will do for us in the coming election.Since Mr. Dawson has introduced a bill for a race commission I believe we should either ask for support of his bill ...or ,in my opinion leave out the commission altogether.

With every good wish for success,fraternally yours

Layle Lane

P.S. 1. the program was made very short to save time and s pace so that it could go out immediately. After suggestions are in then elaborations can be made for the final form.

P.S. 2. I believe the only time whites should be on the program should be at the Sunday mass meeting when rep. of the political parties should be asked to speak. This I think will help draw a crowd as well as put the parties on the spot.

MOWM
Nat'l Non-Partisan
Conf

May 26, 1944

Miss Layle Lane
226 West 150th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Lane:

Burton wants to have program for National Non-Partisan Political Conference printed in Chicago and to get ads for program. Advise that you send him the matter immediately so that he may work on it. Understand you send him copy of demands. I want to see the copy before it goes to the platform committee of the political parties.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

MOWM - Natl
Executive Com

2 26 W 150 St
N.Y.N.Y.
5---30---44

Dear Mr. Randolph;

Enclosed is a copy of the Call which Mr. Maclaurin and I compiled from the suggestions we received here and from the notations which you sent.. A copy of the tentative statement to the political parties and the program was sent to each member of the executive board with a request to send in suggestions to Mr. Burton...4306 South Parkway Chicago..From the beginning I think you will recall I wrote you that details of the conference should be centered in Chicago so that there would be no chance of working at cross purposes. Therefore I had sent Mr. Burton copies of the program with your suggestions.

I am glad that plans are progressing very well for it is essential that the Negro make a decided effort this year. Out of Chicago I believe that some determined action should result which typifies the March program.Either there should be a march on Washington to protest army Jim Crow or there should be organized delegations from all the Southern states with people from the North to protest, on the opening day of Congress, the size of the Cong. representation from the Southern states;for example a delegation from S.C. with facts and figures to show the extend of political discrimination in S.C. and a demand to Congress that on the basis of votes ...only 2 or 3 Congressmen from that state should be seated....that should go for every state where the Negro is dis franchised.. Such action either against Jim Crow of violation of the Constitution is needed to reactivize the March and to win public support for new techniques.

Mr. Baker is having a youth group meet in Chicago the same time as our conference.It seems to me it is essential to incorporate them in our March program ..if we can possibly do so...as well as all labor groups and fraternal organizations that we can.As much as consistent with our program I believe it is essential to secure a federated structure with all-Negro organizations...especially the Church..

With all good wishes ,fraternally

Layle Lane

[illegible]
National Project

April 28, 1944

Mrs. Blanche Lee
1337 10th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Blanche:

Thanks a lot for your letter suggesting that I write Mr. Allen A. C. Griffith, Grand Master, Masonic Order requesting support and endorsement of our National Non-Partisan Political Conference. These are the people that we need in the conference.

I think it will be all right to have the mail come to 817 Q Street address for the purposes of the Non-Partisan Political Committee.

I am enclosing herewith copy of letter to Grand Master Griffith.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ba
Enc.

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

af:oe
23078

April 19, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I forgot to tell you that I have discussed the questions of the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. the Non-Partisan Committee and the general program and policies of the March On Washington Movement with Mr. Allan A. C. Griffith, Grandmaster of the Scottish Rite Masonic organizations. he informs me that their organization will have its National Meeting in June. but he is willing to personally endorse our F.E.P.C. and Non-Partisan program and ask or will have the 22 local subordinate lodges and 13 Womens Auxiliary Chapters (Order of Eastern Star) to act favorably on them in support of his personal endorsement until he can handle it on a larger scale in June.

He wants you or some one in authority of the March movement to send him

An official Communication requesting endorsement and support so that he may proceed to act on it here.

Please do this letter personally I think he can be very helpful to us locally and immediately. you may also inform him that Dr. Marshall is the local Chairman and needs his immediate assistance. Once this is done I can handle him here. because he is favorably inclined and I fear a letter from Dodson or Marshall will not give ~~it~~ the type of expression we need to turn the national trick in June with the masons.

His home address is: Mr. Allan A.C. Griffid
Grand Master, Masonic Order
1704 - 4 Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Phone no: North 3490

Let me know what you think this idea.
Early this month I suggested to Miss Hedgman that a letter to every negro newspaper should be sent out asking them to send communications to the Congressmen from their State and to the President at once on F.E.P.C. situation and in the same letter ask them to contribute to the Council a sum of money to help defray expenses of the Council's work.

Every Negro paper in America is indebted to the cause of the F.E.P.C. because all of them have made money on the fact that it does exist and always provides a news story plus occasional advertiments and none of them can deny that this is a fact.

Do you think it expedient for the Non-Partisan Committee to use the 817-2nd St Address for mailing purposes since we have no address to use for the time being?

Pardon the terrible penmanship and general appearance of this note because I did it hurriedly and I don't feel well at all to-day. For I want to hear from you on this before you leave N.Y. - Couldn't go to the Bureau this morning so 1 day thus is left for the year.

By the way, in the event you find it necessary to personally write or call Dr. Marshall regarding the Non-Partisan Committee his address is: Dr. C. Herbert Marshall

His Phone no: De. 5284 - 2712 - P Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Any time you have any occasion or opportunity to mention his name in connection with our local committee it will help him immensely Because his usual identification has been associated with the name of the N.A.A.C.P. And the local Civic Federation. But he is well liked by most Washingtonians -

Respectfully Blanche Lee

MOWM Washington Div.

October 14, 1944

Miss Blanche Lee
1337 10th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Blanche:

I am sorry that I am late in answering your letter of September 25th, but I have been all around the country, and besides, I have had my arms full in trying to run our Convention. This I assure you is no little job.

Now, I read the statement by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, and I think it is a masterpiece. If I had the money it would be well to have it printed for general distribution, but unfortunately we do not have the funds. I shall have some material sent out as publicity for the membership campaign in Washington.

The New York MOWM is waging a war against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for its Jim Crow policy in refusing to employ Negroes. The St. Louis MOWM is waging a strenuous campaign to get Negroes intergrated into all the public utilities including the street cars. In Denver, the MOWM is working to the end of having a committee set up by the governor and the mayor for the purpose of trying to get Negroes intergrated into public utilities. The Denver group is also breaking down barriers against Negroes in places of public accommodations such as restaurants and theatres. The New Orleans MOWM division is continuing a campaign for the sale of 100,000 FEPC stamps to make New Orleans FEPC conscious. The Chicago Division is working with the CORE to break down barriers in places of public accommodations and is going to begin a campaign against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company there.

I am glad to know the progress of your membership campaign. You have enlisted the support of some splendid people.

Now, unfortunately, I am going to be in Montreal, Canada negotiating a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railroad October 19th and will remain there through the 25th, and on the 27th I will go to St. Louis for a big meeting for MOWM, and from there I will go to Kansas City for a meeting on the 29th. Therefore, it appears that I will not be able to be in Washington for the winding up of the campaign. I regret this immensely.

Now, with reference to the minutes of the National Non-Partisan Political Conference in Chicago, Brother McLaurin informs me that the minutes have been lost and have not yet been found. I hope we may be able to find them. This is a tremendous disappointment to me. I do not know whether we will be able to get them together again if we do not find them.

There is no reason why anyone who pays for membership in the March should not get a card, because Brother McLaurin looks after this very carefully, but some mistakes can be made.

We are going through a rather critical period, and the March needs to gird itself for the struggle. I am glad to know that the people in Washington are showing some disposition to help.

I hope you keep well. I plan to come to Washington sometime in the near future and I want to have a chat with you, Dodson and Herb.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HD

af/cc
23076

Washington, D.C. 1337-10 St. N.W.
Sept. 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph,

Enclosed please find a copy of a speech made on Radio Station WINX in Washington from Rev. C. P. Dixon church about 1 month ago by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall. He is most anxious that you know about it and that the results were appreciable. He also wishes a copy of the minutes from the Chicago Conference or a report from the National office so that he can proceed to call the committee to-gether and keep the interest of the membership in tact. He also wants to discuss with you the program he is to follow here at this stage of the Committee's work.

Atty Dodson has appointed me to serve as Chairman of the MOWM Membership Drive here and we hope to get off to a good start officially by Oct. 15th. I have called 2 Campaign Committee meetings have set up a Speakers Bureau - appointed Division leaders and Captains. Dean Elliott of Howard University accepted leadership of Division A today Mr Mortimer Smith accepted Chairmanship of Special Gifts committee. We will use the local Brotherhood for headquarters and hold the Sunday campaign meetings at Carver Hall Mr. Spurgeon Burke, Dr Marshall, Mr. Dodson, Mr Barnes, Miss Loraye and a Miss La Vergne Johnson a new recruit also Dr Parker of Terrell Law School have accepted the Speakers Bureau activity Mr Eugene Davidson is on our Campaign Committee and has agreed to do the publicity for us; he needs news clippings from N.Y. Office by return mail on activities of the movm and its accomplishments such as N.Y. & Chicago meetings in Madison Square Garden and the Coliseum also other areas so that we may do publicity that will offer challenge to Washington in phase of mobilization.

The Membership Campaign is to begin Oct 15 and End Nov. 19th. On ~~the~~ Nov. 19th we wish to close with a large mass meeting at one of the large churches and wish to have you as the featured speaker so that you can stimulate whatever membership we are able to garner by that time we are hesitating to engage a church until we have your specific answer regarding the 19th of November. The use last of last year's books for a Campaign does not enhance our work here and I have no books for special gifts- So you can readily gather a vivid picture of how the campaign is shaping up.

Now, frankly between you and I- My physician had demanded that I don't undertake this task I informed Dodson of the same but he ignored it so I want you to know that I'm doing my best under the circumstances with busy leadership or officers to contend with. Truthfully I hope this Campaign will produce some conscientious aspirants for local leadership - Too, I hope that you will see that we get an approved Constitution for the local unit before the end of the Campaign -

We are building the Campaign around the need for a permanent F.E.P.C. which should bring good results.

Congratulations on your successful Cleveland Convention and may the Brotherhood continue to soar in the forefront of progressive labor and trade union activity.

By the way, I attended the local Y.M.C.A. post war planning Conference Sat. and Sun. When the floor was opened for discussion on methods of coping with the many social & economic problems to be expected and dealt with I suggested the integration of their membership into our Movement as individuals and particularly some from and advisory point of view so that a mutual interest and efforts will not ~~can~~ be duplicated in given directions for instance the Non-Partisan policy was ~~adopted by~~ acceptable to the Conference and we have already set up an instrument in that vein through which their non-Partisan ideas and ideals can be focused in the necessary Channels. Dr. Clayton has offered an early appointment to discuss what and how to utilize the suggestions as they approve MOWM, F.E.P.C and the general program of the MOWM. I have asked Dodson to talk with them because there is a great need for understanding among local groups here as to just what we are, how we operate and how to handle the integration of their people into our movement and its program yet maintain their own identity and programs which offer them a livelihood from day to day.

I hope that everybody who joins the movement this year will get a Membership Card from N.Y. office as I have lost two goods workers from the drive who have been questioned about why they did not get cards for the members whose money they turned in last year and they had no answer to offer except that they turned the money in and don't know why the card was not issued and were surprised to learn that such a thing has happened - I recruited them last year and they think that I'm responsible although I'm positive too that the local branch rec'd the money.

If I haven't made clear all the questions and request I made in this message please telephone me at Dupont 1828 any time after 4 P.M.

Respectfully yours
Blanche Lee

MOWM –
Washington Ex

October 18, 1944

Miss Blanche Lee
1837 10th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Blanche,

I am sorry that I am late in answering your letter of September 25th, but I have been all around the country, and besides, I have had my arms full in trying to run our Convention. This I assure you is no little job.

The New York MOWM is waging a war against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for its Jim Crow policy in refusing to employ Negroes. The St. Louis MOWM is waging a strenuous campaign to get Negroes integrated into all the public utilities including the street cars. In Denver, the MOWM is working to the end of having an interracial committee set up by the governor and the mayor for the purpose of trying to get Negroes integrated into public utilities. The Denver group is also breaking down barriers against Negroes in places of public accommodations such as restaurants and theatres. The New Orleans MOWM division is launching a campaign for the sale of 100,000 FEPC stamps to make New Orleans FEPC conscious. The Chicago Division is working with the CORE to break down barriers in places of public accommodations and is going to begin a campaign against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company there.

I am glad to know the progress of your membership campaign. You have enlisted the support of some splendid people.

PAGE MISSING IN THE ORIGINAL COLLECTION

Buffalo Div

October 20, 1944

Mr. J. E. Lockhart, President
Buffalo Division
18 Elsie Place
Buffalo, 8, N. Y.

Dear Brother Lockhart:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5th in which you suggest the members of the Grievance Committee. I have referred the letter to T. T. Patterson for action.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

af:cc
23076

J.E.Lockhart
18.Elsie Place
Buffalo 8.N.Y.

October 5.1944.

Mr A.Phillip Randolph
International President
217 West 125th.Street
New York 27.N.Y.

Dear Brother;

I have talk with agoodmany of the Brothen in my Division and I find that the following brothern are satifactory with them on the Grievence Committee.Brotherns M.A.White first choice 217 Erie street Lancaster N.Y.J.H.Costin 45 Pine street Buffalo B.Woodson Jefferson ave.

I believe that these men will be satisfactory for the members and will help us to put more life into our Organization.I recommend that they be place upon the grievence Committee.

Fraternally yours.

J.E.Lockhart
President Buffalo division
J.E.Lockhart

5019 Brown Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
19 January 1944

Captain James Harper Jr.
O.I.C. Stock Control Section
Plant Engineering Agency
17th & Sansom Streets
Philadelphia, 3, Pa.

Dear Captain Harper:

After considering your two alternatives viz; that I request a change to the Engineering Branch in order to enhance my chances of promotion, or request a statement of availability to go elsewhere, I have decided to try neither at the present time.

While I appreciate your and Major Wendall's good offices to facilitate and effect the change should I so desire, I have concluded that no useful purpose would be served, since two Colored Engineers in that branch of this Agency have never been given the opportunity to advance. At this juncture, I am especially reminded of that axiom from Euclidian Geometry - that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. Thus it is seen that while no ghetto has been placed around me to segregate me socially in this Agency, one has been placed around me economically. The effect is the same.

My hesitancy to request a statement of availability now is simply to allow me more time to contact the Civil Service Commission on the procedure to be followed in returning to the firm for which I worked for fifteen years, and from which I am now on an indefinite leave of absence. This may have been greatly facilitated had I done so earlier, but the Railroads were returned to their former owners last night. Thus it seems that matters may have been complicated by my waiting, since I was really lent to the Government for the duration.

Please review the enclosures (2), which will bear me out that I have earned whatever I have accomplished the hard way. I am asking you to return these papers together with those of the previous letter before the end of the week.

Kindly accept my Thanks for the review which you have given my case, and please be assured that I do not hold you nor Captain Kinney responsible or culpable for the condition~~s~~ which now exists.

Respectfully yours,

Hugh D. Mc. Donald.

March 18, 1944

Mrs. Nancy G. Macdonald
National Citizens' Committee for Winfred Lynn
1 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Copy

(over)

Dear Mrs. Macdonald:

I have reviewed the circulars you have sent out in the light of criticism I heard at the Department of Justice in Washington, which seems to be borne out by an example at least - of your letter signed by six persons, if not by other material.

That criticism is to the effect that you are raising money on the claim that the case in the courts involves discrimination practiced in the armed forces, and has something to do with the racial policy of the military authorities. Your circular states that "every dollar contributed to the case is a frontal/on army jim crow".
attack

As you well know, the case has nothing whatever to do with the army or jim crow in it, or any responsibility of the military authorities. It is solely the responsibility of selective service, a civilian agency, and the law invoked is the Selective Service Act.

This sort of misrepresentation does your case harm and might even get you into the difficulties involved in raising money under false pretenses. I suggest that no more such circulars be sent out and that your circulars and literature be revised to stick to the facts. I would appreciate hearing from you promptly.

Sincerely yours,

MOWM
Cases of Disc

April 11, 1944

Mrs. Nancy G. Macdonald, Treasurer
National Citizens Committee for Winfred Lynn
1 East 125th Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Macdonald:

Permit me to thank you for a copy of the brief in the Lynn Case.

Cordially yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

af/cc
[illegible]

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN
1 WEST 125TH STREET NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

Co-Chairmen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Richard Parrish
Alex Rose

SPONSORS
Luigi Antonini
Roger N. Baldwin
John Becker
Alfred M. Bingham
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop
Algernon Black
Arnold Braithwaite
Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Colden Brown
Rev. W. W. Carter
Rosamond H. Clark
George S. Counts
Frank R. Crosswaith
Margaret De Silver
Helen Holman Doughty
Rev. S. T. Eldridge
James T. Farrell
H. William Fitelson
John F. Finerty
James Gardner
George W. Hartmann
William H. Hastie
Anne Arnold Hedgeman
John Haynes Holmes
Eardlie John
Layle Lane
Dwight Macdonald
B. F. McLaurin
Morris Milgram
Herbert T. Miller
Broadus Mitchell
A. J. Muste
E. Pauline Myers
William Stuart Nelson
A. Philip Randolph
Edith Ransome
Rev. Frederick Reustle
J. A. Rogers
George Schuyler
Neal Scott
Rev. George S. Stark
Harold Stevens
Monroe Sweetland
Norman Thomas
Ashley L. Totten
Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
George L-P Weaver
Ludlow Werner
Samuel R. Zack

Nancy G. Macdonald
Secretary-Treasurer

April 1

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mr. Kerr has asked me to send you a copy of Mr. Hays' brief in the Lynn Case as soon as I had had copies made. I enclose one.

Very sincerely,

Nancy G. Macdonald

Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

"The 20th Century Dred Scott Case"

[illegible]

[illegible]

April 28, 1944

Mr. Dwight Macdonald
117 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Macdonald:

Your letter to Mr. Counts has been brought to my attention. May I say in reference to your opinions concerning the March On Washington Movement, that I can understand your reactions to the M.O.W.M. While I disagree with you I do not object to your expressions.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

cf/ec
22076

MOWM
N.Y. Dist

Copy to
Mr Arlington Sands - Sent 500

November 10, 1944

Mr. Joe Lancaster
409 W. Quincy St.
Lakeland, Fla.

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

I am sending under separate cover 200 leaflets, The March On Washington Movement Mobilizes a Gigantic Crusade for Freedom at a cost of 10¢ each. Mr. McLaurin has asked me to send these to you.

Sincerely yours,

af:ee
23076

B. F. McLaurin
By Hazel Alves

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
2611-13 MICHIGAN AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS & ATTENDANTS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
217 WEST 125TH STREET
(ROOM 301)
NEW YORK CITY
MO 2-5080-1
NIGHTS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
UNIVERSITY 4-8252
440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
11 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Atlanta, Ga.
16 Little St., S.E.

My dear Miss Ives:

How are you and what's new in the big city? As usual my work piles up and I must call up you and your assistance to help me out.

Enclosed please find a list of membership for M.O.W. Will you kindly have Miss Brandon make cards for them and send them to Miss Freeman. Enclosed is her letter also I've sent her an answer. As you can see she is to get the brown card instead of the blue. Do this as quickly as possible as so many days have passed since I received her letter.

Please call the March office or look in mine and get some of the new M.O.W. leaflets and send 200 to Mr. Joe Lancaster 409 W. Quincy St, Lakeland, Fla. Then send Mr. Arlington Sands 152 N.W. 10th Street Miami 36 Miami, Fla. Send him About 500

Thanks kindly for this bit of cooperation. Kindly remember me to All The girls And tell them I'm mindful of them all.

As ever & Sincerely

McLaurin

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURN
NATIONAL TREASU

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
440

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

December 21, 1944

Mr. C. Houston, Sec.-Treas.
M.O.W.M.
219 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to congratulate you for the fine work you have done in establishing a unity of the MOW in Indianapolis.

I regret deeply that I have not been able to continue correspondence as I have been out of the office since Convention. I trust that Brother Webb will understand my difficulties and forgive me, since I shall keep up with you from here on. I shall write each of the officers in the near future.

I regret deeply the delay in sending your cards as promised in Convention. Enclosed please find membership cards for Mr. John Holling, 339 Douglas St., and the eleven additional memberships your list covered.

I wish hereby to recognize your money order for $8.25 and will have the office send you an official receipt in the next few days.

Thank you again and again for your fine spirit of cooperation, and trust that you will enjoy the best of the holiday season.

With warmest greetings for a joyous Christmas and prosperous New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

B. F. McLaurin

B. F. McLaurin
Nat'l Secretary, MOWM

BFM/as
encs. 12

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOWM
St Louis Div.

April 10, 1944

Mr. T. D. McNeal
International Field Organizer
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mac:

I find that I will not be able to come to St. Louis anytime during April therefore I suggest that you plan the meetings you have in mind and get the dates when Webster can be there from him and he will speak for the March On Washington Movement and the Brotherhood.

Don't be disturbed by Webster saying that he is not a member of the March On Washington Movement. He just says that in order to create an argument. But he speaks for the March every place I speak for it and the people of St. Louis need to know about the FEPC which he will give them and discuss in detail.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

af:ee
33078

MOWM
St Louis Div

April 20, 1944

Mr. T. D. McNeal, Director
St. Louis Unit, MOWM
11 North Jefferson Avenue, Rm. 418
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mac:

I would be glad to come to St. Louis sometime during May to participate in the program of the budget drive for the St. Louis Unit but I will be out West during the entire month of May and most of June. I get back into Chicago June 20th. If you can change the time of the meeting to the latter part of June then it would be convenient for me.

Congratulations upon the fine work the unit is doing in St. Louis,

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director

T. D. McNEAL
Director

NITA BLACKWELL
Secretary

JORDAN CHAMBERS
Treasurer

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

Committee Chairmen
ATTY. JOSEPH L. McLEMORE
Speakers
REV. NOAH W CLARK
REV. JAMES E. COOK
REV. JAMES M. BRACY
Churches
LEYTON WESTON
Membership
MARIE PACE
Education

St. Louis Unit
RM. 412, PEOPLES FINANCE BLDG.
11 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
PHONE: FR. 0033

Committee Chairman
RICHARD A. JACKSON
Publicity
HAROLD ROSS
Finance
ATTY. DAVID M. GRANT
Complaints and Investigation
N. A. SWEETS
ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS
ATTY. GEO. L. VAUGHN
Political Organizations
ERNEST HUTCHERSON
Dramatics

April 13th, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National Director,
March On Washington Movement,
217 W. 125th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

At the regular weekly meeting of the St. Louis Unit of the March On Washington Movement held last night, I was directed by unanimous vote to invite and urge you to make every effort to come to St. Louis at some time during the three week period beginning May 1st, for a public appearance at a mass meeting.

It was the general feeling of the entire group that your presence here during this period would mean much toward raising the budget of the local unit, a part of which goes to the national M. O. W. We are preparing now for marches on war plants, government agencies and what not and must raise the necessary funds to avoid having to stop a fight to pass the hat. Your presence here would do more than any other thing to assure the success of this drive.

Aside from the feeling of the organization it is my personal belief that if it is your intention to have the March movement continue, it would be well to help us out in this matter.

Brother Webster is coming down on the 27th of this month and will speak to the combined Brotherhood groups. It is not possible to organize and get our drive under way in time for him to speak for the March.

If you can possibly give us a date during the period mentioned please notify me at once in order that we may have time to secure a large hall and make the necessary arrangements.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. McNeal

T. D. McNeal, Director.

TDM/m

MOWM - General

Pocatello, Idaho
14 March 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Thanks for your good letter. I appreciated very much the information. Am also glad the you and Mr. Webster had an enjoyable time at mother's and at the convention.

Mr. Randolph, I am writing at this time to ask the assistance of your advice in a very serious matter.

A civilian employee of this base accuses a soldier of my outfit of having raped her. The soldier claims the woman (white) accepted a proposition of five dollars for the intercourse provided he use a contraceptive. The soldier had neither. He believes the woman, infuriated over the deception, decided to charge rape to get even. The soldier admits having the intercourse; denies the use of any force whatever.

Please advise what counsel would be best for the boy to ask and where and how it can be obtained.

He will be given his choice (military or civilian) as to whom he wishes to represent him in case the matter is brought to trial as it probably will be. As I have been permitted to talk to him freely so far, I think he will want my suggestion as to the counsel he should ask before stating his preference. We have thought of the ILD and the N. A. A. C. P. There is some question as to which would be better. Also there may be a possibility of throwing cold water on his case by seeking outside counsel.

The woman (apparently of very low economic status and very unhandsome) claims to have been returning from American Falls where she hitch-hiked to visit her husband who is in jail there for draft evasion.

Says she was offered ride by soldier near El Rio Club. Refused, seeing the driver was a Negro. Claims he jumped out of car, threatened to kill her, and choked her into unconsciousness. Says she became conscious later to find herself naked from waist down, very weak, and at the place described by soldier as where the incident (intercourse) took place. Says she recovered clothing and went home (about a block or two away where an auto court-trailer camp is located) and phoned police (shortly after 9 P. M.) Told police she had no knowledge of an actual intercourse as she was unconscious. Physical examination shows evidence of recent intercourse, but no marks from violence or choking; also gonnorhea in woman. The soldier did not have gonnorhea, and as yet shows no symptoms of develpping the disease. Police records show that not long ago woman reported herself to police station as destitute.

She has a child (maybe about 4 or five yrs old). Gives age as 22 or 23, looks older. Has appearance of a very "trashy" type of person. Works at Base Motor Pool. Most women at Motor Pool considered rather loose and perhaps mercernary.

Am enclosing rough diagram and story as told by the soldier. Believe soldier's story is essentially correct. Civilian and Military authorities seem to doubt both sides. Feeling about the incident seems to be running very low and there appears to be no excitement over the case either on the base or in town. Doubt if the story is generally known in town. Using this letter rather than Western Union for fear the knowledge that might leak out from telegraph office might occasion more discussion in town and possibly more feeling.

All authorities concerned "appear" at this time to be much interested in giving soldier a fair and proper break. Plan to "shoot the works" to him, however, if found guilty of rape as charged.

So far, the woman's story has been the center of concern. Little has been said to soldier (about 20 years old and a good soldier with no previous marks against him).

I feel that no move should be made from this side that would precipate any antagonism prematurely and unnecessarily as there seems to be no ~~[illegible]~~ antagonistic feeling toward him, but feel that preparation should be made to protect him from any antagonism that may develop.

The interacial relations on this base have always been "easy" and much better than found in the average camp of my knowledge. The jim-crow discriminations found on many camps are lacking at this base.

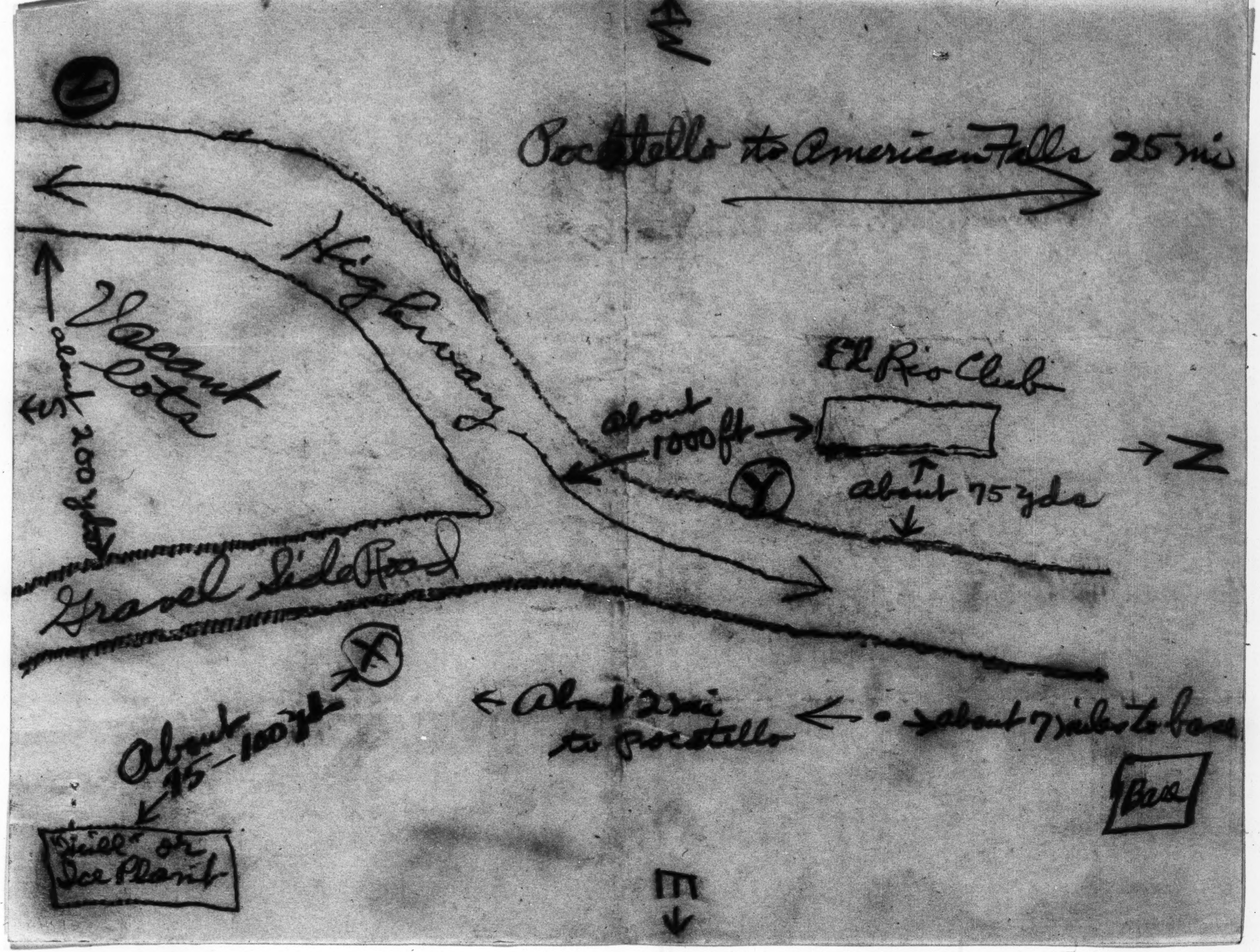
Please give me information that you think helpful. I should like to be able to wire you or whomever you suggest for immediate provision of counsel when the time comes for him to state his preference.

I have no official connection in the case, but have merely/been asked to see what I can find out about the facts of the case from the boy as I am frequently called upon when things go wrong here. Imagine that I shall have less and less to do with it as the case goes on.

Fraternally yours,

Sgt. J. Westbrook McPherson
365th Aviation Squadron
Army Air Base
Pocatello, Idaho

P. S. The woman has made signed statement to police. Failed to identify proper soldier this morning; idendified wrong person twice (same man each time). The accused has signed nothing and probably won't until after he has been provided with counsel.


W
Pocatello to American Falls 25 mi
Highway
Vacant lots
about 200 yds
El Rio Club
about 1000 ft
Y
about 75 yds
N
Gravel Side Road
X
About 75-100 yds
"Still" or Ice Plant
About 2 mi to Pocatello
about 7 miles to base
Base
E

ARTHUR A. MADISON
COUNSELOR AT LAW
277 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
—
BARCLAY 7-0093

March 10, 1944

March on Washington Movement
Hotel Theresa
New York City

Dear Officer:

State Organizations are requested to send representatives to a meeting being held Tuesday, March 14, 1944, 8.30 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street, Room 212, New York City, to plan methods of having our people vote in the Southern States.

Will you join us in this effort?

[redacted]

Arthur A. Madison

Arthur A. Madison

AAM,w

ARTHUR A. MADISON
COUNSELOR AT LAW
277 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
BARCLAY 7-0093

March 10, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Hotel Theresa
New York City

Dear Sir:

I am writing your organization to send a representative to a meeting being held Tuesday, March 14, 1944, 8.30 P. M., at Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street, New York City, Room 212.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss methods of having our people vote in the Southern States.

Dr. R. T. Adair of Montgomery, Alabama will discuss "Voting in Alabama." A report will be made on cases now pending in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, to register applicants as voters.

You are requested to attend this meeting. If you [redacted]

Very truly yours,

Arthur A. Madison

Arthur A. Madison

AAM, w

Voting
General

April 14, 1944

Mr. Arthur Madison
277 Broadway
New York City

Dear Brother Madison:

Permit me to congratulate you upon your splendid and courageous work in seeking to secure for Negroes the right of suffrage in Alabama. I saw by the papers where you had taken action on the question of the Primaries.

More power to you in this struggle for Negro rights.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:NB

af/cc
22076

NPCN
Washington unit

April 25, 1944

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall
2712 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Marshall:

Permit me to express my personal appreciation for your serving as Chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Non-Partisan Political Conference for Negroes.

Find enclosed copy of Call for Conference. Very shortly you will also receive some Calls that are printed for distribution.

Now I leave the East for the West Coast the 3rd of May and will not return until after our Conference in Chicago. I hope it may be possible for the Washington Committee to send one or more delegates to the Conference in Chicago.

I would also suggest that the Washington Committee hold a one day conference or an afternoon conference on the basic demands of the Negro people sometime before the National Conference. This will help to mobilize sentiment for the National Conference.

Cordially yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm
Enc.

af100
23076

MOWM Comm
Nat Ex

2084---7th Avenue
New York,N.Y.
4---27---44

Dear Mr. Randolph;

The slump in public support of the March is to be expected,for public enthusiasm for any cause is not long sustained.But the degree of the slump depends on the success or failure of the March.

We have a good program but its execution is very much at fault. Lately we have made a number of mistakes which have not been offset by any signal victories.These mistakes too,might have been overcome with careful planning and attention to personnel.

One specific instance will illustrate what we mean. In January we held a public meeting to secure support for a permanent FEPC introduced in Congress by a bi-partisan bill supported by Representatives Scanlon and Dawson. In February , initial steps were taken to hold a non-partisan political meeting in New York for the purpose of corralling Negro pressure on the major parties and taking independent action when necessary.

The development of these measures would be to gain as much strength as possible for the March program from the major parties and at the same time keep the way open to be free to take any other action necessary.Further,the logic of ~~a~~ non-partisan political action would indicate that the March be as much concerned in the local scene as in the national .Any decision about these measures could not be personal decisions. The requests of Negro leaders in this area for your leadership in Congress then should have been considered in the light of the March program and with consulatation of those in the March who have been active supporters of you and the March program .This was not done and as a consequence there has been a further setback for the organization..

Very definite steps now are necessary to retrieve the situation.The officers of the March must meet with you before you leave town again to plan carefully the next steps in regard to the non -partisan political conference. It must be well planned and executed..The necessity for it can very well be highlighted by the South's defiance of the Supreme Court decision and the enforcement of the 14th amendment.

What is even more important ,we must use such organizational procedure as will insure that we are not working at cross purposes. Either you must find a way to give definite direction to the March during the next few months or a group must be given the responsibility for making decisions and carrying them on without interference. Whatever program is decided upon and undertaken must be in the hands of March people and not those personally selected without any advice or consultation with March officers..

The situation is serious and only drastic measures will save it. We therefore ask for a meeting with you at your earliest convenience..

Fraternally yours

Layle Lane

4/30/44 The March Program should also be put to the front by you Tuesday night. I am afraid that Morris and his Liberals are not sold on our program because of exclusion policy. I am also sure the accomodating Negro leaders are not. The Reds will try to sabotage the meeting by influencing the artist not to appear. The separate but Equal school of thought is on the March to solidify this idea not only South but North.

Evan

Aldrich Turner.

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
C. HERBERT MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMEN
JULIA WEST HAMILTON
CHARLES S. HILL
RICHARD R. ATKINSON
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
RICHARD R. ATKINSON, CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE
W. C. CALLOWAY, CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY
JAUNITA SETZER
TREASURER
W. D. NIXON
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
ROSINA C. TUCKER, CHAIRMAN
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
EDWARD F. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN

MOWM
Washington Unit

April 28th,1944

Mr. A? Phillip Randolph
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am glad that my acceptance of the chairmanship of the Washington Committee of the National Non-Partisan Political Conference meets with your approval.

As you see, we have organized and started to work. I will have a keener insight into the whole matter after our meeting on May 3rd. I have directed all committees to report at that time. I will not tolerate inactivity or clashing personalities because the time is too short and our objectives too important.

We hope to have an afternoon Conference the last saturday in May. We're so sorry that you will not be able to be present as we had planned. However, there will be representation in Chicago in June if I have to come alone. I'll be there!

I hope you will have a profitable trip to the coast and if you have the time to write me a line, I'll be happy to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Herbert Marshall

C. Herbert Marshall

November 9, 1944

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Board of Directors
1 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

In re: Policies numbered
6481253-A
11378542-A

Sirs:

I am the owner of the above numbered policies which are for $5,000 (25 year limited life) and $2500 straight life, payable until 85 years of age, respectively. The first policy will be 15 years old July 1, 1945, the second, 8 years old March, 1945. In addition to the above policies, my mother has two $500 paid up child policies on my life.

There are a few questions concerning the company about which I wish to be advised.

1. Is the company a mutual company?
   - a. If so, are policy holders subject to an assessment.
   - b. If so, has this right ever been asserted by the company?
2. Do policy holders have any voting rights concerning the election of the officers of the company?
   - a. If so, when are these elections held?
   - b. May a policy holder vote by proxy?
3. If the company is not a mutual company, do policy holders have the privileges stated in question 2 above?

I will appreciate your response to these inquiries.

Respectfully yours,

D. M. Grant

dmg:df

MOWM
Indianapolis

2197 W 29th St
Indianapolis 8 Ind.
Nov. 10, 1944

My Dear Mr Randolph.

Mr. Webb and I talked of something we thought might be of interest to have Mr McNeil or Mr Bradley to come and be guest Sunday on The M.O.W.M. in our home. If it is permissible let us hear from you soon. We will not make any plans until we hear from you We have made reservation for you to stop with us.

Yours Sincerely.
Viola [illegible]
[illegible] Mother

MOWM
Indianapolis

519 W 29th St.
Indianapolis 8 Ind
Nov. 20, 1944

Dear Mr Randolph.

Will it be asking too much of you for Mr McNeil to come over Jan 14th 1945 to speak for the M.O.W.M. membership drive We are trying to get 300 members I sent a airmail letter to N.Y. and I learned you was out We can't do any thing until we hear from you

Yours
(Viola Mayde
&
Houston

R.S.V.P

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

~~**E. PAULINE MYERS**~~
~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

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LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
[redacted]440

May 8, 1944

Dear Member;

You have been sent a Call to our Non-Partisan Political Conference in Chicago for June 25 and 26th. This Conference must be a success both from the standpoint of numbers as well as action.

Enclosed you will find a tentative program...please make suggestions for speakers for the public meetings and panels. Will you also get 10 organizations in your area to be sponsors of the Conference...these may include papers as well. We want to have their names on the program so will you send in this information to the Chicago Headquarters, 4306 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Only prompt and vigilant action will stave off the threat which the present Southern secession threatens so please act even more quickly than South Carolina did in defying the Supreme Court Decision in the Texas Primary Case.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ha

af:ce
23076

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH SUBJECT FILE March On Washington Movement N-W 1944

CORRESPONDENCE

[illegible]

May 6, 1944

Mrs. H. S. Harris
6411 [illegible] N. W.
11 Terrace
Miami, Florida

Dear Mrs. Harris:

In reply to your letter, may I say that I think the fight for equal pay will be won for teachers in Florida. There is nothing I can do to help. It will be necessary to fight the action of the Court. Kindly remember me to the madam.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

cFree
[illegible]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

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MOnument 2-3350
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MOWM
Nat'l Office Com
+ material

August 28th, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
2103 East 71st Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Brother Randolph:-

The meeting held on Thursday, August 24th, 1944 brought forth many changes.

The minutes of the previous meeting (which you presided over) was read and all those that did not attend that meeting became acquainted with our intentions for the launching of the picket lines on September 1st, 1944.

Much discussion ensued by those that were for picketing on the 1st of September and those that were against. However the majority ruled that the date was to be changed to a later one withing the month of September and that I contact you with regards to same.

The against the picketing on Sept. 1st are as follows:-

(1) The date set is too soon and does not afford them enough time to make the proper contacts and prepare effective working material.

(2) As the 1st falls around the Labor Day week-end we will find that most of our good and dependable workers will be out of town -- therefore a new date should be set.

(3) Owing to the fact that Miss Layle Lane has devoted much time and effort to this Project it was felt that we should wait until she comes in town so that she may help us with the fight.

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(4) More money needs to be raised -- (A report of the money made from Saturday's party will be forth-coming at the next meeting.) Many feel as though another party should be given in order to really carry on an effective picket.

(5) Everyone present at the meeting felt as though it would be more than necessary that you meet with them again in order to make definite plans and correct steps to take in launching our picket lines.

Will you please let me know if the decision of the group meets with your approval and if you will be able to preside over the meeting on the 1st of September.

Hoping to meet with you on that date, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Beatrice E. Parrish

Beatrice E. Parrish
Acting Exec. Sec'y

MCW M
[illegible]

Artice Pondexter
924 E.Cherokee.
Mc Alester,Okla.
August 5 1944.

Chairman Of F.E.P.C.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:-I am writting you to bring to you a condition that exsist in Mc Alester,Oklahoma at The Navy Ammunition Depot on or about June 6th 1944 all negroes of skilled labor employed by "Fruin & Davis Construction Company of St.Louis,Missouri was pulled off the job during a period of on or about June 6th 1944 through June 30th 1944,without any reason giving far as we have been able to find out from the company. We are all members of Operative Plasterer's and Cement Finishers International Association Local No.132 Mc Alester,Oklahoma.

We are asking that you look into matter at once, that we may be re-employed.The only reason we reason we have been able to find out on our investigation was race discrimination due to fact our work was Okd by a Navy Inspector.

We have contacted the Secretary-Treasurer of Operative Plasterer' and Cement Finishers'International Associational Association of Cleveland,Ohio by long distant telephone twice asking that a man be sent to straighten the discrimination of [illegible] here.To date we have had no reply .We have been full paid members of the Union here for the past two years.The Federal housing project here is also tied up by the same company and all eight negroe Finishers Are still without employment and we are United States Citizens with families to support.

The business agent is calling in white finishers from allparts of the United States where avible and we are walking the streets without employment. When we taken out membership in this union we were informed that we would get a fair practice so far as labour was concerned and would not be pushed back because we are ng negroes.

Please let me hear from you advance .,he company says they want us to work yet the union refuses to send us out on the Job,

Your truly,

Artice Poindexter
Artice Pondexter

Dear Sir;- If possible for you to help these negro Finisherers get back to work please do so;as to date we have received no reply from the FEE.P.C. and the Employment agency here informed us to have a Union man sent in here from [illegible] headquarters to straighten matter's out to date we have only had promises by long distance telephone call.
Thanking you in advance for any help given.

Artice Poindexter
Artice Pondexter

MOWM
Albany Div

April 18, 1944

Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson, Chairman
Albany Unit, M. O. W. M.
167 Sheridan Avenue
Albany, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I assure you that it is a great pleasure to read your letter and know that the March On Washington is making progress in Albany. It is always best to grow from small units. I assure you I would enjoy coming to Albany to share in the fine fellowship spirit of the proposed banquet but on the 3rd of May I leave for the Pacific Coast where I will visit Seattle, St. Paul, Spokane, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City and will not return East until the First of June.

If you can arrange to postpone the banquet until then it will be a great pleasure for me to participate in it. If not, I would suggest that you write Brother McLaurin so that he may attend.

Now the MOWM plans to hold a National Non-Partisan Political Conference in Chicago on June 28 and 29th. Your unit will receive the Call in a few days. I hope you will be able to send a delegate and to get any other organization in the community to send one also. Kindly remember me to the Doctor and all the fellow marchers.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
440

April 12, 1944

A. Philip Randolph
National Director,
March On Washington Movement

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I am very happy to write you at this time as we are doing what I felt could not be done in Albany.

At present we have an active unit of the "March Movement", although not the size that we would like nor that we expect it to be soon, but as you suggested, a small working group. We are not quite a year old, but the community is beginning to know that we are here.

Now we are planning a membership drive statring the 25th of this month, and we would like to close it formally with a banquet with you as our guest speaker. Please let us know when you will be able to come up. I feel that some time during the early part of June would be good, if possible not later that the 15th. I would appreciate an early reply, so we may proceed with plans.

Trust that you are enjoying good health and not working too hard. My husband joins me in best wishes for success in all your efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

Wardell P. Robinson
Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson
Chm. Albany Unit, M.O.W.M.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOWM Albany Unit

May 1, 1944

Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson, Chairman
Albany Unit, M. O. W. M.
227 Hamilton Street
Albany 6, New York

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of April 26 informing me that the membership drive is set for June 15. Now, unfortunately I will be in Denver, Colorado at that time, but would not advise that you hold the drive up awaiting my return. You can have Mr. McLaurin to come up for the meeting.

I think you may be able to get some copies of the leaflets, "Races of Mankind" from the March on Washington headquarters, so I will inform them of your interest in getting these leaflets.

Kindly remember me to the Doctor and friends and fellow Marchers.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR/lj

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
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227 Hamilton Street
Albany 6, New York
April 26, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director,
M. O. W. M.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Thanks for your early reply, and for accepting our invitation to be our speaker at the closing of our membership drive, which will also end our first year.

We have selected June 15, 1944 as our date, and trust that it will be convenient with you. I thought it best not to make it too close to the date of your return. Please confirm this date, and also send, if possible, the subject that you might use or a theme so that we may build our program around it. We are anxious to start some publicity for the meetings, so I would appreciate an early reply.

I wrote Mr. McLaurin about the same time I did you asking for any material that is available for membership drives. I also was told that Headquarters had the leaflets "Races of Mankind", and I felt that we could distribute about 200. If he is out of town please check on this for us.

Very truly yours,

Wardell P. Robinson
Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson, Chm.
Albany Unit, M. O. W. M.
227 Hamilton Street

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
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Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOWM
Albany Div

November 16, 1944

Mrs. Joseph E. Robinson
237 Hamilton Street
Albany 6, New York

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

Thanks a lot for your letter of November 14th with information concerning the activities of the local FEPC council. You are doing good work. Tell the council that we are proud of what it is doing for a permanent FEPC.

I am glad to know that you have been invited to participate in the hearing of the Anti-Discrimination Bill on November 27th. I have not read the Bill, so I am unable to advise you about it, but I am sure you will be able to make wise decisions on it.

I am looking forward with great anticipation to enjoying some time in the Robinson's Camp next summer.

Kindly remember me to the doctor.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/oc
33076

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
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ALDRICH TURNER
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Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

November 14, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
M. O. W. M.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

We are still trying to do a job here in Albany. Most of the work since you left has been education of the voters and the candidates of the recent election, and the F. E. P. C.

Now about the F. E. P. C. Council, we are very proud of our work. Last week we had Mrs. Hedgeman here and she spoke to several groups and did a very effective job. We feel sure that a favorable percentage of this community is aware of the work and a part of it. To-night a telephone squad is working. To-day I attended a committee of the Council, and was very pleased to learn that we have been given radio time on one of the stations here to present a fifteen minutes program as long as we have material. The committee is working to present the first program on Thanksgiving night at 9:00 P. M. over W. A. B. Y. I could relate more, but I want to get to main problem at present.

I have received a letter from Assemlyman Ives requesting that, or asking that I participate in the hearing on Nov. 27, 1944 on the legislation that is to be introduced in the legislature by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. No doubt you have seen the bills by now, and are studying them. Will you please advise me your opinion or the opinion of your legal staff? I shall study them also along with the people that I feel may be able to give constructive critisms. In the mean time I shall accept the invitation to be present and participate in the hearing.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

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LEYTON WESTON

I shall appreciate a reply from you at your earliest convenience.

Trust that your health is much improved at this time and that you are taking better care of yourself. Don't forget, you are to take some time off next Spring at the Robinson's Camp.

My husband joins me in best wishes to you and for the Movement.

Very sincerely yours,

Wardell P. Robinson
Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson
227 Hamilton Street
Albany 6, New York

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

Albany Div

227 Hamilton Street
Albany 6, New York
December 3, 1944

Dear Mr. Randolph:

We thought you would be interested in knowing our reaction to the proposed bill of the Commission Against Discrimination.

We are hoping that New York will have a strong protest to the bills in their present form. Further, we feel that you are in a position to offer in detail concrete suggestion for a STRONG BILL that will be of real value.

We gave a general criticism, strongly opposing the bills and stressed that it would be far better to not have another law on the books, if it is as weak as the proposed bills. We also stated that other Units would participate at hearings in New York.

I am enclosing the main part of my criticism, and a copy of the bills. I noticed that to-days P. M. has outlined the points as we did here.

We hope to see you when you are in Troy. It is our meeting night, but we shall have our regular meeting at a later time.

Very truly yours,

Wardell P. Robinson

P.S. Am very sorry I did not have chance to type this.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

White House

Protest

Copy to Mrs. Roosevelt

February 1, 1944

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Permit me to bring to your attention the fact that most of the pictures concerning Negro troops have been swept from the Movies and leave the impression that no Negroes are in the Armed Forces overseas. I need not tell you that this injures the morale of the Negro people.

I hope that you will see to it that this grave injustice is corrected.

Very sincerely yours,

APR:ahm
Dictated but not read

A. Philip Randolph
International President

af:ee
23076

February 1, 1944

Mr. Malcolm Ross, Chairman
President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice
261 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D.C

Dear Mr. Ross:

Attached to this letter is a carbon copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Truman Gibson, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. I call it to your attention with the request that your Commitee consider the facts set forth in that letter concerning Mr. Hugh McDonald as part of a formal complaint submitted by me on behalf of Mr. McDonald. I am anxious that as speedily as possible your Committee investigate this complaint and seek to find a remedy for the discrimination complained of.

I need not point out to you that failure to use the full capacities of a man of Mr. McDonald's training in our war effort is a serious matter. I will appreciate your directing a full investigation of the case as soon as possible and advising me of the results in the matter.

Sincerely,

MOWM
Denver Unit

January [illegible], 1944

Mr. Harry J. Slater, President
Denver Unit, MOWM
[illegible] South [illegible] Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of January 21st informing me of the developments in connection with securing a conference with the Mayor and Governor in the interest of getting a race commission established in the city of Denver and the state of Colorado, to bring about better race relations. I note the committees you have appointed. I think they are good committees. I assume you are a member of both, since it will be well for you to be on both.

I want to congratulate the Denver unit upon the program to get these racial commissions established. From the trend of things it will be to the interest of social and racial peace to have these commissions established throughout the country, in most of the states of any size.

Find enclosed receipt for funds the Denver unit gave me upon my visit there last November 14th and 15th, 1943.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Enc.
APR:ED

af/ee
23976

MOWM

4031 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

January 21, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President of
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
National Director of the MOWM
217 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I wish to say that relative to the conference with the Mayor and the Governor for the purpose of setting up a committee on race relations, that we have heard from the Mayor. A date was set for the conference, but because of business taking the Mayor out of the city, the conference was postponed.

We have not heard from the Governor as yet, however, we are sending him another letter requesting a conference. This letter will be registered. We shall let you know immediately of the outcome of the conference.

I have selected Rev. J. A. Johnson as the spokesman for the committee appearing before the Mayor, and I have selected Rev. Wendell T. Liggins as the spokesman for the committee appearing before the Governor. The members of the committee will be Rev. Johnson, Rev. Liggins, Mr. Leon W. Steward, Mrs. Thelma S. Freeman and Mr. Albert S. Fisher. I have chosen these because of their understanding of the situation, and I hope that it will meet your approval.

The ministers were chosen because of their position to know the cross section of ideas of the people.

Mr. Steward was chosen because of his position in the community and his position as Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., he is in constant contact with different groups and knows their ideas.

Mrs. Freeman was chosen because being secretary of the Unit and having wide experience in civic affairs, she will be of much value to us, and she can bring back the records and give a more detailed report so that when it is necessary for us to move, we will have full information.

Mr. Fisher was chosen because of his position as chairman of the Mass Action Committee, when he sits in the conferences and has had an opportunity to hear what the Mayor and the Governor have said, when, and if, it becomes necessary to make some form of mass demonstration, he will know exactly what to do and the feelings that were expressed at the conferences.

Again, Mr. Randolph will you please at your earliest convenience, send me a receipt for the money that was paid to you by me on November 16, 1943 for your expenses from the Denver Unit March On Washington Movement, inorder that we might have a true record of our finance.

The Denver Unit send greetings and salutations and best wishes from the depths of our hearts to the National Headquarters and the Units throughout the country.

Yours very truly,

Berry J. Slater (S)

Berry J. Slater, President
Denver Unit MOWM.

BJS:TF

RECEIPT, MOWM DENVER UNIT

January 25, 1944

This is to advise that I received from the Denver Unit of the March On Washington Movement, to cover the expense of my trip there last November 14th and 15th, 1943, the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents ($114.50).

Signed ______________________________
A. Philip Randolph

MOWM
Denver Unit

April 22, 1944

Mr. B. J. Slater, President
Denver Unit, MOWM
4021 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

Dear Brother Slater:

I was glad to receive your letter of April 18th informing me of your plans to carry out the program I sent you.

I certainly hope you will plan a meeting for the Denver unit of the March On Washington Movement on one of the nights I do not have any meetings for the Brotherhood. I should say that Monday night, following the Sunday meeting. I would announce at the Sunday meeting that we are to have a meeting of the MOWM unit at the YMCA or at that church where we held our meeting the last time. You can advertise that Brother Webster and myself will speak. You know that I would not come to Denver without meeting with the March as well as the Brotherhood.

I hope that you are enjoying the best of health. Keep up the good work.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:RB

af/oo
[illegible]

4051 South Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado

April 15, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

My dear Mr. Randolph:

We have received your program, and I am glad to state that it will be carried out as per your request. We feel that it is best to hold a meeting of the car cleaners at Platte Valley Center and not ask them to come to our Headquarters, but rather meet them on neutral grounds.

I am sure that you will want to hold a meeting with the Denver Unit. If you have anything special, please notify us at once inorder that we might make all necessary arrangements, and carry out your program, as you will outline it. If there will be nothing more than just a friendly chat, we can arrange to call the membership together for a meeting on one of the evenings that you are here.

We feel that it is a matter of killing two birds with one stone when you come to Denver, because the members of the Unit will always look forward to your having something to say to them anytime that you are here. It is unlike the eastern cities and especially Chicago, where you visit quite often. The members of the Denver Unit hear of your coming, and naturally, they look forward to a few words from you.

The Brotherhood is looking forward to having a special Mass Meeting and in all probability, it will be held at our Denver Church Home, Zion Baptist Church. With best wishes for a Greater Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we remain

Devotedly,
B. J. Slater (J)
B. J. Slater, President
and the Denver Unit of the
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters

BJS:TF

MOWM
F. J. Dir.

133 W. 113 Street
New York 26, N.Y.
July 18, 1944

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
National Director
M.O.W.M.

Dear Sir:

It was indeed a pleasure to have you with us again last Wednesday. We need your presence to give us enthusiasm and insight and courage and hope for the future.

The Forum on Wednesday evening will be held at the headquarters of the M.O.W.M. I hope you will be present to give us a word of cheer and inspiration.

My father heard you speak at Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington D.C. and he wrote to tell me that he shook hands with you. A friend of mine heard you speak in Seattle, Washington while on tour and he was deeply impressed.

I am glad you are going to stay in New York for awhile. The March needs much inspiration and your presence will be an incentive to activity.

Hoping to see you at the Forum, I am

Yours fraternally
Elizabeth Sloane

MOWM
Buffalo Div.

May 23, 1944

Mrs. Jennetta M. Smith, Secretary
March on Washington Movement
Buffalo Unit
449 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Permit me to say that I will plan to be in Buffalo July 1 and remain for a meeting July 2. Brother McLaurin will accompany me. Congratulations upon the pageant "As Millions March". Kindly remember me to all of the Marchers. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:aap

" AS MILLIONS MARCH "

A HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Given at First Shiloh Baptist Church
Friday Night, June 2, 1944 at 8 p. m.

—Sponsored By—
The Buffalo Unit of "March on Washington Movement"

Humorous Interesting Religious Educational

Jesse Taylor	Jeanette Smith	Mary E. Allen	Rev. E. J. Echols
President	Secretary	Directress	Pastor

Admission (Including Tax) $1.00

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NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350

Ans. 5-22-44

449 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, New York
May 16, 1944

Mr. Philip A. Randolph
National Director of the
March on Washington Movement

Dear Sir:

We regret very much that you will be unable to attend our pageant, but we expect you on the 2nd of July. The mass meeting will be held that Sunday afternoon. The place will be decided upon later.

Please come Saturday, July 1st, as early in the day as possible. We have a surprise for you Saturday night.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply to this letter,

Yours for progress
Mrs. Jennetta M. Smith (Sec.)

P.S. This meeting closes a special membership drive.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

MOW P[illegible]
Protests

September 7, 1944

Miss Hattie Mae Stafford
Women's Political Study Club
[illegible] West 37th Place
Los Angeles, California

Dear Miss Stafford:

Permit me to thank you for the very splendid letter you sent President Roosevelt concerning the abolition of discrimination in the armed forces. I assure you that I appreciate this immensely. With cooperation of this kind among the groups, the fight for justice, freedom and democracy will eventually be victorious.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

[illegible]
[illegible]

MOWM
Protest

1348 E. 15th St.,
Los Angeles 21, Calif.
Aug. 21, 1944.

Dear Mr. Randolph:
Find enclosed a copy of the letter we sent to President Roosevelt.

Hope you and yours are well and happy.

Yours sincerely,

Mattie Mae Stafford
Mattie Mae Stafford.

MOTTO: "LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL"
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

WOMAN'S POLITICAL STUDY CLUB
OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

Mrs. Lena Washington, Corresponding Secretary

1655 West 37 Pl.
Los Angeles, California

Army
Protest

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Hollywood
LUCY LANEY—GORDON L. McDONOUGH
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South Los Angeles
HALLIE Q. BROWN
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ELZORA GIPSON
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Redlands
RIVERSIDE UNIT
Riverside
LEONARD STOVALL
Santa Ana
MARIAN ANDERSON
Fresno
SAN DIEGO UNIT
San Diego
SANTA BARBARA UNIT
Santa Barbara
VISALIA UNIT
Visalia Calif.

Aug. 21, 1944

Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States
of America,
the White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In co-operation with Mr. A. Philip Randolph, outstanding labor leader, we are writing to you relative to discrimination in the armed forces. Discrimination in any case is far from the democracy we preach and the civilization of which we boast but, when men who are fighting and dying for the country of their birth are mistreated because of their race or color, civilization is retrogressing and democracy does not exist.

It is a matter of record that Negroes have been shot down like dogs by white members of the military and white civilians, not only in the south but elsewhere. They have been deliberately held back in promotions they clearly earned. Negroes with college degrees have been assigned the task of hauling logs in the swamps of the south. Others have been in the army for eighteen months and not reclassified.

You, Mr. President, are not ignorant of what is going on. The Negro press, delegations from various organizations, and the ordinary citizen who has relatives in the armed forces write you daily. But the evils remain the same.

It is your duty, Mr. President, as Commander-in-Chief, to see that Americans are not discriminated against because of race or color, especially when they are fighting and dying for their country.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS

GORDON L. McDONOUGH
JUNIORS
East Side—Los Angeles
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
West Side—Los Angeles

FREDERICK DOUGLAS YOUTH
INNER CIRCLE
GEORGE CARVER, JR
Boyle Heights

MOTTO: "LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL"
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

WOMAN'S POLITICAL STUDY CLUB
OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

Mrs. Lena Washington, Corresponding Secretary

1655 West 37 Pl. Los Angeles, California

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MRS. EDDIE V. LEONARD
DR. HENRY A. McPHERSON
DR. H. CLAUDE HUDSON
ATTY. THOMAS L. GRIFFITH
UNITS
●
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East Side—Los Angeles
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Bakersfield
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San Bernardino
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY
Redlands
RIVERSIDE UNIT
Riverside
LEONARD STOVALL
Santa Ana
MARIAN ANDERSON
Fresno
SAN DIEGO UNIT
San Diego
SANTA BARBARA UNIT
Santa Barbara
VISALIA UNIT
Visalia Calif.

Without entering into further details we, the officers and members of the Frederick Unit of the Woman's Political Study Club, urge you, in the name of justice and fair play, issue an edict that will stop discrimination in the armed forces. Not a temperorary decree, but one that will make discrimination impossible in peace time and in war.

Requesting your kind attention to this matter, with as little delay as your convenience will permit, we are,

Very truly yours,

Frederick Douglass Unit
of the Woman's Political
Study Club.

Mattie Mae Stafford
Per Mattie Mae Stafford.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS
●
GORDON L. McDONOUGH
JUNIORS
East Side—Los Angeles
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
West Side—Los Angeles

FREDERICK DOUGLAS YOUTH
INNER CIRCLE
GEORGE CARVER, JR
Boyle Heights

MOWM
Protest

December 29, 1944

Honorable Henry Stimson
Secretary of U.S.A. War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Stimson:

I am writing concerning a practice which is increasing and rapidly becoming the cause of irritation and tension on the railroads when Negro soldiers are traveling from time to time.

On December 7th, 1944 five colored soldiers namely, Cpl. Archie T. Frazier, 33743806; Cpl. Fred B. Pratt, Jr., 34840046; P.F.C. Charles Lenoir, 34786694; Pvt. Gilbert Webb, 33734645; Pvt. Eddie C. Jackson, 34510981 boarded the train at Newark, N. J. enroute to Tampa, Florida. They were assigned to Section 1 uppers 2 and 3. They remained in this space during part of the trip through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia and nothing happened. When they arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, two white MPs got on the train and after a period of about half an hour ordered these five soldiers to go to a compartment during the rest of the trip. They were huddled and cramped in this compartment merely because these MPs, evidently reeking with rank racial prejudice, did not want these colored soldiers to remain in the body of the car. I am informed by some observers on the train that a white soldier and his wife were on the same car and carried on a friendly conversation with the colored soldiers and it was evident that there was no objections to the presence of the colored soldiers in the car. I am also informed that it is practically a general practice of these MPs to impose upon colored soldiers traveling South by depriving them of their space in the body of the car. The train on which they were traveling was No. 127, the West Coast Champion, in Compartment C.P.W., 11 Fort Adams Car.

The Negro soldiers complained about this treatment and wanted it brought to the attention of the War Department. They feel as all Negro citizens and fair-minded white citizens, who are not in the armed forces, as well as those who are, that this practice is unfair, un-American and in serious conflict with the avowed aims and purposes of the war of the United Nations to crush the totalitarian tyranny of the Axis powers.

I am sure that you are not in sympathy with this practice because it is unjust and unnecessary. I have seen Negro soldiers traveling through southern cities unmolested in the body of the cars. If it can be done one time it can be done any time. I consider this practice not only an insult to the Negro soldier, to our Government, and the War Department but a grave reflection on the cause for which we are giving our blood, life and money, namely, for the maintenance of democracy and freedom in the world. I hope you will investigate this condition generally and not only this incident, because it is widespread and is creating a deep feeling of resentment on the part of Negro soldiers, sailors and the Negro public.

Unfortunately some of the MPs, and certainly not all of them because I have seen some who are perfect gentlemen, seem to think that their authority is to be used for the abuse of colored soldiers, especially in the South, where race hatred flaunts itself most glaringly. I am confident that if these men are disciplined they will be an example that will deter, if not eliminate, this reprehensible practice. It is for this reason that I am bringing this matter to your attention.

May I say that our Organization has bought over fifty-five thousand dollars worth of Bonds and our members have bought several million dollars worth of Bonds and we don't feel the Negro soldier should be subjected to such intolerable indignities and injustices and we don't believe you will tolerate it.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

af:ce
23078

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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SERIAL		DEFERRED	
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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Pullman employes are required to furnish receipt for all paid telegrams

19

To Cpl. Archie T. Frazier - 33743806

Street and No. Cpl. Fred B. Pratt, Jr. - 34840046

Place Pfc. Charles Lemons - 34786694

Pvt. Gilbert Hebb - 33734645

Pvt. Eddie C. Jackson - 34510781

No Copy

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"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

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Date __________ 19__

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Pullman employe will attach this coupon to trip report.

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for Western Union Telegram

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Date __________ 19__

PULLMAN CONDUCTOR OR PORTER

LINE

Pullman employe acts only as agent of sender. No responsibility is assumed
Pullman Company. This coupon to be given to the passenger.

Left on 7th of December, Train 127 West Coast Champion enroute from New

York to Tampa, Florida. On December 8th two MP boarded train in Jacksonville enroute to tampa. Made soldiers leave body of car and go to compartment C. F.W. 11 Fort Adams Car. These boys boarded train in N. J. and occupied sSection 1 uppers 2 and 3 . White soldier and wife sat in same section

no copy

50 [illegible]
7 ([illegible] Lane.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES G. TAYLOR, JR.
Vice-President

March 31, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 20th, we do not keep special records in regard to the amount of insurance and amount of annual premiums paid by persons of different races and nationalities. While it is possible to make some approximations with respect to these items, we would prefer not to give any figures which are approximations.

The Metropolitan now has in its employ some 20 commissary and elevator employees at its Head Office in San Francisco, 152 employees in its housing developments at Parkfairfax near Alexandria, Virginia, and in Queens on Long Island, New York, 11 Field nurses and 2 Field medical examiners, all of whom are colored. You will realize, of course, that under present employment conditions some of these numbers will vary up and down from time to time.

It might interest you to know, what is a well-known fact, that no other large life insurance company has made insurance protection available to Negroes to the wide extent that it has been furnished by the Metropolitan and in so doing, we believe, we have rendered a real service to the race.

In response to your request for an appointment to discuss our employment policies with the Board of Directors, it is a long standing policy of the Board not to invite personal appearances before the Board to discuss matters which must be determined by the Board in the administration of the Company's affairs. You will, therefore, understand I am sure the reasons why we cannot make any such appointment as you request.

Very truly yours,

Vice-President.

CGT Jr:FH

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] policy of [illegible] to discuss [illegible]. In view [illegible] with you, [illegible] the above- [illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

MOWM
NY Div

April 14, 1944

Mr. Charles G. Taylor, Jr.
Vice President
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
New York City

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of April 10th suggesting the date, April 20th at 2:30 for conference on the employment of Negroes by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, may I say that this date is agreeable to me, and myself and a small committee will be on hand for conference.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BS

af/oc
22076

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

FOR VICTO
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UNITI
STATI
WAI
BONI
AND
STAMI

CHARLES G. TAYLOR, JR.
Vice-President

April 10, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director,
March On Washington Movement,
Theresa Hotel Building,
2084 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of April 8th, in view of engagements which will take me out of the City it will be impossible to make an engagement to see you until Thursday, April 20th. If you care to come in on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, I shall be glad to see you and will appreciate it if you will confirm this engagement or call my office and arrange for some other time that suits your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Vice-President.

CGT Jr:FH

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for your letter
[illegible] for the
[illegible]
[illegible] this matter
[illegible] to bring one person
[illegible] I am sure that
[illegible] him.

Very truly yours,

[illegible] Randolph
[illegible] National Director

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

CHARLES G. TAYLOR, JR.
Vice-President

April 18, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 14th, I shall be expecting you at 2:30 Thursday afternoon, April 20th. However, I shall expect you alone as I made the engagement on that basis and do not see that any purpose can be accomplished by bringing a committee.

Very truly yours,

Vice-President

CGT Jr:FH

MOWM
National
Executive Bd.

Copy sent to each member of National Executive Board

January 28, 1944

Mr. Jesse Taylor
238 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Executive Board Member,

In harmony with the program of the March On Washington Movement, which was set forth at our first Annual Convention in Chicago, Illinois, I am suggesting that in various cities dinner meetings to plan one day conferences for a National Non-Partisan Political Convention for Negroes be held. These dinner meetings and one day conferences will serve to mobilize public sentiment back of our project. It is my thought that at a certain time we should call together a national planning committee to set forth the program for the conferences and the date and place.

1944 will be a crucial year in the political history of America and the Negro, and I think the March On Washington Movement, true to its noble tradition, should make the position of the Negro known through a powerful non-partisan political convention about a month before the Democratic and Republican conventions meet.

Out of this convention, a committee should be selected to wait on both parties to demand that the basic program of the March be included in the platform of the political parties.

May I know your reaction to this plan.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/bm
12076

MOWM
National [illegible]
Conf

February 21, 1944

Mr. A. L. Thomas, Regional Director
March On Washington Movement
466½ Cotton Avenue
Macon, Georgia

Dear Brother Thomas:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 2nd expressing your agreement with the idea of holding dinner meetings as a means of building up public sentiment and develop plans for a National Non-Partisan Political Convention for Negroes.

I am glad to know that the Macon Unit is active. Congratulations upon the splendid work you are doing.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

af/ee
22076

Dictated but not read.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MEYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

MACON UNIT

454½ Cotton Avenue

MACON, GA.

February 2, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National Director,
2084 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of January 8, 1944 with reference to dinner meeting to plan one day conference for a National Non-Partisan Political Convention for Negroes.

I will agree with you with your suggestion and you have my support. The Executive Board of the Macon Unit is meeting tonight and I am placing this matter before them.

It might be interesting for you to know that the Macon Unit is planning a public meeting, February 18th to discuss post-war planning. You also might be interested to know that The March On Washington Movement program is being felt here in Macon.

I received a letter today from the Macon Chamber of Commerce written by Mr. Lee S. Trimble, Vice-President, stating that an investigation of myself and L. Marshall, President of the Macon Unit, is being made. The Naval Ordance Plant operated by the Reynolds Corporation is in need of four hundred workers. In the past only white women have been employed to work on the assembly line. Negro women have only been employed as maids. The labor problem has become so serious until Mr. R. Ed Haines of the WMC called a meeting Thursday, January 27th with the business leaders of the Civic Organizations requesting them to take immediate steps for a solution to the problem. Mr. Trimble was elected Chairman of the Committee to draft a definite program for recruiting additional workers. I have requested Mr. Trimble give some sonsideration to the employment of Negro women.

I will keep you informed as to the outcome.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Thomas

A. L. Thomas
Regional Director

ALT/ml

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Picket line

October 10th, 1944

Dear Friend:

Have you kept your promise to help break down the discriminatory policies of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company?

Have you marched in the picket line yet?

Have you contributed in money to this struggle?

Here is your Calendar of activity:

1. Attend meeting, Wednesday, November 1st, 8:30 PM 2084 Seventh Avenue to complete plans for Mass Meeting.
2. Write or phone directors of Metropolitan Life your protest against their policies.
3. Collect donations for picket.
4. Save November 10th from 12 noon to 5 PM for special picketing.
5. Attend meeting November 15th, 8:30 PM at 2084 - 7th Ave.
6. Bring your club to Mass Meeting November 26th at 3 PM at Church of the Master - 86 Morningside Avenue.

Remember again - important meeting, Wednesday, November 1st, promptly at 8:30 P. M.. It is imperative that you attend.

Fraternally yours,

Ashley L. Totten

Ashley L. Totten

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *Chairman of the Board*
LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

NEW YORK CITY

C. E. TULLY
Assistant Secretary

December 7, 1944

In re: Biennial Election of Directors

D. M. Grant, Esquire, Attorney
Suite 310, Peoples Finance Building
11 N. Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis 3, Mo.

Dear Sir:

This is in response to your letter of the 28th ultimo.

The Directors of this corporation are elected by the policyholders in accordance with the requirements of Section 198 of the New York Insurance law, photostatic copy of which is enclosed.

The Company's charter fixes the second Tuesday in April of the odd numbered years as the dates upon which the elections are to be held. The next one will be held on Tuesday, April 10, 1945.

Section 198 of the Insurance Law requires that the Board of Directors nominate (at least seven months prior to the date of the election) candidates, known as the Administration Ticket, for every vacancy to be filled, and permits groups of one-tenth of one percent of the holders of policies of $1,000 or more to make independent nominations, which independent nominations must, however, be made at least five months before the election.

If more than one ticket is nominated, official ballots containing the names of all nominees must be mailed to holders of policies of $1,000 or more, which have been in force for at least one year. If only one ticket is nominated, this requirement is not imposed. There never has been an opposition ticket in a Metropolitan election and consequently it has never been necessary to mail ballots to such policyholders. However, for some years past, each premium receipt sent to policyholders has contained a notice of the biennial election and has advised policyholders who desire to vote how they may obtain ballots. You will observe this if you will refer to any one of the recent premium receipts sent to your client.

Voting privileges are not limited to certain types of policyholders. Every policyholder shall be entitled to one vote only, irrespective of the number of policies or contracts held by him, and the amount thereof.

The deadline for making independent nominations ended as of November 10, 1944.

If you will give us the name of your client we will have pleasure in sending him a ballot early in the month of February 1945, which may be used at the election to be held on April 10th. Full instructions for voting will appear thereon. Along with the ballot we will send a list of the candidates and the business affiliations of each.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary

CET:HD
Enclosures

MOWM
N.Y. Div.

April 14, 1944

Mr. Aldrich Turner, National Treasurer
March On Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Dear Turner,

I wish to request you to arrange to go with me for the conference with Mr. Charles G. Taylor, Jr., Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, April 20th. Kindly let me know about this.

Is there anyone else that we could take along, outside of Miss Layle Lane who is unable to go. Kindly let me know if you can suggest anyone else.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/cc
[illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE
INDUSTRIAL BOARD
80 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

NOAH C. A. WALTER
MEMBER

September 21, 1944.

Dear Phil:

I have received your letter of September 19th regarding the contemplated picket line to protest the discrimination of the policy of employment of Negroes by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. I think the action is very timely; I do not believe we should stop letting our protest be known not only in Harlem, but city-wide and nation-wide, to rally colored people everywhere against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's policy toward the employment of the Negro.

I will be unable to join with you on Monday because of previous business appointment which I am unable to cancel. You know as always I am 100% behind the cause that you and I are so closely associated with.

I will be in Columbus Ohio at the Annual Conference of the Urban League [illegible] from September 28th to 31st. Should there be anything in that area that I might be able to do in regard to our activity, I will be only too glad to give my service. Kindly get in touch with me before Wednesday, September 27th as I am leaving on that date.

With best regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,
Noah C. A. Walter
T

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director M.O.W.M.
National Headquarters
Theresa Hotel Bldg.
2084 - 7th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MOW M
Picket Line

September 28, 1944

Mr. Noah C. A. Walter
Department of Labor
Office of the Industrial Board
80 Centre Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Noah:

Thanks a lot for your letter and your kind sentiments concerning our fight for jobs in the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Congratulations upon the splendid work you are doing.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha

af:ee
23076

MOWM
Indianapolis Div
(make an X none exist)

November 14, 1944

Mr. Ollie Web, Chairman
March On Washington Movement
167 Bright Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Web:

I received your letter of November 8th concerning your being inducted into the Service. I am sorry that I cannot advise you on this matter. Personally I would go in the Service if I were you when my time came. I wish you luck.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ba

af'ss
23076

167 Bright Street
Indianapolis, Indiana
November 8, 1944

A. Phillip Randolph
Hotel Theresa Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I received your letter informing me that you would be in Indianapolis on January 14. I was very happy to get this information from you. I t was a plaesure for me to meet you in Cleveland at the Convention and I shall look forward to renewing our acquaintance.

On the 22nd of this month, I will come up for my second induction. It is my plan to refuse to be inducted, as I did the last time, on the grounds of the discrimination existing in the armed forces.

I would appreciate it very much if you would write me a letter giving some information and pointers on the approach that I should use to make my stand as effective and as strong as possible. You are familiar with the discrimination existing in the armed forces; and, from your activities with groups trying to stamp this out, you must have a wealth of advice concerning the stand to be made.

Please write me as soon as possible, so that I can make my plans accordingly.

Thank you; and, until I see you in January, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Ollie Webb

Ollie Webb
Chairman,
March on Washington Movement
Indianapolis

MOWM
To be organized

October 30, 1944

Mr. Ollie Webb
197 Wright Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Brother Webb:

Permit me to say that I was very glad to meet you in Cleveland and to know of your interest in building up a local unit of the March On Washington Movement in Indianapolis.

Brother Bennie Smith and I plan to come to Indianapolis in January, and I hope to hold a meeting of the local unit there. I will let you know more about my plans later on.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:EB

af/oe
[illegible]

LOCAL No. 354

Missouri Pacific, Wabash and Frisco Dining Car Employes

Affiliated with the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Room 416, People's Finance Bldg.
11 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE (3)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. A. MANUEL
President
W. E. JOHNSON
First Vice-President
WM. SHUPE
Second Vice-President
JOHN CONLEY
Third Vice-President

LEYTON WESTON
General Chairman
Secretary-Treasurer
H. H. CREWS
Recording Secretary
FRANK HAYDEN
Frisco System Chr.
FRED GODWIN
Wabash System Chr.

MOWM
National Executive
Comm
Conf

February 3, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National Director
March On Washington Movement
2084 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

This is to acknowledge communication of January 29th with respect to plans for dinner meetings on the question of the formation of a National Non-partisan Political Convention.

This is to advise that I am in accord with this plan and shall submit your communication to the Local Unit of the March at our next meeting. Such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the program may be expected through us.

Fraternally yours,
Leyton Weston
Leyton Weston,
General Chairman

LW/p

LOCAL No. 354

Missouri Pacific, Wabash and Frisco Dining Car Employes

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General Chairman
Secretary-Treasurer
H. H. CREWS
Recording Secretary
FRANK HAYDEN
Frisco System Chr.
FRED GODWIN
Wabash System Chr.

MOWM
Non Partisan
Political Conf

May 15, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National Director
March On Washington Movement
Theresa Building
2084 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your communication of May 8th with respect to scheduled conference in Chicago June 25th and 26th on Non-Partisan Political Action.

The Executive Board of our organization will decide as to the representation which we will have and of which you will be advised. You may rest assured that Dining Car Employes Local 354 will be represented.

Fraternally yours,

Leyton Weston
Leyton Weston,
General Chairman

LW/p

MOWM
Buffalo Div.

Air
Mail

THE BUFFALO UNIT OF THE MARCH ON
WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

285 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York
January 27, 1944

Dear Member:

Our Buffalo Unit realizes that you are very busy and that inspite of you having been unable to attend previous meetings, you still have its progress at heart. Understanding this, we are urging that you be present at a special meeting Monday evening, Jan. 31st at 8 o'clock at 285 Clinton Street.

Why? Because we want you to help complete plans for an important Mass Meeting for February 13th at Friendship Baptist Church at 3 P.M. at which A. Phillip Randolph, our national president and B. F. McLaurin, our national secretary will deliver addresses. We are sure you will realize the importance of your presence at the meeting Monday.

ALSO NOTE:
Put this on your calendar as one of your "MUSTS". This is to come and bring your friends to a Social and [illegible] at which A. Phillip Randolph and B. F. McLaurin will be the guests of honor, Sat. Feb. 12th from 9 P.M. to 2 A.M. at the Our Club, 479 William St. There will be a door donation of 35¢. DON'T MISS THIS

Yours for the cause

Pearl A. Williams

Mrs. Pearl A. Williams
Acting Secretary

IT PAYS TO BE BEAUTIFUL
Zephyrun's Enterprises
601 East 43rd Street
Phone OAK. 2176
Chicago

Dec 13th 1944

My Dear Mr Randolph:
Have you ever seen your face?

Our Hero,

Since I have been connected with M.O.W.M. I have spent much time in investigation. The results are not at all satisfactory. However much can be done

First. I am going to talk about you to you.

Great men are usually too modest. You are too modest to talk about yourself. In that modesty you are not publicized enough. You cannot be blamed, for dignity and modesty are a part of you and you can not be otherwise. You need some one who can talk (am I hinting?) loud and call the public's attention. In soliciting for the M.O.W.M so many people do not know you. Can you imagine such an insult to the race.

I am appointing my self Mr Randolph's Press agent I write for the N.N.P.A News also Chicago world. neither paper has a single Cut of you.

The Brotherhood Could not give me your Cut to run in my first issue of the Woman's Page I want to write up the dance for the 28th I want to free lance so I will not interfere with any one else. Here is my Program.

I want a medium sized cut of you as you are now. Rather I should say five for the regular papers. I will see that they write up something important that you are doing each week.

Second I want 1000 post cards made with what you have done, on the back of them to sell for $.10

3rd I need 3 large pictures One for my Office, One

IT PAYS TO BE BEAUTIFUL
Zephyrun's Enterprises
601 East 43rd Street
Phone OAK. 2176
Chicago

to be hung in a Conspicious place at large affairs

One at M.O.W.M meetings. (There is not a picture of you at headquarters or at the "Y.")

Mr J. Tipper Owner of the Chicago World is going to stand 100% with me. We had a business talk about you. I will take you personally in hand (Oh but

I will! (Smiles)

Remember I will *follow* M.O.W.M The Brother hood also but *I* run my Own press agency *selling*

A. Phillip Randolph.

I want your name in every Office, Club, restaurant You see I am the snow plow. When I finish each job, then the other movements will be welcomed and memberships will roll in.

Now. Have you ever seen an orgazization without a regulatin pin or button? Every pullman porter should have a small pin on his coat lapel Signifying his membership in the Brotherhood That will make every one else know who *does* *not* belong to it. The buttons could be changed half yearly so unpaid members would be spotted.

we will make them "pin conscious"
every time he starts to
"Get Out There" he will see
his pin to remind him of
his duty to his public as
well as to you. Having "run"
with them for three years
I can impart much to
them and help build up
the morale.

please let me do these
things. I will be criticized
at first but I *will* carry
the banner through safely
with deep gratitude
I am Your Press agent, Zephyrun

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE March On Washington Movement A-Z 1945

CORRESPONDENCE

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
217 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
ROOM 305 - 1308 BROADWAY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS AND ATTENDANTS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
ERNEST SMITH, SECRETARY-TREASURER
4231 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.
ATLANTIC 1346-1347
440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
217 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
11 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Omaha Div

Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 2nd., 1945.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 18th., 1944, advising me of the appointment as Local Counselor of the Ladies Auxiliary of this Division. I shall endeavor to carry out same as per your request.

The Local is making rapid progress, by getting delinquent members to pay their dues and we are adding new members every meeting.

Best wishes for a very successful year and trusting that you will be able to visit with us in the very near future.

Fraternally yours,

Geo. W. Althouse

Geo. W. Althouse, President,
Omaha Division, Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters.

GWA:LOR
Enc. #
1/2/45

MOWM
Chicago Div

May 1, 1945

Mr. Leonard C. Ball
Chairman Welfare Committee
National Alliance of Postal Employees
P. O. Box 6804
Chicago 9, Illinois

My dear Mr. Ball:

May I request you to take up the case of the postal employees in Chicago with Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman of the March On Washington Movement. His address is 4304 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. I am certain that he will cooperate with you in every way to help in the important fight you are now engaged in on behalf of the colored postal employees.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/ec
22078

1913 "AD MORTEM FIDELIS" 1945

Chicago Illinois Branch
National Alliance of Postal Employees

OFFICERS
HENRY W. McGEE
PRESIDENT
ISHMAEL MADISON
VICE-PRESIDENT
EMMETT C. DAIGLE
REC. SECRETARY
WM. H. CRAWFORD
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HOWARD G. MOORE
WHITNEY EWELL
HENRY H. GATES, JR.

★

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
LEONARD G. BALL
WELFARE
PERCY R. HINES
PUBLICITY
NORVAL E. PERKINS
LEGISLATIVE

P. O. BOX 5504
CHICAGO 7, ILL.

March 18, 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
President Brotherhood of Sleeping [illegible]
3456 State St.
Chicago 16, Illinois

My dear Mr. Randolph:

The National Alliance of Postal Employes are engaged in a fight to bring about a democratic administration in the Chicago Post-Office. The enclosed brief on Unfair Practices in the Chicago Post Office is a bill of particulars upon which we base our charges.

Although this document has been presented to the local postmaster, the charges have been denied in spite of the specific evidence. A committee from the N.A.A.C.P. which conferred with postal officials regarding the charges contained in the brief reported that there was enough uncontested evidence presented to warrant the charges made. When asked what action would be taken to remedy the situation complained of, the postmaster refused to make any commitment. It is evident that the postmaster must be moved by a higher authority.

In order to obtain this, pressure will have to be exerted ~~from~~ by the people. It is our request that you use your influence and the pressure of your organization in this effort. The Senator, Congressmen of this area, the Postmaster General, local postmaster and the F.E.C.P. are the targets. All these must be moved to act in the name of justice. Requests for action and a copy of the brief have been mailed to them.

You may help advance this fight by making some recognition of our efforts in you speech on the 19th.

Trusting that you and your organization will join others who are being enlisted in our fight, we are

Sincerely yours,
Leonard G. Ball
Chrm. Welfare Com.

MOWM
Atlanta Div.

May 12, 1946

Mr. William Bell
National Urban League
158 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Bell:

Thanks a lot for your letter of April 25th with check for $15.98, the balance of funds for the MOWM Committee in Atlanta. I appreciate this very much. I am referring it to Brother McLaurin, National Secretary, who will also contact you. Hope to see you while I am in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:cc
23076

WALNUT 9601

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION
158 AUBURN AVE. N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 25, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed is a check for $15.96 representing the balance of the funds which were originally deposited in the name of the March-on-Washington Committee in Atlanta. In addition to monies previously forwarded, the bank book shows a deposit of $22 on July 8, 1941 from which a withdrawal of $10 on December 14 was made to forward to you. The $15.96 represents a subsequent deposit of $3.10 plus interest.

I am sure that the original members of the March-on-Washington Committee in Atlanta would want this money to be forwarded to you now for the purpose of assisting in the campaign for a permanent FEPC or for any other purpose for which the March-on-Washington Committee desires to employ the money.

Very sincerely yours,

Bell

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Southern Field Director.

WYB:MW
enc.

MOWM
Chicago

January 12, 1943

Mr. Charles Wesley Burton
6537 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

Find enclosed letters that are self-explanatory. I hope you will talk with Miss Zephyrum and have an understanding so that whatever she does will be done strictly under the instructions and orders of the Chicago Unit and yourself. I don't want to be made the center object of any publicity campaign nor do I wish to have any special effort made to put my picture in various places nor do I think it will be well to sell cards for ten cents setting forth the work of the MOWM.

Miss Zephyrum wants a cut of mine. I am sending herewith enclosed ½ dozen mats which you may use as you see fit.

I think we should boost the MOWM and not myself in as much as it is the organization which must make the fight for Negro rights. The heads of organizations are incidental since they come and go.

I will look forward to seeing you in Detroit on the 7th.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:hm
Encs.

af:oo
23077

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

MOW M
Chicago

Feb. 5, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Randolph:

You will be interested to know that yesterday I spoke to a small and interesting group at Wheaton, Illinois who responded enthusiastically to the appeal for membership in the March, 23 of them signing membership applications and paying a dollar each. Wheaton is a surburb of Chicago, near Maywood where you are to speak next Sunday afternoon. The meeting yesterday was a "feeder" for that meeting. Mrs. Dobson tells me that they have the meeting well advertised and she thinks we shall have a good time out there; it will be held at Washington school where you spoke a year or so ago under the auspices of the NAACP and had dinner with the Waltons. By the way, they want us to come by B-4 the meeting next Sunday, and we are to go by Mrs. Dobson's after the meeting.

Your program for Chicago is as follows: Saturday noon, Feb. 10, a luncheon meeting at the Central YMCA under the auspices of the Labor Division of the Chicago Council Against Racial & Religious Discrimination. Saturday evening, a "social" program with appropriate friends. Sunday, leave for Maywwod at 12:30 P.M. and go by the home of the Peter Waltons. At 3 o'clock, massmeeting at Washington school. After the meeting, go to home of Mrs. Mildred G. Dobson, former wife of Dr. Andrew Dobson. Sunday evening, other "social" activities. Monday is open till 6:30 P.M. when we go to the dinner meeting at Metropolitan Community Church. I think we shall have a good group present and I want you to take all the time necessary to "drive home" the cause of a permanent FEPC. I think we had better set up a Southside Co-operating Committee for FEPC, preferably with a widely representative membership--city-wide representation if possible. I am personally contacting a number of citizens with that in mind.

The physician of the Cook County Employees' Annuity Fund has ~~bee~~ agreed with my personal physician's findings that I have high blood pressure and a somewhat impaired heart; they both agree that I should take 3 or 4 months of rest and relative quiet. Therefore, I am planning to go South for a few weeks about the middle of this month and for that reason will not be able to direct the campaign for FEPC funds. I am taking disability leave from the Court at ½ salary while off duty. My condition is not alarming; my action is precautionary. I must take off 50 pounds of weight, gradually by dieting and exercising properly. Shall expect you and Bennie Saturday morning at the latest; if you have difficulty in getting a taxi, call me at home and I shall run over and get you. With veribest wishes, Sincerely, Charles W. Burton

ssf

MOWM
Chig. Div

October 30, 1945

Mr. Charles S. Burton
Chicago Director-MOWM
4308 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

What progress is being made with respect to getting the Chicago Northside Council for a Permanent FEPC and the Council Against Religious and Racial Intolerance together for the purpose of planning the monster mass meeting in the Coliseum sometime in January? I hope that some action is being taken on this matter. Kindly remember me to all the Marchers.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bhs

ef:ce
23078

MOWM
Protest

October 2, 1946

Mr. Theron L. Caudle
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Caudle:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of August 30th advising that the case of police brutality upon two colored girls will receive the attention of the Department. I am glad to learn this.

Respectfully,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BS

cc/ms
MOWM

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

TLC:DMF:BC

144-72-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 30, 1945.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to acknowledge your letter of August 24, 1945, enclosing therewith a newspaper clipping which contains an account of an attack on two colored girls by members of the police force at Memphis, Tennessee.

May we express our appreciation for your interest in the matter and say that it is receiving the attention of the Department.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

Theron L. Caudle
THERON L. CAUDLE
Assistant Attorney General

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

August 24, 1945

Honorable Tom Clark
U. S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a newspaper article which is an account of the outrageous abuse and attack upon two colored girls by two white policemen in Memphis, Tennessee. If this thing had happened in any other City in the country above the Mason Dixon Line these policemen would not continue to serve as law enforcement agents. From my own observation of Negro sentiment and temper throughout the country as well as liberal, civic and white people, this sort of thing is looked upon as a manifestation of the worst form of sadism and fanatical barbarism. These colored girls are perfectly helpless at the hands of these lawless policemen in Memphis. Their mothers are helpless. But if this thing continues there is bound to be an outburst of social rage and righteousness in Memphis, that will shake this nation.

As the head of the Department of Justice, I feel that you are morally as well as legally obligated to take some action on this notorious and unspeakable behavior of so-called law enforcement representatives in a so-called civilized city in this country. Nothing under Hitler in his palmiest days is anymore revolting and violative of every sense of decency, respect and moral dignity of the rights and sacred personality of human beings, than this horrible affair. I hope that you will do something about it. I know you can do something about it if you will. I can assure you that the enlightened and law abiding Negro will never rest in this country until this sort of thing is wiped out root and branch.

It is not enough to point out that the doctrine of states' rights prevents the Federal Government from taking any action. If an investigation is made of police lawlessness in Memphis I am confident that those who are responsible for imposing these indignities and inhumanities upon innocent Negroes can and will be brought to book which will serve as a deterrent to such future criminal manifestations. No doubt the limited, narrow, bigoted and benighted attitudes of the local officials of Memphis believe that such unspeakable practices will cower, intimidate and beat the Negro down. But they are sadly mistaken. This sort of thing simply inflames the passion and determination in the Negro to fight for full equality, justice and freedom. And I hope, as the top law enforcing representative of our Nation, that you will not permit this injustice to go unnoticed and dismissed in the usual routine form "of the case has been investigated and closed."

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm

af:oc
#3070

MOWM
Met Life Ins.

January 17, 1945

Mr. L. F. Coles
2074 Madison Avenue
New York 35, New York

Dear Friend Coles,

I was glad to get your letter of November 21st in which you state that you are in favor of our fight against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

af/cc
23076

Memphis Div

October 3, 1948

Mr. Charles Cooper
[illegible] [illegible] Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Brother Cooper:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of August 7th with clippings from the daily newspapers concerning the police rape case which I took up with the Department of Justice. I think that this action is bound to get some results. We have to continue to fight for our rights, otherwise, we will not get them.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

af/[illegible]
[illegible]

801 Cella St.
Memphis Tenn.
Aug 7 - 1945.

Dear Brother Randolph

I certainly wish I had words to thank you for your great work in this matter:

You have started the ball to rolling for us and it now seams like we are going to get some kind of Considerati

Thanking you again I am

Fraternally your
Brother
Charles Cooper

Memphis Div.

801 Cella Street
Memphis, Tennessee
August 13, 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Pres. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Bro. Randolph:-

I am enclosing you copies of the Press Scimitar paper which is self explanatory. The city officials are trying to crush us down in this case and these people are destituted. We would appreciate very much if you would arouse the interest of the New York people as well as advise us how to get this case to the Department of Justice of the United States.

The local police and city court are doing nothing to protect us in any way.

I am,

Fraternally yours,

Chas Cooper

Chas. Cooper
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car
Porters
801 Cella Street
Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis
Ri

801 Cella St.
Memphis Tenn.
Sept-14-1945

Dear Brother Randolph:-

If you will note Nothing was done in this Case until you taken steps to have some thing done.

The Crime Occured on Aug 2nd and it was the 24th before City attemped to do any thing

I am Fraternally
Your Brother
Charles Cooper

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
Association for Colored Community Work
SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU
EMPLOYMENT-RECREATION
CITIZENSHIP
199 PERKINS STREET
HEmlock 3124

AKRON, OHIO

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IN THE U. S. ARMED FORCES
SAMUEL R. SHEPARD

June 8, 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
March on Washington Movement
Hotel Theresa Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter in reference to the Metropolitan Life received. We have followed through on your suggestion in contacting the local office, whose manager is Mr. Kennedy.

The contact made impressed us as being very successful. We are anxious to report to you for we feel you can continue to help us locally from the New York office. Mr. Kennedy has committed himself favorably depending upon the New York office's reply to his letter stating their policy of integrating Negro workers into local offices.

We do not know what amount of pressure or assistance you may be able to offer us by persuading or changing the policy in the New York office for our benefit. Mr. Kennedy is to contact this office as soon as he hears from New York. We shall await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy J. Cottman

Dorothy J. Cottman
Industrial Secretary

DJC:cb

MOWM
Metropolitan Life
Insurance Co

June [illegible], [illegible]

Miss [illegible]
Industrial Secretary
Association for Colored Community Work
[illegible] Street
Akron, Ohio

Dear Miss [illegible]:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of June [illegible] informing us of your interest in the fight for jobs in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. I am glad to hear of this.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

Co. 2 WAC Det.
Ft. Dix, N.J.
February 19, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, New York.

Dear Mr. Randolph,

On the fourth of January, 1945, I wrote you a letter explaining that I was quite anxious to enter suit. I've been anxiously awaiting an answer from you as to the right person to consult.

What I am experiencing here in the armed services makes me more than anxious to let the Railroad Company and any one else know that I definitely resent being pushed around.

Please let me hear from you. Thank you for your kind consideration in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Florence Culkin

Florence Culkin, T/5 WAC

Mailed by ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

March 22, 1945

Pvt. Florence Culkin
Co. 2, WAC Det.
1257 SCSU
Tilton General Hospital
Fort Dix, New Jersey

Dear Pvt. Culkin:

May I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Max Delson, Attorney, at 270 Broadway, New York 7, New York, and take your case up with him. He is both reliable and able. Success to your efforts.

Whenever you are in New York and have a little time drop in to see me, so that I may have a chat with you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/oe
23076

LYNN COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES
formerly National Citizens' Committee For Winfred Lynn
101 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. LO. 5-7518

MOWM
Nat'l Com to
Abolish Seg
in armed
Force

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Ashley L. Totten
Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
Noah C. A. Walter
Ludlow Werner
Samuel Wolchok

•

Selma De Kroyft
Secretary
Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

June 5, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Chairman
National Committee to Abolish Segregation
in the Armed Services
217 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Thank you for your letter of May 21st, in which you accept our suggestion to change the name of the National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Services, since the name is likely to be confused with the Lynn Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces.

We have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Planning Committee so that the Planning Committee may act on your suggestion to have the new name center around the idea of Twentieth Century Abolitionists and Abolition of Segregation and Discrimination.

May I take this opportunity to inform you that the Lynn Committee is anxious to cooperate with the new federated organization in whatever way possible. We feel, however, that the Lynn Committee, through its legal and other activities, has a specific function to perform and that its continued existence will aid the struggle against Jim Crow in uniform.

Sincerely yours,

Selma De Kroyft

Selma De Kroyft
Secretary

MOWM
Protest

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1945.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
Room 301,
New York 27, New York.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, has asked me to acknowledge your letter of December 29, 1944, concerning the report of discrimination against the five colored soldiers proceeding from Newark, New Jersey to Tampa, Florida on December 7, 1944.

As soon as we have received a report in this matter, Mr. McCloy will write you. Thank you very much for calling this matter to the attention of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

Truman K. Gibson, Jr.,
Civilian Aide to the Secretary
of War.

949

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

MOWM
Protest

February 25, 1943

Mr. Truman K. Gibson, Jr.
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Permit me to thank you for your communication of February 9th with enclosure concerning discrimination by white military police against Negro soldiers.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

a2/cc
23076

February 25, 1946

Mr. M. Gregory, President
Tampa Division BSCP
1024½ 29th Avenue
Tampa, Florida

Dear Brother Gregory:

Find enclosed letter which is self-explanatory. We are continuing to push the fight.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

af/ee
25076

To be
take up again

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

9 February 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
Room 301
New York 27, New York.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

With further reference to your letter of December 29, 1944, I am sending you herewith the inclosed self-explanatory memorandum. The Assistant Secretary of War will write you further as soon as this report is received in the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

Truman K. Gibson Jr.
Truman K. Gibson, Jr.,
Civilian Aide to the Secretary
of War.

Incl.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

SPDC 291.2 5 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TRUMAN K. GIBSON, JR.
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War,
Room 4E 945, The Pentagon.

SUBJECT: Delay of Correspondence.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 3 January 1945 inclosing a letter from Mr. A. Philip Randolph alleging discrimination by white military police against five Negro soldiers.

2. The Commanding General, Fourth Service Command reports that delay has been occasioned in securing statements from civilian witnesses, but that a complete report should arrive at this headquarters on or before 15 February 1945.

JOSEPH F. BATTLEY,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOWM
Protests

5 July 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
217 West 125th Street, Rm 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Reference is made to your letter of April 25, 1945. After a full investigation of all charges and circumstances surrounding the arrest of the Negro officers at Freeman Field, Indiana, about which you wrote, the Army Air Forces has removed Colonel Robert R. Selway, Jr., from command of that organization, replacing him with Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr. The Group has been reconstituted into the 477th Composite Group and will be committed to combat by fall.

Two officers, Lieutenants Shirley R. Clinton and Marsden A. Thompson, were found not guilty on July 2, 1945, after a trial by General Court Martial on charges that arose out of their attempted use of an officers' club at Freeman Field, Indiana. Lieutenant Roger C. Terry was convicted on July 3, 1945, by General Court Martial of having jostled a military police officer in connection with the same incident and was sentenced to forfeit $50.00 a month of his pay for three months.

For your information I am inclosing herewith a copy of the statement Lt. General Ira C. Eaker made in connection with the change of the command of the 477th Composite Group.

Sincerely yours,

Truman K. Gibson Jr

Truman K. Gibson, Jr.,
Civilian Aide to the Secretary
of War.

Incl.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

1119 Halstead St. Apt. 2.
Akron 11. Ohio.
Feb. 24, 1945.

MOWM
Akron Div

Mr. A. Philip Randolph - National President,
March-On-Washington Movement,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Bro. Randolph:

Again, I am bringing to your attention, the matter concerning the "Whipping-Post Scene." This item being a very bad type of race-relations, I am referring the same along with suggestions in view of immediate action for remedy.

The card was self explanatory of the problem and purpose. Upon observing the detail, I am sure that you have comprehended the importance for its elimination.

This shocking shameful display and exploitation has been a continuous practice for quite a number of years and the cards are still being sold to the public at News-stands, drug stores, and 5&10's throughout the locality wherein the scene originates.

All of the colored and some white people bitterly resent this exploitation but action against it is not organized.

That the display of these cards is a menace to interracial cooperation in the area — the same should be definitely prohibited.

That the open mailing of these cards is detrimental to better race relations — the same should be outlawed by the U.S. Post Office Dept., declared Controversial and therefore unacceptable under a postal regulation. (the M.O.W.M. can project a powerful argument here in relation to the recent action which the U.S. Post Office Dept. took upon the M.O.W.M. F.E.P.C. stamp.)

This item is certainly significant of the complex internal problems hindering the establishment of social equality and true fraternity.

If Stars and Stripes wave for us too — then we must fight for Double Victory. I firmly believe that the thorough development of Right Action is important & urgent. Such badly types of race relation practices should & must be stopped through the help of powerful agencies, instituting direct action.

I am making an effort to fight this exploitation and I will appreciate your advice and assistance.

Very truly Yours,

Herman Cecil [illegible]

MOWM
Akron Div.

March 16, 1945

Mr. Norman Cecil Gowens
142 Halstead Street, Apt. 2
Akron 11, Ohio

Dear Brother Gowens:

I was glad to see you at the luncheon for the creation of a Cleveland Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee on March 8th, and I was also glad to have had a talk with you about your program against the whipping post.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RD

af/ee
33076

Mr. A. Philip Randolph - pres.
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 W. 125th St,
N.Y. 21, N.Y.

[illegible] Halstead St.
Apt. 2.
Akron 11. Ohio.
March 1, 1945.

Dear Brother Randolph:

Mr. C. S. Wells - president of the Cleveland Division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has cordially invited me to attend the Luncheon Meeting, Sunday March 5th at the Phillis Wheatley Association at which time and place you will deliver a message on "most vital matters facing the Negro Group in this Country today"

I expect to be present and I trust that you will find it convenient to speak with me privately on very urgent matters relative to the M.O.W.M, Akron Unit.

I have notified Brother Wells of my appreciation to the invitation and of my plan to attend this important affair.

I am hoping that I may be given an opportunity to report particular developments in connection with the "Whipping Post Scene." I am pleased to inform that I have received some mighty good news towards a remedy. But I must put it before the people.

In view of the F.E.P.C. Campaign - I believe that I might have something worthy of possible consideration. I have recently composed a proposition intitled, "Ohio Interracial Council For A Permanent F.E.P.C." This proposal was reviewed and supported by Brother McLaurin the National Council at Washington, D.C. and Bro. Floyd C. Covington - Executive Director of the Los Angeles Urban League.

I will try to be in Cleveland early Monday morning and hope that I might contact you early.

I want to make that report on the "Whipping Post Scene"

I want to see the M.O.W.M. expanded - we need more and more marchers.

Fraternally yours,

Herman Cecil [illegible] - [illegible]

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph - International Pres.
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 W. 125th St.
New York City, N.Y.

149 Halstead St. Apt. 2.
Akron #11. Ohio.
March 20, 1945.

Mowry
Akron
Div

Dear Brother Randolph:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of March 16th which I sincerely appreciate.

I was indeed a pleasure to have seen you at the luncheon in Cleveland recently and to have been made welcome in your company.

The interest which you extended in behalf of the several items of the discussion which we engaged has been a very great help to me and I am deeply greatfull.

Statements and promises of action from various individuals and agencies are still coming in. The N.A.A.C.P. Washington Bureau has informed me of its action on the matter and also Americans United inc., Elks Dept. of Civil Liberties, American Council On Race Relations - action by personal contact with Del-Mar News Agency. Stements and promise of action on the whipping post problem are being received from prominent persons from the Delaware area. It seems as though a greater effort and a bigger fight must be projected in order to eliminate the problem completely.

The further publishing and printing of the card can be stopped and The Del-Mar News Agency informs that they have discontinued the subject. Now if Tecknor Bros. in Boston and the C.T. American Art Co. in Chicago will discontinue making the cards, one part of the problem will be eliminated. The two remaining items refer to the display and exploitation of the card throughout the State and banning the open mailing of the cards. i.e. as an open communication. These are the tough propositions yet they must be eliminated.

The U.S. Post Office Dept. cannot find any thing to prohibit the open mailing of these cards at this time and prohibiting the display & exploitation of the cards. is still a bigger fight more or less and will envolve legal action.

I thought of this trouble and therefore I planned an advanced strategy. based on the Right Action System and utilizing some principals of Sp.O.W.M.

The background of the strategy includes the contact references which is a communications projection. Communications as of replies from all sources are valuable including the letters from W. D. Denney, former Governor of Del. The Postmaster of the Dover, Post Office, copy letter from Del Mar News Agency and Others.

I have contacted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt trusting that sooner or later she will reply.

We concluded in our discussion the possible reasons why certain people of the Dover area would not institute action on the problem at this time therefore a pressure must project from outside. and such is included in the strategy. Because of this and since the two items remaining for elimination are so complicated I am releasing this item to the major Negro papers and to several outstanding white papers including the Akron Beacon Journal, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the N.Y. P.M.

This will demand action from the Dover and Delaware area.

I am reserving all information and statements from particular sources as confidential until it might be necessary to make use of it.

Therefore I am bringing this shameful practice to the attention of the people. This practice being 40 or more years continuous has been too long. It is high time that it be completely eliminated.

When this problem is remedied it might be proper to concentrate on repealing the whipping law. which is still more complicated.

When this particular practice is eliminated Brother Randolph, let us establish M.O.W.M. throughout the state of Delaware or especially in Dover, and Wilmington, Delaware.

I was very glad to have met Bro. Bennie Smith and Bro. Wells and the dinner with the Wells family was greatly enjoyed.

Please express my appreciation to Bro. McLaurin in behalf of his direct action on the whipping Post Problem.

Kindly refer to my recent letter to Bro. McLaurin which includes information as to the problems history and statements from various sources.

I have presented my F.E.P.C. proposal to the Akron Peace Council.

I regret that the Akron Unit will not meet on March 25th for I did not receive the material from Miss Lane. I am post-poning the meeting to Sunday April 8th and hope that I will receive the material from the National office in time to distribute to members and prospectives. I want to set up an M.O.W.M. unit F.E.P.C. special Committee and so I wish to have the material from the National office as an assistance to the cause for re-vitalizing the unit and getting down to brass tacks.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

Herman Cecil [illegible]

149 Halstead St. Apt. 2.
Akron ~~#11.~~ Ohio
March 22, 1945.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph - International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2~~6~~ W. 125th St.
N.Y.C. N.Y.

MOWM
Akron
this Div

Dear Brother Randolph:

I believe that the following information will interest you.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has given my letter and item on the whipping post problem a valuable attention.

The Chicago Division of the U.S. Post Office Department - Bureau of the Chief Inspector from Mr. W. Platt, Inspector in Charge has notified me in his letter of March 20th that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt submitted the problem March 6th. He further states that such matter will receive attention at the earliest date practicable.

It is still possible to completely eliminate the problem and the Right Action System is undergoing developement which in refference to communications proves that such method has a dynamic reserve for action. I hope to advance the communications method to the fullest extent and I venture to say that the Right Action System shall become thoroughly developed, dedicated to society and become a practical ways and means for aiding correction to social and economic evils.

I have NOT received the notifications material from Miss Lane - we cannot have our March 25th meeting.
I have projected the purpose to Sunday April 8th and have asked Miss Lane to consider the importance of re-vitalizing the Akron Unit of M.O.W.M.
Please give this matter consideration because I believe that notifications from the National will stimulate a great interest in this area. If the assistance on this matter can be extended, kindly see that I receive the material so that I can distribute same in due time.
Refer to Miss Layle Lane on the matter of notifications for next Akron Unit meeting. I await hearing from you & receiving the material.

Fraternally, Norman Cecil Greene

MOWM
Akron Ohio

May 4, 1945

Mr. Norman Cecil Gowens
149 Halstead Street, Apt. 2
Akron 11, Ohio

Dear Brother Gowens:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of April 30 informing me of the success of your meeting. I was happy to learn of this. You are a good worker.

I know you are grieving, along with all of the other friends of President Roosevelt, over his death.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

af/ee
23076

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph - National Director,
March - On - Washington Movement,
National Office,
New York.

149 Halstead St,
Akron #11, Oh
April 30th 1

Dear Bro. Randolph:

I am happy to inform that the Sunday April 29th meeting went over the top. From all indications this meeting promises a very brilliant and successful activity and result. I am certain that the M.O.W.M. won a victory in Akron Sunday and I am very very proud of it.

I am 100% for the advancement of M.O.W.M. now and always and you can depend on my service whenever the same may be utilized.

I am sending a complete report to Miss Layle Lane at the National Office and am enclosing new membership. Please review the report as particular matters and special announcements are included.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible, I remain,

Fraternally and sincerely,

Norman Cecil Green
Dir. Akron Unit.

P.S., When it comes to business, let's call a spade a spade. I request the full cooperation of the National office as this is the only way that we can project a powerful unit for action in the solution of the many problems now confronting the people of our race and of the minority groups.

N. C. G.

MOWM
Akron Div

May 14, 1945

Mr. Norman Cecil Gowens
140 Halstead Street
Akron 11, Ohio

Dear Brother Gowens,

Find enclosed copy of letter which is self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President,

APR:RB
enc.
af/oe
23078

May 14, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that I have known Mr. Norman Cecil Gowens for quite some time in the capacity of a chairman of Akron, Ohio. I have found him to be industrious, capable and intelligent. I believe he will be an asset to any institution which avails itself of his services.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/ce
23076

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph - International Pres.
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
N. Y. C.

149 Halstead St.
Akron 11, Ohio.
May 7, 1945.

Dear Sir

I am seeking a position relative to social service work pertaining to a state employment. A reference would be very helpful to me. Will you send me a letter of recommendation? Thanking you kindly, I am,

Fraternally and sincerely,

Norman Cecil Irwin

MOWM
Met Life Insurance

February 27, 1945

Mr. D. H. Grant
Suite 310 Peoples Finance Bldg.
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis 3, Missouri

Dear Dave:

I am, herewith, returning material on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It has been quite helpful.

It looks like we are going to be able to get New York State to enact a state FEPC, in which event we will be able to beat down the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:SS

af/ee
23076

LAW OFFICES

DAVID M. GRANT
SUITE 310, PEOPLES FINANCE BLDG.
11 N. JEFFERSON AVE.
ST. LOUIS, 3, MO.

JEFFERSON 7745

December 20, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Director M O W
217 West 125th Street
New York (27), N. Y.

Dear Chief:

I am enclosing herewith my whole file in the matter referred to in yours of December 14th.

I hate to throw this file at you in this manner, but find it necessary inasmuchas I am leaving here tomorrow sick for Canada over the Christmas Holidays. This requires a personal conference to devise techniques to hit these babies where it might really hurt. Do not turn this file over to anyone and please return it after you have examined it. I have made no copy of it and it is important it be kept safe.

With Seasons Regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

DM Grant

D. M. Grant

D. F.

dmg:df
Enclosures

M.O.W.M.
~~Reports~~
Lynn Com

June 29, 1945

Miss [illegible], Executive Secretary
Lynn Committee to Abolish Segregation
in the Armed Forces
[illegible] West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss [illegible]:

If it is not too late, you may use my name in connection with the Committee in its efforts to raise funds.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

af/cc
[illegible]

June 15, 1945

I am asking Mr. Mac Laurie if he would OK the use of your signature to this letter since the Committee has to know by Monday, June 18th.

Miss Alols

LYNN COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES
formerly National Citizens' Committee For Winfred Lynn
101 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. LO. 5-7518

Co-Chairmen
Wilfred H. Kerr
Broadus Mitchell

SPONSORS
Luigi Antonini
Roger N. Baldwin
John Becker
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop
Algernon Black
Arnold Braithwaite
Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Rev. W. W. Carter
Horace R. Cayton
Rosamond H. Clark
George S. Counts
Frank R. Crosswaith
Margaret De Silver
Earl B. Dickerson
Helen Holman Doughty
Rev. S. T. Eldridge
James T. Farrell
John F. Finerty
H. William Fitelson
James Gardner
George W. Hartmann
Anna Arnold Hedgeman
John Haynes Holmes
W. H. Jernagin
Eardlie John
Layle Lane
Leonard Levy
Alfred Baker Lewis
Alain Locke
Dwight Macdonald
B. F. McLaurin
Carey McWilliams
Morris Milgram
Herbert T. Miller
A. J. Muste
E. Pauline Myers
William Stuart Nelson
Richard Parrish
A. Philip Randolph
Rev. Frederick Reustle
J. A. Rogers
Lawrence Rogin
James Rorty
Alex Rose
George S. Schuyler
Rev. Hiram E. Smith
Mabel K. Staupers
Norman Thomas
Ashley L. Totten
Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
Noah C. A. Walter
Ludlow Werner
Samuel Wolchok

Selma De Kroyft
Secretary
Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

June 13, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Last January you were kind enough to permit us the use of your name to a collection letter for the Lynn Committee. Your signature proved to be very valuable and the results were encouraging.

We are planning another fund raising campaign and would once again appreciate your authorization to use your signature. Although the wording is different, the content of this letter is very similar to the old one.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter. We would be grateful if you would give us your O.K. by wire, collect. We are anxious to get the literature in the mail before July.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bertha Gruner

Bertha Gruner
Executive Secretary

P.S. If you wish to make any changes in the letter, please do so. We shall be grateful for your suggestions.

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Ludlow Werner
Samuel Wolchok

•

Selma De Kroyft
Secretary
Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

Dear Friend:

"Is this the freedom we are fighting for?" These words of a soldier writing from the Pacific might well be yours or mine. For they echo widespread sentiment against the shame of segregating men and women in our armed forces because of their color.

Jim Crow in uniform is not merely a war time issue. In peace time a segregated army will continue to foster race prejudices and race hatred.

The enclosed leaflet tells of a few of the indignities resulting from segregation in the Army and Navy. You no doubt know of many more.

Since its inception the Lynn Committee has carried on an incessant fight to end military Jim Crow. Some of our activities are listed in the leaflet. With your help, we can do more. We need funds for legal action, for publicity, for educational programs.

Won't you aid in this fight for freedom and racial equality?

Our work is carried on solely by funds from people like you. Please make your contribution as generous as possible -- and please send it today.

Sincerely yours,

85

MOWM
Nat'l Office Corr. &
material

January 5, 1943

Mr. George M. Houser
Committee of Racial Equality
6458 Evans Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Brother Houser:

I talked the plan, that you sent me concerning the project for civil rights in Washington, D. C. during the summer months, over with some of our MOWM people and they believe that it involves such an important question of race relations that no effective progress will be made unless it is initiated by Negroes themselves. It is their feeling that the Negro may not cooperate with the project because of the fact that there are so many Communist efforts that have sought to inveigle Negroes that it will be difficult for any white group to get very far as the initiator of the movement. For that reason I want to suggest that the MOWM build up this National Committee that you have in mind and that we attempt to get our movement in Washington to agree to sponser this project with the cooperation of CORE following the general outline that you have set down.

I think that at a certain time it would be well for you and a Committee of CORE to meet with a Committee of the MOWM people to plan the scheme of the project and set up the school for discipline etc. It cannot succeed unless the Negroes in Washington are sympathetic with it and they can only become sympathetic with it if a group of Washington Negroes themselves, begin to propagandize the idea in the community.

Kindly write me what your reactions are to this. We can begin to plan to raise the funds necessary to put the project over.

I am in agreement with your general plan but I am inclined to agree with the idea that in as much as it involves the question of

Negro rights that the Negroes of Washington themselves should take the leadership in the fight but not without the cooperation of CORE.

I have sent $25 on the Fund to Mr. Stanley.

Very sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ba

aftos
25076

MOWM
Indianapolis

January 12, 1945

Mr. C. Houston
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis Division, MOWM
219 West 29 Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Brother Houston:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 12, 1944 showing $8.25 for memberships in the MOWM. I assure you I appreciate this immensely and I am turning it over to B. F. McLaurin, National Secretary who will see to it the members will receive their membership cards.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ha

af:cc
25076

MOWM
Protest

October 9, 1946

Mr. Kenneth Jefferson
1140 South Western Avenue
Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Mr. Jefferson:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of September 11th informing me of the segregation policy existing at the National Guard Camp in Tucson, Arizona, and that [illegible] has been fighting against this policy.

[illegible] I was not able to [illegible] in the [illegible]. However, I have [illegible] in protest against [illegible] in any [illegible] upon innocent victims.

Find enclosed press release I have sent out concerning this situation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

[illegible]

MOWM Protest

Carry in Black Worker

1152½ S. Kenmore Ave.
Los Angeles 6, Calif.
Sept. 11, 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St.
New York City

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I am a conscientious objector who was released from the Federal Prison Camp at Tucson, Arizona on September 5.

On August 31 Manuel Talley, a Negro C.O. at the Tucson Prison Camp, began a fast in protest against the policy of segregation in the dining hall there. When I left the camp, he had not eaten any food for five days, and he intended to continue his fast until the segregation was lifted and Negroes would be allowed to eat anywhere in the dining hall.

I wrote Mr. Roger N. Baldwin of the ACLU on Sept. 7, and I contacted the NAACP here and they agreed to contact their national office.

I wrote a lengthy letter to Miss

Erna Harris of The Workers Defense League explaining as much of the entire camp setup as I knew in regard to their racial policy.

I should have contacted you much sooner, but I hope it won't be too late.

Do you have a branch office in Tucson or know anyone in Tucson (newspapers, etc.) who would be willing to go up to the camp and get the latest news about Manuel Talley?

We would certainly appreciate any assistance in this matter that you may be able to give.

We have had different persons write letters to Mr. CHARLES B. Mead, the superintendent of the prison, etc.

Well, I hope I have given you enough to go on. I must get this letter off now.

Very sincerely yours,
Kenneth Jefferson

Lee Mowry -
Nat'l Comm to Abolish
Dis in Armed forces

June 14, 1948

Mr. Wilfred Kerr
Lynn Committee to Abolish
Segregation in the Armed Forces
101 West 46 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kerr:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 29th. I have engagements that will take me away from the City until the 25th of the month and hence will be unable to make the meeting on June 16th.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

[illegible]
[illegible]

LYNN COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES
formerly National Citizens' Committee For Winfred Lynn
101 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. LO. 5-7518

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Samuel Wolchok

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Selma De Kroyft
Secretary
Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

May 28, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I wish to call a meeting of the Planning Committee of the new organization in New York City as soon as possible, to discuss matters of extreme importance to the future of the organization.

These matters are of such importance that they entail the very nature of the organization and I believe it absolutely necessary that you personally attend the meeting.

I have tentatively scheduled a meeting for Saturday, June 16th, at the office of the Brotherhood. I will change the date of the meeting, if this date is not convenient for you. Please wire me collect giving the earliest possible date when you can attend such a meeting in New York City. I pressume that the office of the Brotherhood would be convenient; if not, let me know about that also.

Sincerely yours,

Wilfred H. Kerr

Wilfred Kerr (by)

NCAD in AF

September 3. 1945
834 Putnam Avenue
Brooklyn, 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph :

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I wish you would sign and return to me at my home address. It is only a draft and if you want some changes made, please let me know.

I have had a most terrible summer. Soon after our conference I broke down almost completely. Nervous strain is what the doctors siad. I was unable to do any work until a week or so ago. I ran out of my sick leave and vacation leave and just had to stay home on leave without pay.

I am going to work now but I am still in a bad shape. I hope that it wont be long before I can be once more of use to myself, my family and my friends.

Have read in the papers of Mc. Laurin's political aspirations . Wish him luck. Plese write me for I would like to see something started. I realize how much has been lost due to my illness.

Yoyrs sincerely

Wilfred Kerr

Tentative Letter to all Organization Heads. Copy to be sent to all members of the Planning Committee

National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Services

Dear Friend:

From the passage of the Selective Service Act in 1940 down to V.J. day , the national administration and the military officials have sought to excuse racial discrimination in an armed force raised and trained to destroy governments founded on the false doctrine of race supremacy with statements to the effect that war time was no time for social experiments. And this despite the fact that the greatest reform inall American history, the abolition of slavery, was effected in the midst of the American Civil War, when the republic faced its greatest danger. But what explanations can our national leaders give for the existence of a peace time segregated army and navy? An army and navy which may be as large as four million on July 1946 and may never go below two million. Unless Congress stops induction, or reduces this figure, 50,000 Americans of all races and color will be inducted into the armed services in peace time.

On April 28 and 29 of this year, your organization was either represented or expressed its interest in a convention held at Butler, N.J. where a federated non-membership body called the National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Services was set up to fight this important issue.

As temporary officers of this organization we are asking you to formally affiliate with us and to send a representative with pledges of contributions to our Planning and Organization meeting to be held on Saturday, September 29, 2.30 p.m. at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217W.125 Street. New York City, New York. At this meeting we also hope to elect permament officers and go into permament organization.

To carry on our fight sucessfully, we need and must have the financial and organizational support of many progressive and working class organizations through out the country. If you really wish to see this work done , do not fail to ~~send~~ have a representative at our meeting and please send us a financial contribution.

~~Until we abolish Jim Crow in Uniform the army and the navy will remain the greatest carrier of the lethal poison of race prejudice to all parts of the world. And once abolished it will be the beginning of the end of Jim Crow in all phases of our life.~~

The end of the war does not end our struggle. Until we abolish Jim Crow in Uniform, the army and the navy will remain the greatest single carrier of the lethal poison of race prejudice to all parts of the world. And once abolished it will mean the beginning of the end for Jim Crow in all phases of our industrial and social life.

Yours sincerely

A. Phillip Randolph
Chairman, Planning Committee

Wilfred H. Kerr
Secretary, Planning Committee

this is good [illegible]
letter from [illegible]

MOWM
~~Reports~~
[illegible]

May 2, 1943

Rev. M. L. King
Ebenezer Baptist Church
Auburn Avenue at Jackson Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Rev. King:

Concerning your letter of April 13th in which you request suggestions to remedy certain grievances involving Negroes in Atlanta, may I say that I would advise that you take up the grievances you have set forth in the order you have listed them with the United States Department of Justice under the supervision of Francis Biddle and point out that the rights of these Negro citizens are being violated by withholding from them privileges and benefits that accrue through Federal agencies. This is one method.

2. I would suggest that where the violations are flagrant and a number of instances may be cited to prove that they are deliberate, an injunction be taken out to stop the continuance of this practice. This will put the fear of God in their heart and I believe break it up. To this end, a lawyer might be consulted with respect to procedure.

3. You might get a number of organizations in the community, some white if possible, to write letters of protest against the practice. This may have some pressure value.

4. A public mass meeting to protest against it may be effective.

Trusting that these suggestions may be helpful, I am very

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ba

af:oo
33076

Marvin Jr,
Relife
Co.

March 13, 1945

Miss Layle Lane
March On Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Dear Layle:

Find enclosed one dollar bill ($1.00) and letter which is self-explanatory. I have not answered the letter.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HS
enc.
af/cc
23876

November 19, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry
[illegible] Spring Street
Buffalo 6, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lowry:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of recent date concerning the court martialing of your son. May I say that you will find enclosed copy of the letter I have written Secretary of War Patterson to extend leniency in his case, and indicated to him that the punishment is rather extreme, and that in view of his family he should be entitled to favorable consideration for release, or at least a commutation of his imprisonment to a shorter period. I am indeed sorry to hear of this misfortune and hope that something can be done to help him.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/cc
22076

238 Spring. St
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr Randolph-

I am writing you for a little information. Concerning my son. as you know he is in the army and has gotten a Court-Martial, for hitting a Private and, has been given ten years. Now what I am writing you is there something that could be done. He is the

the father of four Children, and his Wife.s Allotment has been discontinued He is a Private also.

I had not heard from him since June. so I made investigation.s and they wrote me he had been sentenced ten years, for hitting a Private. to me it does not make sence to give a man ten years for, hitting a Private

I am sending you his address. and if you would let me hear from you Concerning the Matter I would appreciate it very Much, and if I am in debit to you for Your trouble I will gladly Pay you

If you do not remember me I am Brother James Lowry Wife if you remember you, and Mr Mc Lowin had dinner with us when you were here in Buffalo, and also we had dinner together at Mrs Meadows on Cedar St

Please remember me to Mr
Mc Lavin

Respect.
Mr & Mrs Lawry
238 Spring St
Buffalo. 4. N.Y.

This is the address before
he went to Burma, India

Pvt Thomas Mason - 39598878
H/S. Co 93rd Engr. Sv Regt
Fort Lewis. Wash

This is the address while in India

H/S. Co 93rd Engr Sv Regt
A.P.O. 218 c/o Postmaster
New York, City

This is the present address
India Burma Stockade No 1
U.S. Forces I.B.C.
A.P.O 494 c/o Postmaster
New York City

November 19, 194[illegible]

Pvt. Thomas Mason, [illegible]
India Burma Stockade No. 1
U. S. Forces I.B.C.
APO [illegible]
c/o Postmaster New York, New York

Dear Pvt. Mason:

Your mother and father wrote me concerning your misfortune in being sentenced to imprisonment for ten years as the result of your being court-martialled, because you struck a private. I have written the War Department in your behalf. I hope that it may be possible for something to be done in your behalf. It might be necessary for you to request clemency and assure your superior officers of your desire to observe the rules of discipline in the future.

Find enclosed copy of the letter I have written to Secretary of War Patterson.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB
enc.
af/cc
[illegible]

November 19, 1945

Hon. Robert Patterson
Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary of War Patterson:

I am writing in behalf of Pvt. Thomas Bacon, [illegible], who is now stationed in the India Burma Stockade No. 1, U. S. Forces, I.B.T., APO [illegible], c/o Postmaster New York, New York.

This young man, I understand, has been court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years for striking another private. I can appreciate army rules for the enforcement of discipline and know that you cannot countenance any infraction of these rules without meting out punishment therefor. However, this young man has a wife and four children who are dependent upon him. I understand that the allotment to them has been discontinued. Because of the suffering that this family will be subject to, I am writing you to request you to extend clemency to this young man. It is quite possible that the punishment he has already received may serve as a deterrent to his violating army rules in the future.

I am not familiar with all of the details of the incident, but I rather feel that sentencing a private to imprisonment for ten years for striking another private is extremely severe. Now that the war is over, I hope that you may find it possible to investigate this case with a view to giving this young man every consideration possible, to the end of his being released, so that he may be of some service to his family as well as his country.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

MOWM
Protest

December 7, 1943

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry
250 Spring Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lowry:

Find enclosed copies of letters that are self-explanatory. I hope you will following the suggestion of the Colonel in the interest of your boy. According to the Colonel, there are possibilities of his being restored to duty and receiving an honorable discharge.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB
enc.
cf/cc
10078

December

Col. C. E. [illegible]
G. S. Executive
War Department
Office of the Under Secretary
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel [illegible]:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November [illegible], 194[illegible] giving me a complete explanation of the case of General Prisoner Thomas L. [illegible]. I was glad to receive this information, and your suggestion for his family.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BD

cf/cc
[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 November 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

The Secretary of War has asked me to reply to your letter of 19 November 1945, written in behalf of General Prisoner Thomas L. Mason.

The records reveal that Mason was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of assault, with intent to murder by shooting another private through the body with a United States Army carbine. He was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined for ten years. The sentence was examined by competent authority and approved, except that the dishonorable discharge was suspended until his release from confinement.

Since he is no longer in a pay status there is no way in which a family allowance can be made to his dependents by the War Department. It is suggested that Mrs. Mason bring her financial situation to the attention of the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross.

As soon as transportation facilities permit, this man will be returned to the United States. Plans have been made involving a review of his case to take place after he has been received at the designated place of confinement in this country and the authorities there have prepared the necessary papers. They will then be forwarded to this office for review by the Clemency Board, at which time your letter will be accorded careful attention. I would like to point out further that the suspended dishonorable discharge in this case indicates that there are possibilities of restoration to duty. In this connection, I urge that his family write him encouraging him toward that end as restoration will, of course, enable him to win an honorable discharge.

I appreciate your desire to help this young man and assure you he will receive every possible consideration.

Sincerely yours,

G K Heiss

G. K. HEISS
Colonel, O.D.
Executive

no wm. Protest!

238 Spring St
Buffalo 4- N.Y.

Dear Bro Randolph

I want to thank you for, your letters in regard to my son. I Certainly appreciate your interest and dont Know how to thank you for, the Kind deed.

I am awful sorry you had to get the wrong statement to begin with, but that is the first message

My daughter in law to take the Copy you sent me to the Red Cross but have not heard any thing from them yet.

Pulman Porter English is Very ill in the hospital. we have quite few death,s and sickness here, the weather is awful Cold here, and have had an awful snow storm.

I want to thank you again for, your kindness and do hope to see you in Buffalo soon.

Sincerely
Mr & Mrs James Laury

they sent my daughter in law and then she had another letter saying he had shot a soldier with the intent to kill. I do hope you understand the first letter. I wrote you, was not my words but, that is what they wrote ~~me~~ us first.

They have also said he has been sent back to the state. Now I would like to get in touch with him so I can write him. His wife is getting very little help for, herself and four children only $17.00 per month the welfare allow her, I also had

MOWM
Washington

October [illegible], 19[illegible]

Miss Blanche Lee
[illegible] Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Blanche,

I was sorry that I did not get a chance to call you when I left Washington, but I did not have much time when I finished at the Council.

I may be in Washington again before the 15th. If I am I will give you a ring. I am very much concerned about beginning plans for a big meeting in Washington to take place around about the middle of January or later on in the month. Hope you are feeling all right. Regards to Al and all the friends.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURE

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
[illegible]440

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

March 19, 1945

Mr. C. Hueston
Indianapolis Unit, MOWM
219 West 29th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. Hueston:

Enclosed please find your official receipt for monies contributed to the National March Movement several weeks ago.

All books have been in the hand of the auditors and we are just now able to return to our usual manner of business.

We appreciate sincerely your fine spirit of interest and cooperation and trust you will continue to help this noble adventure, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. F. McLaurin

B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary

bfm:eoc
encl.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

Executive Board

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-3350

~~MOW Nat'l Comm Conv~~

Bulletin

September 6, 1945

TO ALL LOCAL PRESIDENTS
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Dear Co-worker:

At a recent meeting of the Steering Committee of the Executive Board, it was recommended that the membership fees of the March be divided between the local and the National Office on a 50% basis.

After polling a majority of the National Executive members, they have agreed to the change. I therefore wish to advise that of all monies collected as of July 1st for memberships, fifty cents out of each dollar will be sent to the National Office and fifty cents is to be retained for your local program.

Thanking you for your continued cooperation and trusting that we shall be able to activize the National program more vigorously during the fall season, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. F. McLaurin
B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary

bfm:ecc

MOWM St Louis Div.

January 6, 1943

Mr. T. D. McNeal, Director
March On Washington Movement
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mac:

Permit me to thank you for the duplicate check for seven hundred dollars ($700) in lieu of check number 103. I appreciate this immensely. When I showed it to the MOWM group here, it created a storm of jubiliation. We seldom see that much money in many a moon.

We are hammering on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and at a gathering at the City Hall sometime ago, it was said that Mr. Ecker, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, stated when he was questioned about the fight by Negroes for jobs in the Metropolitan, that if the Negroes are not too impatient, something might happen for them. But this statement would not have been made if it had not been for the picket line, and as soon as the weather gets better, we are going to re-establish it.

Kindly remember me to the officers and members of the St. Louis Unit, and may I wish the Unit a happy and successful fighting year.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APRRB

af/ce
23076

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director

T. D. McNEAL
Director

MARIE PACE
Secretary

JORDAN W. CHAMBERS
Treasurer

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:
Speakers:
MODESTINE THORNTON
ATTY. JOSEPH L. McLEMORE
Churches:
REV. MILTON THOMPSON
REV. JAMES E. COOK
REV. JAMES M. BRACY
Membership:
LEYTON WESTON
Education:
THELMA GRANT

ST. LOUIS UNIT
ROOM 412, PEOPLES FINANCE BLDG.
11 NORTH JEFFERSON AVE.
ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI
Phone: FRanklin 0033

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:
Publicity:
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RICHARD A. JACKSON
HENRY WHEELER
Finance:
HAROLD ROSS
Complaints and Investigation:
ATTY. DAVID M. GRANT
Political Organization:
N. A. SWEETS
ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS
ATTY. GEO. L. VAUGHN
Dramatics:
ERNEST HUTCHERSON

December 28th, 1944.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director,
March On Washington Movement
217 W. 125th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Chief:

Attached hereto please find duplicate check for $700.00 in lieu of our check number 188 which was lost by you and on which we have ordered payment stopped.

Fraternally yours,
Mac.
T. D. McNeal, Director.

TDM/m
Encl.

Nat'l Comm to Abolish Segregation in Armed Forces

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
112 EAST 19th ST. N. Y. C.

June 21, 1945

Mr. Wilfred Kerr, Secretary
National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Services
101 West 46 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Wilfred:

I'm happy to inform you that the WDL has elected Mr. Milton Friedman, Room 712, 330 7th Ave., New York, to represent us on the Board of the National Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Services, and as alternate our Board named our associate national secretary, Miss Anna P. Murray, popular columnist for the Los Angeles "Tribune."

Since I won't be able to attend the meetings of the Planning Committee, I urge that you invite Mr. Friedman and Miss Murray. In addition, may I present this suggestion?

Before an effective campaign against army jim crow can be waged, it seems essential that someone be sent to Washington to Truman Gibson, who has the best collection of facts on army jim crow available, to study the situation so that the most effective case can be made out. This study should be aimed at proving that army jim crow makes for inefficient military organization, which is the only language Army people and Congress understand.

Such a study should note that the normal assignment of troops doesn't work under segregation, for normally the army can't use more than 10% of its personnel in any one assignment. There are facts and figures which prove the inefficiency of segregation which Mr. Gibson will be happy to make available to you. I also have learned that it's possible for us to use the actual figures in the various restricted Army documents concerning handling of Negroes without stating their source. The Army cannot deny their own statements.

One other point. Could you send me whatever material you have available on the Navy's policy of jim crow, and especially concerning discrimination in promotions. Many thanks!

Sincerely,

Morris Milgram

MOWM
Protest

6 July 1945
APO 350

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter which was signed by 327 men of this unit. This is a reply to a statement made by Senator Eastland in the debate on the FEPC. We are sure that you are exerting every energy to insure the ridding of such an animal as this one and to perpetuate the FEPC. We humbly offer our humble service toward these goals.

Yours truly,

Pfc. Samuel L. Mitchell 34317469
1st. Bn. Hqs., 374th Engr. GS Regt.
Pfc. Kenneth C. Simpson 32904143
Med. Det. - 374th Engr. G/S Regt
S/Sgt. Paul H. [illegible] [illegible]
Co. B. 374 Engr. GS Regt.
1st Sgt. Lonnie O. Allen. 36390948
Co A 374 Engr. Co A
Sgt. Leander Audley 34423016
Co H 374 Engn. Regt Co H
1st Sgt Eldridge W. Lee
Co "C" 374th Engr. Regt
S/Sgt Albert C. Childress
Co "B" 374 Engr. G.S. Regt

Pvt. Benjamin I. Monroe 35307061
Medical Detachment - 374th Engr GS Regt
Pfc. John T. Collins 34317553
Med. Det. 374 Engr. G.S. Regt.
S/Sgt Alexander Glenn 374th Engr. G.S.R
T/5 George C. Newman - 36181825
Co A 374th Engr. Regt.
T/4 Lamar E. Jones - 35581695
Co "A" 374th Engr. GS. Regt.
T/5 Stafford J. McQueen - 34840088
Co. "C" 374th Engr. G/S. Regt. C.E.
Sgt. Buster Commodore 34424053
Co C. 374th Engr G/S Regt.

4 July 1945
APO # 350

Honorable Senator James O. Eastland
The Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your recent statement to the effect that the Negro soldier has been an "utter and abysmal failure" in this war "falls" on hostile ears in this typical Negro unit. After eighteen months of overseas duty, having earned three battle stars, having received countless commendations from every available headquarters, and having performed every military duty assigned, and while at the moment we courageously "stand by" for redeployment to an active theatre, the impact of your insult is both devastating and without precedent.

The cheap connivance by which you and your cohorts are attempting both to discredit the sincere, well coordinated, and strained efforts of one tenth of America's fighting force and at the same time to forfeit the rights of the Negro as a group to equality of economic opportunity smells to the high heavens and ranks in baseness above any Nazi racial or diabolical scheme. Your system for scuttling democracy at home by ensuring a minority on the nation's senate floor and talking the FEPC "to death" truly must arouse misgivings in the small countries who must look to the United States for leadership. If you succeed in the discontinuance of the FEPC America must prepare for a period of racial discord, attended by all of the tensions thereof, and the country will not deserve to win a war against intolerance with intolerance and ignorance firmly entrenched at home.

We should like to be schooled in the particular logic by which 1,000,000 soldiers can be judged on the suppose "record" of one division or on the words of a few unnamed "High Ranking Generals". While neither accepting nor rejecting the supposed "record" of the 92nd Infantry Division as you have displayed it, and in as much as we are not sufficiently informed, we find it extremely difficult to believe that such vast conclusions as you have drawn can be rationally deducted. With only two "all" Negro Infantry Divisions (the ranking officers are White) in existence, due to the influence of such presumptuous reasoning as yours, can you scientifically justify your statement, assuming that you are correct (and we certainly doubt it) about the 92nd. And again, General George S. Patton, the name of a "High Ranking General", has had some praiseworthy statements to make concerning Negro combat men. One thing more, last winter when the last vestige of Nazi power concentrated and drove a bulge in American lines 50 miles deep, Negro service troops were asked to volunteer for combat service. The allotted quotas were over subscribed and the official record, not the view of "a few High Ranking Generals" was unimpeachable.

Finally, the damage which you have done in the destruction of morale is immeasurable. The average Negro soldier, homesick after eighteen months of foreign service, and disillusioned after more than three and a half years of sham war for "freedom" would ask if you intend to propose discharges for the more than 600,000 Negroes in the army, and thereby wipe out the tremendous expense of this "utter and abysmal failure.

Yours truly,

MOWM
Washington Div

August [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] L. Montgomery
[illegible] N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Montgomery:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of recent date expressing your feelings on matters pertaining to the March on Washington Movement. I appreciate this very much.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

July 10 1945
212 G st n w
Washington. D.C

Mr Randolph. Kind friend Just a few -Lin. to. Let. you. here from me. I am well. at. Preasent and Prayin. for wisdom and. Knowledge to. under. stand. my. People if. you. are. the. Man that. I. take. you. to be. I. want. you. to. stop. Riding. you. sealf for that Which god has given. Man if he does Not use it Wissly Will. snatch it From, them and they usely. go. made becauss, the, Lord they know when the Lord. has. With. drawn. his. spirit from Them. I. am. Speaking after the Maner of Man. that god. created in the Liken of his sealf. I. regreat. very. Much that I did Not get. to Meet. your. When. you. were here Last so that. why. I. am ritting our Preesedend of the March has clase our Meetting untill september some Time. I. a Pray our opening as such that They will have you here With a big Program. to. carry out for I have gin Mr dotson two or three subegeston Which to Work on to in crease our Members. ship

sincerly your friend in Christ rite soon Mrs Darathy E. Montgomery

OK

MOWM
Washington

October [illegible], [illegible]

Mrs. Dorothy Montgomery
[illegible] Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Montgomery:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of October [illegible] suggesting that all the Negro leaders get together and agree not to give their Congressman any votes until they support the FEPC bill. I agree with you. Of course it is difficult to get all the Negro leaders together, but I am keeping in touch with them, urging them not to support any Congressman unless he supports the FEPC bill, which means bread and butter for millions of Negroes in America. The white South is fighting this desperately, but we can win if we pull together and stick together.

I shall be in Washington on the first of November to attend the meeting for the March On Washington Movement, and I will be glad to see you at that meeting, and afterwards have a chat with you.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

cc/[illegible]
[illegible]

Oct 11 1945
212 S n w
Washington Dc

Mr. A, Philip. Randolph

the. Negro. Paper. the. tribute. Come. out. on tuesday So. I. seen. in there. Where. you Wood. apear. here. to. Speake to. sleeping car Porters. and. all other. division. Connected With. the. Compgny. and. I. Call. our. Secettary and. She told me it was all over it was Last week and. this week I . Could not waite another Minute I. had to Let you Just what was on My Mind in Short I want to Know if. you. Cant get to gather all the Negro Leaders and Put this queston up to them We all want the. F E P C. Bill Sigen. and it will be a good thing if you. will give this Subegustion a thought if fourteen Senator Could. with hold there voat because they Fear. if they voated Last President Election. they. Wood Put a. Lots. of. big Negro. out. of. a Job so if they Can. hold. there. voats. to. get. Power over you Negro to make you all hold your Peace. I. dont See Why you Negro cant get in Contat with one another and hold. up Every Negro voat Both Man. or. Woman untill the. F E P C. Bill

it sigen . and , not . cast . there . voat
For [illegible] , senator . Or . govenor . untill .
the . Permanent . F.E.P.C. Bill . is . sigen
I know you can see to it Being
don just that and that will force
them to sign it. for they need need the
negro voat and dont Let then have
Our voat untill they sigen that Bill
and all other Permanent Bills that
we have up on . the hill that has been
Standing a long time This money that
we are goin . to . raise handle it with
Cear , for we will need it to feed
the People i fear for there may Come
the time that the march . may . take Place
sooner then you . think and we must
be Peared . to . look . out . for . the . People
for we are . Not the keeper of our Own
Mind . god . has . a . hand in this move
Ment . if you . will Let him guide you
for . I . do . belive . in . Praying to the
god who . know . the . deep . secret of our
Heart for I intend to Pull our church for this
Drive . From Mrs Dorathy . Montgomery
sincerly your friend christ
Hope to here from you At Once

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MONUMENT 2-3350

MOWM
Met Life Insurance

April 9, 1945

1 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

On April 10th you will hold the biennial election of directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who will direct the affairs of more than 30,000,000 policy holders. This "family of 30,000,000" is nearly a fourth of the population of our country. With the vast wealth at its disposal it has enormous power and influence.

That power and influence can be wielded for the benefit of all the thirty million, or it can be used, as it now is, mainly for the benefit of the white policy holders. The 2½ million Negro policy holders who pay annually into the Company nearly $40,000,000 in premiums are the step-children in this family.

Preferred types of insurance are denied them and many have to pay higher rates for the C policies issued to them. Negroes receive discriminatory treatment in the Southern offices and scant courtesy in the Northern ones. We do not have a share of the jobs commensurate with our numbers, and the few jobs open to us are in the menial work. In the three Harlem offices, in the midst of the largest urban population of Negroes in the United States, there is not a single Negro in the office staff.

Julio Manean, 755 Dawson St., Bronx, NY
J. L. Bartley, S. Jacksonville, Fla.
R. 8 Box 852
Rushford and Louise Lord, 246 W. 150 St.NYC
James Bailer, 32-48 104 St, Corona, NY
Berkley Medley(Rev) 305 W. 150 St, NYC
Camilla Henry, 1 E. 124 St., NYC
H. N. Reddick, 2604 29 St., Tampa, Fla.
Albert Rogers, 520 E. 44 Place, Chicago, Ill.
F. M. Scott, 354 E. 46 St., Chicago, Ill.
F.Steaman, 507 W. 147 St., NYC
Caldennia Taylor, 540 E. 62 St., Chicago,Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney O. Thompson
2166 Amsterdam Ave., NYC
Thomas H. Williams, 1100 Embury Ave.,
Neptune, N. J.
Charles and Lena Roberts, 270 Convent Ave.NY
Anna Morris, 2137 5th Ave., NYC
Mary Fields, 20 W. 120 St., NYC
Blanche Borde, 135 Eastern Parkway, NYC
Pauline Young, 901 French St., Wilmington,Del.
Granville Lee, 450 W. 149 St., NYC
James W. Tate (Rev), 2049 5th Ave., NYC
Milton M. James, 760 N. Uber St. Phila, Pa.
H. Hale, 574 St. Nicholas Ave., NYC
Arline Allen, 1644 Gallagher St. Louisville,
Ky.
William Flowers,3815 S. Parkway, Chicago,Ill.
Anna Sewell,,260 Convent Ave., NYC
Robert L. Oliphant, 2216 5th Ave., NYC
Scott S. McKnight, 246 W. 150 St.
David M.Grant, 11 N. Jefferson St. St. Louis
Cyrus Scott, 463 W. 159 St., NYC
W. Carswell, 1929 Venus St., Jacksonville,Fla.
John Fenwick, 98 Morningside Ave., NYC
Harvey Cole, 115 E. 60 St. Chicago, Ill.
R. Victor Daley, 1007 Green St.
Norristown, Pa.
Crawley Davis, 153 W. 139 St., NYC
William Dogherty, 923 R. I. Ave. N.W.,Wash,D.C.
Mr. and Mrs. George Gowens, 510 S. Governor
Ave., Dover, Del.
Samuel Hodge (Rev.) 115 Smith St.Newburgh,NY
T.O.Johnson, 207 W. 138 St., NYC
J.H. Johnston, Va. State College, Petersburgh
P.E. Morris,2022 Myrtle Ave.Jacksonville,Fla.
Cornelia McBride,510 S.Governor Ave.,Dover,Del.
Hermine BPair, 315 S. 10 Ave,Mt.Vernon,NY
Mr.& Mrs. J.L.Procope, 2425 Louisiana Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Moran Protest

October 8, 1945

Hon. Robert P. Patterson
Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Patterson:

I am sending you the enclosed letter which is self-explanatory, because I believe you are sincerely interested in the building up of a War Department which will make for efficiency and strength, which alone can rest upon the principle of equality on the levels of privates and officers, regardless of race or color. It is apparent that although the principle of equality existed under fire, in the fox-holes, on the high seas of battle and in death, now that the war is over that principle is no longer observed so far as the Negro soldiers are concerned, in any branch of the armed services.

The complaining soldiers are survivors who risked their all when the call came for them to volunteer for combat duty in the infantry, last December, because of the acute shortage of infantry men overseas in the European Theatre. Although these men of color bravely answered the call, and expected that if they survived, they would remain in the mixed infantry, are now being slapped in the face by being placed in segregated, Jim-Crow labor battalions. I am sure you will agree with me that they do not merit this insult.

Many of their comrades who went down in battle, no doubt have gone down with the prayer and hope in their hearts that their comrades who survived would be spared the humiliating and degrading experience of having to be placed in a segregated military unit again. Their fellow comrades, no doubt, felt that their blood would wash away every reason for segregation, and that they would have paid the price for complete equality with their fellow white comrades.

Hon. Robert P. Patterson -2- October 2, 1945

If this war is to have been won, action must be taken to stamp out the expression and practice of Jim-Crow in our armed forces.

I, herewith, appeal to you to place these Negro soldiers back into the mixed infantry in which they fought.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

Le Havre, France
13 August 1945

My dear Sir:

Knowing your sincere interest and personal identification with the problems of the Negro people, whether they be in your immediate vicinity, or, as we are, abroad in the interests of Democracy, we feel that there are certain facts which should be brought to your attention. In the past, we have had the privilege and the pleasure of working with your organization, while representing the same sort of ideals as a working member of the Modern Trend Progressive Youth Group. During all of the time I have been overseas and in several different countries, my interest in what the March On Washington Movement actively stands for, has never flagged. During those days, we w ere particularly interested in taking a firm stand against all forces of discrmination and those paradoxical prejudices which so clutter up the Army of Democracy.

As you may recall, last December when there was an acute shortage of infantrymen, Negroes were allowed to volunteer for combat duty in Infantry and they were assured that they would be treated as regular infantry reinforcements, with no regard to colour or race, as far as placement in the ranks was concerned. Many of us leaped at this opportunity to be among the first Negroes to serve in this noble experiment and to serve in white line divisions on a basis of that total equality which men in combat always seem to share.

Some thousands of us made the grade and we completed our mission successfully. That is, those of us who survived, were told that we had done a great deal to break down those artificial barriers which had existed in the form of negative opinions about the fighting ability of Negro troops. Many of us were killed, and many more are not now with us because of the seriousness of their wounds.

Now that the war is over, we have been plucked summarily from our combat divisions, and been sent to an engineering outfit which, although it is euphemistically known as a combat unit, has never done anything except the sort of labour we hoped to escape when we volunteered to fight. The idea that we do not wish to work for our country is not to be inferred, because that is not true. But the main point is that we volunteered to go into mixed organizations and help conquer segregation in this fight for the many ideals and high principles which are so well advertised in the press and in the various conferences which are always being held all over the world.

Somehow, it seems a little ironical and pointless to find ourselves back in a segregated labour battalion when we had hoped to get away from that very thing. It is difficult for us to understand the mentality which ordered such a thing since, in a poll conducted by the War Department itself, which was to determine whether or not our introduction to mixed units had been a success. The results of this poll proved overwhelmingly, that we had done a fine job and that the white officers and men were glad to have us in divisions and companies of which they were a part.

As Infantrymen who have been welded into competent combat teams, we feel that we should remain in that branch of the Service. And, in addition, we have been made certain promises by men highly placed, which have not been kept at all. Our main problem is to get some outside help to see that the men who made such grand promises to us, keep faith with those promises, so that we in the Infantry may keep faith with our comrades who died in battle.

Realizing your profound interest in such matters, we are appealing to you. We feel that you will see that the information in this letter will come before the eyes of those who are in a position to right what we sincerely feel is a great wrong. Vigorous action now, we feel, will pave the way for a better life and better conditions for those whom we feel certain will have to follow us in the Service.

We fully understand the multiplicity of problems which are always facing you, but we would not bring these facts to your attention unless we felt that their urgency necessitated immediate action.

With the hope that you will be able to give this problem some consideration, we remain

Respectfully yours,

G L Bethune

Sgt. Glenford L. Bethune
Bruce McM. Wright
ASN - 32274500 - C. Co - 1697 Eng Combat Bn - APO 562 c/o PM - N.Y.

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

National Officers
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

B. F. McLAURIN
SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
TREASURER

Executive Board
North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

440

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDIN
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-3350

February 7, 1945.

Dear Friend:

Employment will decrease 40% to 60%, according to statements of responsible public officials, when the war in Europe is over. It is axiomatic that Negro workers will suffer greatest in any large scale lay-offs.

We want you to join with us in preventing this as far as possible now. How? By attacking the problem at its roots. For if we are to enjoy peace and democracy at home after the war, then every citizen, every worker must be provided with full employment, and an opportunity to work, regardless of Race, Creed, or Color.

For example; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a six billion dollar corporation, has grown fat, aided in large measure by the millions of dollars paid annually into its coffers by approximately 2-1/2 million Negro policyholders. Yet, this giant institution has steadfastly refused to employ trained, able and qualified Negro workers, except, in such menial jobs as porters, etc. Of the many thousands of Metropolitan employees, less than 200 are colored.

What, you may ask can be done about it? As you know, you can't fight a six billion dollar corporation without money. So here's what you can do to help. In order to open a gigantic National Drive for jobs in an industry in which you put so much money, we are asking your generous cooperation by contributing your share to our $25,000 Campaign Fund. This money will be used for the following:-

a. Employ a trained staff for publicity and promotional work.

b. Distribute literature throughout the nation, secure paid newspaper ads, and radio time to bring our cause to public attention.

c. Maintain picket lines around Metropolitan offices.

d. Campaign for a Negro to be nominated to the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Your help, your contribution, your lending a hand now, will speed us on to attainment of our goal. Fill out the enclosed coupon today, and return it promptly with your remittance. Don't delay, don't hesitate. Back up our home front attack.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

MOWM
Met Life Insur
Co

1824 S St. N.W. Apt. 3
Washington, D.C.
March 1, 1945

Hon. A. Philip Randolph,
N.D., March on Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 7th Ave.
N.Y. 27, N.Y.
Lou

My Dear Sir:

Through a friend of mine I was made acquainted with the need of your organization for funds to carry on its campaign for the employment of Negroes during the period of post-war economic readjustment.

I am particularly interested in the campaign you are waging against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. & I trust my small contribution will be helpful to you and your organization.

Respectfully yours,

c MB

(Miss) Rose L. Robinson

[illegible] 20 W M

Request

Protest

January 8, 1945

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May I in the name of the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters request that you secure the acquittal of the six seamen against whom evidence of mutiny does not exist, and also the reduction of the sentences of the forty-four Negro seamen, the evidence against whom for mutiny is inadequate. This is concerned with the alleged mutiny of fifty Negro seamen at Yerba Buena Island, California.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/cc
23078

Mo 0081

~~Ed.Dep~~ Protest

April 26, 1945

Hon. Henry L. Stimpson
Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Your Honor:

Permit me to bring to your attention the arrest of sixty-one colored pilots, who have been arrested and confined to quarters because they entered the white officers club at Freeman Field, Indiana. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a tragic and outrageous travesty upon justice, and an injury to decency and common sense. I am certain that you would not countenance an act of this sort when it is brought to your attention, because it has no justification and reason. As a matter of fact, this is an instance of the most violent form of Nazism and fascism, the very social and racial poisons that hundreds of thousands of our boys are giving their blood and lives to destroy. If such a condition is permitted to obtain, we may win the war in arms, but lose it in the spirit. We may conquer our enemy physically on the Western Front and in the Southwest Pacific, but may lose the peace in the cause of democracy at home and abroad.

I want to inform you that there was a nation-wide revulsion among the peoples of color and free-minded white people against this ridiculous expression of racism. It is my hope and wish that you will personally see to it that this matter is thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties definitely and effectively punished. These colored pilots should be immediately released and given their freedom, and orders handed down to the effect that no such practice will be tolerated by any officer against another officer because of race in the future. This is important and necessary in the interest of winning the war and the peace.

Now, I understand that some favorable action is about to be taken in behalf of the colored officers, but that three are considered not subject for clemency. One is Lieut. M. A. Thompson of Los Angeles.

I hope you will look into the case of this officer and see to it that he is given the same consideration of all of the other colored pilots, namely given his freedom.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/ee
22076

MOWM

N.Y. Div.

948. E 217 St
Bronx N.Y.
June 7 1945

Page 1

Mr A. P. Randolph,

Dear friend

I have written to you before, also told you personally that I am disturbed over the plight of the "March" by that I mean the future of the black race. but since I ~~have~~ talked to you last I believe I have made a real discovery Black people with their own plan, with their own leader and their own money are not going to get far until they get rid of "Snippers". ~~If~~ White people, be they Government, Corp, or individuals, are forced to give us some concessions, they would rather give them to Negroes that

—over—

They ~~[illegible]~~ Controle. Wheather ~~its through~~ hankerchief-headed chairity receivers or Communists. its white-folks-Negroes just the same.

I can prove to you that all the fights in Harlem we have started of importance where The Winners would be getting stronger and stronger, until by now we could demand justice and get it. The snippers have stollen the show, and we do nothing about it. We boast of the fact that we have never picketed, boycotted or opposed a single Negro corp. organization or individual. ~~but I say~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

take The fight to get Negroes in the stores & Theatres. take the Bus Strike take The fight for Ethopia, take The F.E.P.C. These Things burn me up inside. when I Know The people

that worked and worked, and prayed
and hoped sweated and cried to
think that when any victory came they
could not even taste it.
contracts closed around us (1/3 agreement) by a
Communistic clique with the uptown
chamber of Commerce in the case of the
Stores, and with the Mike Quill Union
in the case of the Bus strike. (quoter system)
Now the clique takes ~~of~~ over the thunder
of the March.

"Negro Freedom Rally" dam! lie!
the Negro is only the Charley McCarthy
in that June 25th Madison Sq. Garden Mass Meeting
thousands of pople will go there
and wear their hands out thinking
that its the real thing. we should
not let them get away with it

(Stragedy on other side)

— Large Poster — on the Sun. before Rally

Adam Powell Must go

Circulars & Posters night of meeting
Call off Madison Sq Garden meeting
why should Negroes be fooled this way
Call off the invasion of Communism
on the Black Race. we must have our own plan
and our own leader. nothing else will suffice. .
~~[illegible]~~ Circulars 3 or 4 days before Rally . .

"Negro Freedom Rally" For present time is not a Negro Freedom Rally, if you are in doubt check on the Sponsors and follow the gate receipts. the Negro is only the Charley McCarthy

Wake up black people this is no time to let other people do your thinking and planing. Challenge Adam Powell, Ben Davis
This is America not Russia

Mr Randolph why dont you heed the call of real leadership now? give up everything else and throw the mantle on your shoulder and walk off like a man with no fear or doubt.

Take out the Mistakes that Garvy made at the close of World war no1 I believe you know how and just organize Black people to develope themselves ecconomicaly in America and work for the redemption of the Continent of Africa at this moment there is no plan for Black America. So why wait until every thing is over to hollow discriminate

More next time

[illegible]

October 8, 1945

Mrs. Lillie S. Bailey
1117 East 40th Street
Los Angeles 11, California

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

I have written a letter of protest to the Superintendent of the Federal Prison Camp at Tucson, Arizona, against the segregation policy practiced there. I hope it will help.

Enclosed please find press release concerning this situation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:MB
enc.
cc/[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Covington

1117 East 46th. Street
Los Angeles, 11, Calif.
September 12, 1945.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th. Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your Letter of November 16, 1944 ststed that if my husband (Manuel D. Talley who was sentenced to eighteen months at the Federal Prison Camp at Tucson, Arizona as A conscientious objector) was mistreated your organization would be glad to fight to correct such condition.

We hope you Can help in this Crisis. My husband has been on hungry strike in protest of segregation in the dining hall at this camp since September 1st. the x thing that can help most in winning the strike is letters and publicity on the outside.

There are about two-hundred-thirty inmates in this camp of this number seventy are for segregation in the ~~din~~ dining hall so the Superintendent, Charles B. Mead refuse to abolish segregation on the ground that because of the seventy there may be difficulty.

Sincerely Yours

Lillie S. Talley

3987
9/1

October 4, 1945

Mr. Charles B. Meade, Superintendent
Federal Prison Camp
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Sir,

Information has come to me concerning the policy of segregation in the Dining Hall at the Camp with respect to conscientious objectors.

I am advised that Samuel Talley, a Negro conscientious objector, has been fasting for several days in protest against this undemocratic practice. I hope you will be able to see if in America we practice the very same racial policies that we have been fighting against in Germany, the blood of our sons, brothers, and fathers will have been shed in vain in the war just ended.

I therefore in the name of the March On Washington Movement and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters wish to register our protest against the jim-crow policy in the Prison Camp and urge that you abolish same in the interest of the principle set forth in the Atlantic Charter, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. Where one human being is the victim of insult and oppression, however weak, and regardless of color, race, religion, national origin or ancestry, no human being is secure in his freedom.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:sha

afscm
23076

PRESS RELEASE

International Union
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 West 125th Street, Rm. 301
New York 27, N. Y.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR FASTS IN PROTEST OF SEGREGATION IN CAMP

New York, N. Y.

October 4, 1945

Mr. Charles B. Meade, Superintendent
Federal Prison Camp
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Sir:

Information has come to me concerning the policy of segregation in the Dining Hall at the Camp with respect to conscientious objectors.

I am advised that Manuel D. Talley, a Negro conscientious objector, has been fasting for several days in protest against this undemocratic practice. I hope you will be able to see if in America we practice the very same racial policies that we have been fighting against in Germany, the blood of our sons, brothers, and fathers will have been shed in vain in the war just ended.

I therefore in the name of the March On Washington Movement and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters wish to register our protest against the jim-crow policy in the Prison Camp and urge that you abolish same in the interest of the principle set forth in the Atlantic Charter, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. Where one human being is the victim of insult and oppression however weak, and regardless of color, race, religion, national origin or ancestry, no human being is secure in his freedom.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af:oe
23076

1117 East 46 street
Los Angeles Calif.
October 31, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125-street
New York, 27 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph.

Let me thank you for the encouraging letters to my wife while I was in prison as a concienctious objector and for the letter to the prison superintendant while I was on a hunger strike. All of these letters were very helpful. And it was very kind of you to take the time to write them.

Also please accept my sincere wishes for continued success in the great work you are doing. I for one appreciate every bit of it.

Sincerely yours,
Manuel D. Talley

MOWM
Chicago Div

April 30, 1943

Mr. Eddie Whitfield
743 Broadway
Benton Harbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Whitfield:

For the information you seek in your letter of March 23rd, I suggest you write to Dr. Charles W. Burton, 4306 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. He is the Chairman of the March On Washington Movement.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/os
23076

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE

WABASH AVE. DEPARTMENT
YMCA
3763 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILL.

3-23-45
713 Broadway
Benton Harbor Mich.

Dear Mr Randolph.

Will you please furnish me with the information Regarding the presidents order Banding descrimination in defence plant. I also would like a coppy of your march 19th Chicago address. the information asked for is to be used April 18th By me. or why I con siter you a Great man.

Thanking you in advance. Eddie Whitfield

1844—Centennial Anniversary—1944

MOWM
Boston Div

May 17, 1945

Mr. Robert A. Williams, Director
Boston Unit, MOWM
181 Fayerweather Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Brother Williams:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 16th and also to congratulate you and the Local March Unit on the very splendid and constructive and educational public mass meeting which you held the evening of May 7th. I think it was very effective and will no doubt have wide repercussions among the citizens.

Now I wanted to get together a group of colored and white citizens including Jews, Catholics and Protestants to set up a local council in Boston to raise five thousand dollars to help support the fight for a permanent FEPC. I am going to have some material sent you so that you will know how to proceed.

These Councils usually have two chairmen, one white and the other colored, a secretary, a treasurer and a Steering Committee of some fifty or more people and then they form committees of the church, business, and labor to plan the campaign. I shall have the details sent you. As they raise the funds send them to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, 930 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Find enclosed a circular which gives you some idea of the movement. Kindly remember me to the Madam.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm
Enc.s

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
440

181 Fayerweather St.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.
May 16,1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I regret that I did not have an opportunity to see you before you left the City of Boston. It was my understanding that you would be here during the whole week.

I wanted to see you to have a further talk regarding the Council you spoke of setting up here in Boston. However, I suppose this can be done through the mails.

I also wanted to get your frank opinion regarding the Mass Meeting. Personally I was somewhat disappointed. Many persons have told me they thought it was a success.

I am enclosing herewith copies of communications I am mailing out to the members. You will notice I am calling a meeting of the Unit in June. At that meeting I will give notice that another meeting will be held in July to appoint, or elect temporary officers until the Fall, at which time we will hold a belated general election.

Mrs Williams joins me in good wishes to you and yours, I am,

Sincerely yours
Robert A. Williams
Director,
Boston Unit.

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

To old members

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

181 Fayerweather St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Member:

May 14, 1945

Enclosed please find membership envelop for the remittance of your 1945 membership dues--$1.00.

Thanking you for your continued support, not only for the political, social and economic advancement of the Negroes of America, but to enable us to keep the vanguard of our forces ever on the front lines to retain those gains already made for our people.

Very truly yours

Robert A. Williams,
Director.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

181 Fayerweather St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Friend:

May 14, 1945

We want to thank you for your support by attending the Public Mass Meeting held Monday Night May 7th, which contributed to the success of the meeting.

This is not a reminder, but merely an acknowledgement of your pledge-(which we appreciate) to become affiliated with the March On Washington Movement. We have placed your pledge on file and listed your name as a prospective member.

We further solicit your cooperation by urging others to affiliate with the March On Washington Movement. Not only by united action and solidarity of purpose can we retain the gains already made, but it will be required that we make every sacrifice of time, hard work and money to achieve our ultimate goal- to make F.E.P.C., permanent.

You will be duly notified of the June meeting, and we hope you you will be present and take part.

Very truly yours

Robert A. Williams,
Director.

To Those who Pledged

To Those Who Paid $1.00

MARCH ON WASHINTON MOVEMENT
528 Mass., Ave., Boston, Mass.

****

May 14,1945

Dear Member:

Enclosed is your March On Washington Movement Membership Card.

We want to thank you for your Membership and your cooperation by attending the Public Mass Meeting held Monday Night May 7th, which helped to make the meeting the success it was.

We shall further anticipate your assistance in the various activities of the Movement to bring Mass pressure to bear upon the powers that be for the betterment of Negroes in America.

You will be duly notified of the meeting to be held in June, and we hope you will be present and take part.

We further solicit your cooperation by urging others to affiliate with the Maech On Washington Movement.

Thanking you again and with best wishes, I am

Verytruly yours

Robert A. Williams, Director,
181 Fayerweather Street,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
528 Mass. Ave., Boston.

To All Members

Dear Member: May 14,1945

Never before as now, has there been a more vicious and poisonous campaign to promote a plan, through misrepresentation, for the preachments of hate and fear into the hearts and minds of the American people than that which is now being planned by the Southern members in Congress, against the F.E.P.C. bill. While the bill is not as yet officially before the Congress for debate, the Southern planners are propagandizing the whole country as to ,what they call, the devastating effect a permanent F.E.P.C. would have on the Nation.

A partial list of the misrepresentations being made against F.E.P.C., and circulated throughout the country is as follows:-

1. F.E.P.C. is class legislation; would make "preferred stockholders" of Aliens, Naturalized citizens, Jews and Negroes.
2. F.E.P.C. would regulate and regiment Veterans, Postmasters, Heads of Government Departments, States, Cities, Towns, Counties, Merchants, Labor, Labor Unions, Newspapers and Contractors.
3. F.E.P.C. would repeal Veterans job preference law.
4. Americans would be pushed around by Un-American procedures in Kangaroo Courts.
5. This Kangaroo court would have carpet-bagger personnel. F.E.P.C. Bereaucrats are Negroes, Jews, and members of lunatic fringe.
6. F.E.P.C. would act as prosecutor, Judge and Jury.
7. F.E.P.C.'s greatest weapon would be fear.
8. F.E.P.C. would select unwelcome employees for you.

Many other equally false charges are made against F.E.P.C.. All of these non-factual statements are factually denied by a statement in the form of questions and answers submitted to Congress by Hon. Mary T. Norton, Chairman of the Committee on Labor which favorably reported the bill with recommendations that the bill be passed.

The magnitude of this propaganda campaign is revealed in a plan suggested by Congressman Joe W. Ervin, of North Carolina. His suggestion follows:-

That, "During the recess of Congress in July or August, each member of Congress send a telegram to about 25 of his best friends to meet them in their home office to talk over a matter pending in the Congress-(F.E.P.C.). Ask them to pick out representative people, and bring them to the office. Ask the president of the Central labor union in your town to come. Your best friend who is a contractor; the local postmaster; the heads of local Federal agencies; the Secretary of your merchants Association; the head of your county grange; your favorite newspaper publisher; your banker; Manufacturers; some good white women who work in industry; some men in the trucking business; members of the railroad Brotherhood; the Governor of your State; the Sheriff; the clerk of your court; the comm. of the American Legion; the chief of police;, and many others. Tell them about this thing called F.E.P.C.-etc.

This bears out Mr. Randolph, when he warned at the Mass Meeting held Monday night May 7th, of post-war perils. That the scramble for jobs may be accompanied by riots and bloodshed.

OVER

Mr. Randolph said, to carry on this fight, it means the sacrifice of time, effort and money. He asked the Negroes of Massachusetts to raise $10,000 as their share to meet the challenge of the South.

The membership drive of the March On Washington Movement is now on. Each member get-a-member. $1.00 a year.

GOV. DEWEY REPORTS ON N.Y. STATE F.E.P.C.

... "The bill was passed and I was happy and proud to sign it as an act which gives living reality to the great principle upon which our country was founded. Look at the casualty list you see printed in the newspapers, the list of those Americans who gave their lives for our freedom. You will notice that their names stem from England, from Russia, Ireland, Poland, from Italy, and almost every other nation in the world.

They are Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. They are white and Negro. But they did not fight and die as Irish or Poles or Italians or as white or Negro, or Catholic or Jew or Protestants. They fought as Americans. They died as Americans. They were fighting for freedom, for the dignity of the individual, for the equality before the law and for equality of opportunity. .....If business or industrial employment be denied to an applicant and it is established that this is not because of his incompetence or on good grounds, but on grounds of prejudice, we have set up a forum, a place to go where both parties can work out the problem by the orderly processes of a civilized society.

Already most large employers in our State have broken down the bars of prejudice in plants and factories, in offices and shops. I have visited factories and shops, all over the State, where people of every race and religion worked happily together..... I am sure that every one of our citizens will be happy to live in a State which has proudly proclaimed that no man shall be deprived of the right to earn his bread by reason of his race, his religion, or his national origin."------------

Thomas E. Dewey

....

The above statement by Gov. Dewey belies the ruthless claims of the South that F.E.P.C., will wreck the country. The South admits that F.E.P.C. legislation is not sectional legislation, because it would apply to every section of the country with equal force and effect. Furthermore, the records prove that only 17 percent of the F.E.P.C. cases involving Negroes had come from the eight States of the deep South.

....

Robert A. Williams, Director, MOWM.
181 Fayerweather Street,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

MOWM
Protest

October 18, 1945

Mr. Edward F. Witsell
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General
War Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Witsell:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of October 11, 1945, informing me of the action of the Department concerning the assignment of Negro soldiers to combat duty, who had been placed in service organizations.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ED

[illegible]
[illegible]

SAVE

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AGOB-C 291.2
(2 Oct 45)

MOWM
Protest

11 October 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mr. Patterson has asked me to reply to your letter of 2 October 1945, with which you inclosed a copy of a communication from two Negro soldiers stationed in France concerning the assignment of Negro volunteers for combat duty to service units in Europe.

I have been advised that this practice has stopped and that these men have been transferred out of service organizations.

I trust that this will clarify the situation satisfactorily.

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. Witsell
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

In reply address not the signer of this letter, but Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Refer to No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Pers 653 XEP

mowm Protest

23 JAN 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President
217 West 125th Street
Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of recent date, addressed to the President of the United States, concerning the court martialing of Negro naval personnel, has been referred to this Bureau for a reply to you.

You are advised that the Bureau appreciates your interest in the matter to which you refer in your letter and you may be assured that all the pertinent facts relative to the explosion and subsequent events have been covered by an investigating group and will be considered fairly and impartially by competent authority.

I trust the foregoing information will serve the purpose of your inquiry.

By direction of Chief of Naval Personnel:

Sincerely yours,

Hunter Wood, Jr

HUNTER WOOD, JR.,
Captain, USN,
Assistant Director,
Enlisted Performance Division.

[redacted]

[redacted]

MOWM
Chicago

January 12, 1945

Miss Zephyrun's Enterprises
001 East 43rd Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Zephyrun:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 15th, 1944 concerning your serving as my press agent and boosting the MOWM. May I say that I cannot give you the authority to serve in this capacity since you are a part of the Chicago Unit of the MOWM. Whatever you want to do for the MOWM or for myself, its National Director, you will have to get the permission from the Chicago Unit of the MOWM.

I hope you will therefore take this matter up with Charles Wesley Burton and the Executive Committee of the Chicago MOWM. Thanking you for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation and wishing you a happy new year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:co
23076

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH **SUBJECT FILE** March On Washington Movement A-W 1946

CORRESPONDENCE

MOWM
Jersey Div

August 8, 1946

Mr. John H. Armstead
129 Valley Road
Montclair, N. J.

Dear Brother Armstead:

The March On Washington Movement is planning some action on the wave of terrorism against Negroes in the South in the form of protest meetings. Every Negro must raise his voice now for full and complete citizenship rights including economic, educational, political and social equality.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ma

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Montclair N.J.
Aug 5th -46

Friend Randolph:

Dear Sir. What are we going
o in regard to Mass Murder
e we going to protest?
e are staging a mass rally
of aug. 46: my best wishes
for your continued work

Yours

John H. Armstead.
129 Valley Road
Montclair
N.J

MOWM
Chicago Di

January 10, 1946

Mr. Charles Wesley Burton
Community Church
40th & South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Burton:

Mr. Randolph is at home ill and he asked me to let you know that because of illness he was unable to make the trip West.

Very truly yours,

Hazel Alves, Secretary to
A. Philip Randolph

oeiu 153

MOWM
Chicago Div

March 13, 1946
March 13, 1946

~~Mr. William [illegible], President~~
Mr. Charles Wesley Burton
4304 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Brother Burton:

Thanks a lot for your letter of March 9th. I am glad you enjoyed the Madison Square Garden Rally and also the Emergency Strategy Conference in Washington. I know you had a big time in both places.

I shall be glad to meet the group in Chicago, March 20th when I am out there so you can arrange to have such a group get together. I should like to talk with them about the situation as it is now and our next step. I think that the body carrying on the work in Chicago must be broader and cover every section of the community committed to our fight for FEPC.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hs
oeiu 153

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director
Hyde Park 9270

WYLLIE EASTMAN
Secretary
4925 S. Champlain

GEORGIA EASON
Treasurer
Went. 1451

Chicago Division
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway
Atlantic 8367
CHICAGO

March 9, 1946

Dear Randolph:

It was a rare privilege to attend the magnificent meeting in Madison Square Garden February 28, which I enjoyed very thoroly. No more fitting tribute could have been paid you than the complete success of that meeting; and to see eighteen thousand souls standing in sincere tribute and clapping thirty-six thousand hands in grateful appreciation of your untiring efforts in behalf of the minorities was altogether thrilling.

Well, if anyone asks you, I had the time of my life in both Washington and New York, most especially the latter! My friends tell me it was a holiday well deserved after the grind of the Chicago campaign; but whether deserved or not, I really had a BALL!

Seriously now, at our FEPC Mass Rally Committee meeting Thursday evening we voted to ask you to meet with us March 28 and outline the program for the future. We feel that there should be a re-organization of our Chi. forces, probably setting up an FEPC Council that will be really city-wide, interracial and interfaith, and comprising all types of organizations, whose specific and only business will be to work for, and generally and specially promote, the passage of FEPC legislation. We want you to drop us a line by next Thursday, Mch 15, requesting that such a group be called together on March 28 (or any date that week that may be convenient for you) so that we may get started on our next united task.

The Chicago friends of FEPC are anxious to know as soon as possible what the plans are for the proposed "March-on-Washington" in the ~~[illegible]~~ Spring and what our part will be; also what organization will spearhead the drive. I think a real representative, special organization should be set up for that purpose; and we are prepared to call such a group together to set up the organization during your next visit here if you will so instruct us.

With continued best wishes for unlimited success in your great work, and with most cordial personal greetings, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Burton

Charles Wesley Burton

CWB/cr

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 9270

SUITE 2

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
6637 S. CHAMPLAIN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MOWM
Chicago

Aug. 19, 1946

Dear Randolph:

Inasmuch as the National Educational Committee for a New Party will be meeting here this week-end I am assuming that you will be here on Friday this week to meet with certain committees that were to meet in advance of the regular meeting of the full committee Saturday.

Our March Unit will hold its regular bi-monthly meeting at the YWCA on Friday evening this week and I am writing to ask you and McLaurin to meet with us. We are quite anxious to have some official word as to the future of the March inasmuch as it is reported that most of the other Units have folded up. This is the time to take new memberships but we hesitate for the reason we have no definite program for the future. I do think some meeting of the National Board and representatives from all the Units should meet next fall and definitely decide what to do and then release to the press our final decision as to the future of the March-on-Washington Movement.

Mutual friends here are looking forward to your being here this week but I am making no commitments. If you are so disposed, however, we can plan whatever kind of a party that might interest you. I guess you have seen the Websters, who probably also will be returning this week. Thanks for the post card sent from Penn. Were you there vacationing or on business (not "monkey" business)? Things are moving along quite interestingly here, there being many visitors in town. Kindly speak to Mack about our meeting Friday evening and ask him to arrive in time to be with us if he contemplating attending Saturday's meeting.

With continued best wishes for unlimited success, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Burton

Charles Wesley Burton

CWB/bwc

MOWM
Chicago

September 2, 1946

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton
6637 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

I will be in Chicago on the 7th. I have written Mary Martinson that she may plan a small meeting for the evening of the 7th.

Now, I have felt that we ought to have a conference of the MOWM the latter part of October, say the 19-20, for the purpose of discussing over-all policies and the future of MOWM, to take up the question as to whether the March should continue in its present form, or go out of business entirely, or should it change its name and pattern and policy.

To this end, I am sending out a call for the conference. I hope it meets with your approval. I would suggest that you get a place for the conference, probably the Community Church, and we could give a dinner following the conference. I think one day would really be sufficient.

When I get to Chicago, I will talk to you at length about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:NB

cciu/158

WM

Ms Protest

COPY

January 10, 1946

Honorable Tom Clark
The Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated October 8, relative to the case of conscientious objectors and the Federal Correctional Institution at Ashland, Kentucky.

Recently I have learned that three men at this institution are now entering their thirtieth week in solitary confinement for their continued refusal to eat in the segregated dining hall. Also, two others continue in solitary confinement at Lewisburg Penitentiary where they were transferred for similar refusal.

In a telephone conversation sometime ago my secretary was advised by Mr. Bennett that the Bureau of Prisons follows the policy of segregation in those localities where custom makes it mandatory. In this connection, I am sure you will agree that it it is an elementary proposition of law that the Federal Government is s is supreme and sovereign on properties owned, rented, leased, and otherwise occupied by it; that state laws, customs, etc. have no force and effect on such federal properties; and that the Federal Government is duty-bound to adhere to the principle that there be no discrimination between American Citizens on the basis of color, regardless of whatever might be the practice of the state in which such government agency is located. Therefore, it follows that the Federal Government is duty-bound to set the standard rather than to follow any custom which jeopardizes even one person's right to first class citizenship.

Inasmuch as I have not received an answer to my letter to you dated October 8, it is my hope that you will favor me with a reply at an early date.

Very sincerely

pbn/b Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (signed)

Sander Katz
140 Riverside Dr.
New York 24, N.Y.

MOWM
Protest

January 22, 1948

Hon. Tom Clark
United States Attorney-General
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Attorney-General Clark:

Permit me to bring to your attention, the case of the conscientious objectors in the Federal Correctional Institution in Ashland, Kentucky, where the prisoners are segregated because of race and color.

Because some men objected to this, three of them have been held in solitary confinement for thirty weeks. I consider this an outrage and certainly not in keeping with the principles of justice and fair play proclaimed by our country at a time when we are questioning democratic procedures in various countries in Europe and Asia.

I hope you will look into this matter immediately, and see to it that those who are responsible for this condition are properly disciplined and the practice of segregation discontinued.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

ccitu/155

MOWM
Washington

November 12, 1946

Mr. Thurman L. Dodson
507 E Street, N. W., Judiciary Square
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dod,

Thanks a lot for your letter of November 8th suggesting that I give you some suggestions as I may have for the December 7th meeting of MOWM which is for the purpose of working out a program and policy for the revitalized Negro Movement. I will try to get to you some suggestions by the time you have set. I am looking forward to seeing you December 7th.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

LAW OFFICES
THURMAN L. DODSON
307-E ST., N.W. JUDICIARY SQUARE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONES
DISTRICT 8000-8001

CABLE ADDRESS
THURLDOD

November 5, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 W 125th. Street
New York City, New York

Dear Colleague:

This is to remind you of the meeting of the Special Committee appointed at our recent Chicago meeting on Saturday December 7, 1946, at 11:00 A.M. at 2084 7th. Avenue, the March Headquarters.

The committee, as you doubtless remember, has to work out a program, and policy for a revitalized Negro Movement.

I trust that you will pass on to me between now and the 20th of November such suggestions as you may have so that I will be able to work up a draft which I shall be able to place in your hands at least a week before the meeting.

With warm personal regards, and looking forward to seeing you on the 7th, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thurman L. Dodson

Thurman L. Dodson

TLD/gb

M W M

Veterans Justice Committee
Provisional Headquarters
504 Macon Street
Brooklyn N Y
GLenmore 5-3675

April
First
1946

A Philip Randolph International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street NYC

Dear Mr. Randolph:

The Veterans' Justice Committee, comprising former members of 1310 Engineers and organized Thursday evening, March 28, is launching a campaign for Congressional investigation into the fatal shootings of two members of the organization on May 22, 1945 at a Rec Cross Club, Camp Lucky Strike, near St. Valery, France.

Pfc Allen Leftridge, 20, of 1070 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and T/5 Frank Glenn, 28, of 1309 Dunbar Avenue, Port Arthur, Texas, were killed by two white guards, a Pfc and a corporal whose identity is unknown to the committee. The two Negro soldiers were slain in the mess tent of the ARC club in which there wer French civilian women preparing sandwiches and coffee for troops. A white tech sergeant, whose identity is unknown to the committee, but who had come to the camp a few hours before the shooting, after liberation from a year spent in a German prison camp, was accidentally slain during the shooting fray. A subsequent court-martial held at Camp Texas, France, resulted in complete exoneration of the guards.

Leftridge and Glenn, both high-point men at the time of their deaths, were looking forward to return to the States and their families. Leftridge was the father of a 1½-year-old girl, Glenn the father of two children, aged 7 and 11.

In a letter to Mrs. Sarah Leftridge dated July 19, 1945, Major General Wittsell, acting for the Adjutant General drclared that War Departmmnt investigation had revealed that the two men had met their deaths "due to their own misconduct" and that therefore, in accordance with Army Regulations, they had been killed "not in line of duty." A widow's pension has been refused Mrs. Leftridge for this reason. In addition to this, she was refused the gratuity pay of some three hundred dollars ($300.00) which under ordinary circumstances she would have received.

We have wired Mrs. Glenn for a statement of her circumstances. It is reasonable to assume at this time, pending receipt of official information, that identical ruling was handed down in her case. Regarding Mrs. Leftridge, however, we have the definite information

We are asking you, as a prominent American and recognized champion of universal justice to lift your voice in this campaign to cause a wave of protest so great against this brutality against the dead and inhumanity against the living. We are asking you to join us in voicing these reasonable demands;

1. That there be a Congressional investigation into these deaths.
2. That There be a review of the court-martial of the slayers of our comrades.
3. That there be areversal of the War Department decision to deny pensions, allowances to the widows.

Finally, we are asking you to serve as an honorary Vice-Chairman of and to address a Memorial Mass Meeting in tribute to the memories of these men and in dedication to a neverending fight for justice for which they died. This meeting will take place in New York, May 22, a year from the date of their deaths.

Enclosed you will find the eyewitness statement and background material, a deal of which has not yet been released for public consumption.

Very sincerely yours,

Alfred A Duckett

ALFRED A DUCKETT
Chairman

Eyewitness Statement of Pvt Solomon Johnson, Company A 1310 Engineer Regiment (GS) on Deaths of PS Leftridge and T/5 Glenn:

"At about 8:30 on the evening of May 22 I was at the Red Cross tent working, helping some of the French girls who work there. Thousands of the repatriated American soldiers come there every night for coffee, doughnuts and sandwiches. I was helping make cheese sandwiches for them in the sandwich tent. Glenn and Leftridge came into the tent and began taling with me. The Red Cross mess sergeant came in afew minutes later and asked what they were doing there. Allen told him that they worked there.

"The mess sergeant asked Allen for their passes authorizing them to work there. Glenn was standing off to the side. Allen and the sergeant got into a hot discussion and suddenly came to blows. Glenn rushed in to try to part them and succeeded after which the mess sergeant ran out of the sandwich tent into the large serving tent. Glenn did all he could to get Leftridge to leave but the latter was so angry that Frank couldn't persuade him. One of the Red Cross guards, a PFC, came running out of the tent. Allen broke away from Frank and took one step toward him. The PFC raised his piece, levelled it at Leftridge and fired. He never gave the command "Halt" or gave any warning. The shot hit Allen in the shoulder. Allen staggered back about two steps, gritted his teeth and tried to get his breath. Glenn and I ran up to him. Glenn started toward the guard. An officer (white) from the second battalion grabbed Glenn. At that moment the other, guard, a corporal, came out of the serving tent on the run. The corporal threw up his rifle to shoot Glenn. As he did so he tripped over a rope and the shot went wild hitting the lieutenant who was holding Glenn by the arm. The PFC then shot Allen in the neck and the latter fell over the ropes nearby, blood streaming from his mouth xxxk and throat. By this time Glenn had reached the first guard and grabbed him. They tossles on the ground and the corporal took aim at Frank's back and shot him twice. He fired one or two more shots. One of them went wild and hit the ramp tech sergeant. I had tried to grab Frank before he was shot but an officer and a Red Cross lady grabbed me. Allen died in the ambulance five minutes later. Glenn died almost instantly after we had reached the hospital."

MOWM
Washington D

November 19, 1946

Miss Blanche Lee
1337 10th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Blanche:

Thanks a lot for your letter of November 16th with suggestions concerning the March On Washington Movement. I was glad to know of the meeting held in Washington for the discussion of the future of MOWM. I am looking forward to the meeting of the Planning Committee in New York, December 7th. I hope we may be able to come to some constructive decision on the future of the March On Washington Movement. Personally, I feel Negroes need a national organization which they control and in which there is no one but Negroes. I agree with you that it will have great merit from the point of view of development of sound, honest and courageous leadership.

I hope to see you when I am in Washington again.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ED

ccin/133

Saturday, Nov. 16, 1946
10 P.M.

Dear Mr. Randolph.

I have just come in from the Executive Board Meeting of the Local M.O.W.M. which was held at the home of Mrs. Craig. There were 5 members present, namely, Misses Mills, and Speight, Mrs. Craig, Mr. Dobson and myself.

Miss Speight gave a very good report on the chicago Conference and pointing out that the fact that a movement is to be maintained that a planning committee was appointed to consider structure, financing and a name for the movement. It was the decision of the local board to extend the membership of all present members for an indefinite time or until at such time as the local unit receives some official instructions on organization plans, structure or procedure The local membership is to be called in for a regular meeting on Dec, 15th, to hear the local chairman's and delegates' reports.
It is not clear to me as to what the program, policy and objective of an all negro movement can possibly be after talking with miss Speight after the meeting closed.
I may be personally confused, if so help me out with the weakness in my thinking - I think that an all colored movement is necessary to lead, train or teach our people how to successfully continue their struggle for integration into every constructive phase of American Life on a basis of equality and with a special emphasis on leadership. I am convinced that the masses will respond to Educational processes if intelligent and articulate leadership is offered in the various localities. I don't think the masses are ready and willing to accept the responsibility of determining policy, program and technique and I think that what ever the name you will find the same opposing factions as has been the experience of M.O.W.M. I'm convinced that cell organization is still the best prospective with a dues paying membership on percapita basis. and any sizable

financial quota considerations to be derived from an annual Major activity in each local area as an Educational and financial effort of the local unit.

The aforementioned opinions are my intentional proposals to the chairman of the planning committee if you disagree or have alternative suggestions, that you deem more feasible, you know that when I am aware of your ideas, plans or objectives I am willing and ready to scrap mine for your better ones and will follow through until I am forcibly stopped.

I deeply appreciated your last letter and I am taking your advice seriously. I was in New York on the night of the 10th and all day on the 11th. I was unable to contact you because I did not have your home Telephone number. I visited Local 22 had a talk with Zimmerman, Edith Ransom and J. Lovestone who commended the AFL position on your resolution pertaining to discrimination. I heard his lecture on "American Foreign policy" which I'd rather not write about in detail. I saw many old timers in the union and brought up to date on trends.

Had to stop will have to rush to P.O.

B. Lee

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
MOnument 2-3350

Executive Board
North Atlantic
Thurman L. Dodson
Layle Lane
Jesse Taylor
South Atlantic
Samuel Harper
Senora B. Lawson
A. L. Thomas
Southern
David M. Grant
Davie Della Phillips
E. Vincent Suitt
Midwestern
Theodore E. Brown
Charles W. Burton
Bennie Smith
Pacific
Armena Davis
C. L. Dellums
Wendell T. Liggins
Members-at-Large
James E. Burns
Lawrence M. Ervin
Leyton Weston

MOWM [illegible] Bulletin

October 9, 1946

TO THE OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Dear Fellow Marcher:

You received a "Call" sometime ago to the MOWM Conference to be held in Chicago, Saturday, October 19th. While I have not heard from some of you with reference to your plans, I am assuming that you plan to have your Unit represented and that we are going to have a rather successful Conference. Indications lead me to believe that this Conference may be on a par with the very first conference held. I therefore urge and request that you make every effort to have representation at the Conference immediately, since many epoch making decisions must be made.

Registration will start at 10 a.m. at the Metropolitan Community Church Center, 41st at South Parkway. The first session will begin at 10:30 a.m. when Mr. Randolph will report to the Conference the contributions of the "March", its past, present and possible future. Mr. Aldrich Turner will give a financial report as the custodian of your funds, while I shall attempt to give you a picture of activities of the local divisions and sentiments developed for our program during and after the war. Committees will be set up and a work shop developed.

The afternoon session will deal with the report of committees and their findings. The evening session will attempt to find a solution to the Conference's findings in the event the Conference decides that a new program should be enunciated. At the conclusion of this meeting, the Chicago Unit invites you to be their guest at an "Old Fashioned Saturday Evening Party".

Housing is difficult! If you should like to have the Committee make hotel reservations for you, write immediately to Dr. Charles W. Burton, Director, Chicago Unit, 4304 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Illinois. As we stated in the "Call", no unit will be restricted as to the number of delegates it may send. I therefore wish you would let us know as quickly as possible how many will be coming from your unit.

Fraternally yours,

Benjamin F. McLaurin
National Secretary

BFM:eoo

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

440

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director

B. F. McLAURIN
National Secretary

ALDRICH TURNER
National Treasurer

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

North Atlantic
Thurman L. Dodson
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350

September 10, 1946

440

CALL
to
CONFERENCE OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Dear Fellow Marcher:

It has been sometime since the March On Washington Movement held a conference for the purpose of discussing over-all policies relating to organization, education and agitation. I think it is timely and necessary that a general conference of the March On Washington Movement be held for the purpose of determining whether it is to continue as an organization on its present pattern and policies or whether it should desolve and go out of existence or whether it should change its pattern and policies and carry on in the post-war period as a fighting movement for the emancipation of the Negro.

The origin and history of the March On Washington Movement stamps it as an emergency war organization which fulfilled an important and vital mission on behalf of the Negro in particular and American democracy in general. Has the March On Washington finished its mission, and should it go out of existence, or should we go forward in any form? These questions we ought to answer at a conference in Chicago, Illinois, Saturday, October 19th and Sunday, October 20th, 1946. To that end, I am herewith issuing this call for said conference with the hope that it will receive favorable response from the March On Washington units throughout the country.

Kindly indicate on the encolosed card the names of delegates who will attend this conference. No limit is set to the number of delegates who may attend from any one MOWM unit. The purpose of the conference is to canvass the opinions of the MOWM units so that we may be able to come to some national and constructive conclusion as to the future of our movement.

Sincerely yours,

A Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:ha

Full Employment for a Just Peace.
Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

Bulletin

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125 Street, Rm. 301
New York, N. Y.

Names of delegates who will attend the MOWM Conference October 19-20, 1946 in Chicago, Illinois. No limit to the number of delegates who may attend.

Names	Address

MOWM Chicago Div.

FEPC

20 East Grand Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois
March 27, 1946

A. Phillip Randolph
c/o Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters
3456 South State Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Randolph:

No doubt you are anticipating the difficulty of maintaining a peaceful discipline on the March. Should our marchers be violent in Washington, you would know what to expect from police and from public opinion. Therefor the enclosed plan for direct social action on the local employment front is particularly timely. Such campaigns in many cities could test and train those who are to go to Washington.

As you say in the introduction to Erasing the Color Line, "...repeated action makes for the development of group cause-consciousness." I would add also that it brings out leaders you can trust under provocation and possible assault.

May I confer with you about this plan while you are in Chicago? I may be reached by phone through the Activities Office of Roosevelt College at WABash 3580.

Sincerely yours,

Warren C. Marks

Warren Clay Marks

OUR DIRECT SOCIAL ACTION CAN SECURE EQUAL JOB RIGHTS

> Workers for a fair employment practices law are preparing now for a "march on Washington" to persuade the reluctant Congress to pass this bill. Much local job discrimination will not be covered by this law. Let us consider here how we could secure equal employment rights by our own action--by direct social action.

People's action can stop unfairness.

An example of people's action, without help from a legislature, occurred on the west coast where the lumber barons were forcing men to work overlong hours. As described in the pamphlet, "One Big Union," the lumberjacks organized. They blew their own whistles at the end of eight hours, and quit working. One crew after another blew its own whistle also. While a few crews were fired for this, the eight hour day soon became established practice.

During the depression, New Yorkers in the Coordinating Committee for Employment found that Harlem stores hired colored people only for the low-paid dirty jobs although the stores were patronized by Negroes. By picketing and boycotting, the committee persuaded store after store to hire from forty to sixty percent Negroes. The Future Outlook League of Cleveland has used similar methods to open the telephone company, five-and-ten cent stores, and dairies to Negro employment.

Back in 1929, the "Chicago Whip," a newspaper, organized a campaign of the same kind. Urging, "Don't spend your money where you can't work." the campaign used large-scale publicity, street-corner meetings, picketing and boycotts. The direct action caused one business after another to put colored people in many jobs.

The power of the boycott was demonstrated again in January 1946 when the large cooperative grocery at Chicago's Altgelt housing project stopped buying bread from a bakery which hired Negroes only for such jobs as sweepers, porters, and car-washers. As a result of this one-store boycott, the big wholesale bakery promptly hired Negroes in better positions.

Let's organize the campaign now.

Let's organize a direct social action campaign to begin locating, investigating, and negotiating with unfair employers. Our second step concentrates publicity on one important employer who refuses to hire minorities on an equal basis.

We tell the whole city about the injustice. Speakers go out to meetings to get the support of organizations, and to radio stations to reach the public. Pickets, parades, and other demonstrations draw popular attention and interest. Finally, if the employer is stubborn, if he refuses to be fair, we "blow our own whistles." In other words, we stop cooperating with him. We go on strike, boycott, and block his business.

At all times, our method should be calculated to pave the way for understanding and a just settlement. We should maintain goodwill even while picketing and boycotting. This might be considered a psychological control to achieve the desired result. It is as possible to face opposition and persecution with a friendly attitude as it is to be a good father to a naughty child. It is neither necessary nor desirable to become angry in either case. If we respond to a vicious employer attack by "turning the other cheek" without running away, he will become less self-righteous, and will be more ready to listen to reason when we come back to talk to him.

This goodwill type of direct action is altogether different in its effects from any kind of anti-social direct action. If we were to throw just one small stone, we would justify an employer in the use of any kind of counter-violence. Even angry words in public might inspire his fear, and might provoke an unwanted reaction. It is the same with the employer. Whoever uses violence against peaceful opposition turns the police and the public against him. Violent action is anti-social and self-defeating.

Our action will change things!

A well-considered and colorful direct social action campaign in any city could get the support of many local groups. It could end more racial discrimination in that city than could a national law.

****

For an analysis of this method with many more stories about it, see: Erasing the Color Line, a booklet by George Houser with an introduction by A. Phillip Randolph (25¢), and The Power of Nonviolence, a book by Richard Gregg ($1.50).

--From Warren Clay Marks, Room 316, 231 S. Wells, Chicago 4-- 3/46

EVEN WITHOUT CONGRESS, WE CAN SECURE EQUAL JOB RIGHTS!

If Congress won't pass a fair employment law, let us secure equal job rights ourselves, and by our own action. A direct social action campaign backed by many Chicago organizations can end more race discrimination here than a national law.

Peoples action can stop unfairness.

Until the people concerned took action, the lumber barons on the west coast forced men to work overlong hours. As described in the pamphlet, "One Big Union," the lumberjacks organized. They blew their own whistles at the end of eight hours, and quit working. Some crews were fired for this, but when one crew after another blew its own whistles too, the eight hour day became established practice.

Our first step is to organize a local campaign to investigate and to negotiate with unfair employers. Our second step is to concentrate on one important employer who continues to hire minorities on an unequal basis. We tell the whole city about the injustice. Speakers go out to meetings to get the support of organizations, and to radio stations to reach the public. Pickets, parades, and other demonstrations draw public attention and interest. Finally, if the employer is stubborn in his unfairness, we "blow our own whistles." We stop co-operating with him. We go on strike, boycott and block his business.

In the summer of 1945, the CORE group demonstrated some methods of investigation, and negotiation. Using questioneers, they found that about 70% of Loop department store patrons would buy from well-prepared Negro salesgirls. Unfortunately, this campaign stopped after some fruitless interviews with store managers.

The power of the boycott was demonstrated several weeks ago. The large cooperative grocery at Altgelt Gardens stopped buying from a bakery which hired no Negroes in office jobs. The bakery promptly employed Negroes in better positions.

Direct social action is different.

It is most important, at this point, to separate the idea of the goodwill type of direct action from any kind of antisocial direct action. If we were to throw just one small stone, we would justify an employer in the use of any kind of counter-violence. His hearing angry words might inspire fear and provoke an unwanted reaction. Our violence would turn the police and the public against us. Violent direct action is anti-social and self-defeating.

To maintain goodwill while boycotting or blocking has an altogether different effect. If an employer uses violence against a peaceful demonstration, he looses the respect of the public. More than that, he looses his own self-righteousness. He is more ready to listen to reason when we come back to talk with him. Thus direct social action paves the way for understanding and a just settlement.

It can be done.

It is as possible to face opposition and persecution with goodwill as it is to be a good father to a naughty child. In neither case is it necessary or desirable to become angry. Thus direct social action applies psychology to the solving of pressing social problems.

Some people have asked if many organizations will cooperate in an interracial campaign against discrimination. This is partly answered by the twenty groups which are now working together to end the race exclusion policy at White City Roller Rink. It would seem that a well-considered and colorful effert on an important problem can get the needed support.

Here is where to find out more.

For more stories of this method, and for an analysis of it, these two publications are recommended: "Erasing the Color Line," a booklet by George Houser with an introduction by A. Phillip Randolph (25¢); and "The Power of Nonviolence," a book by Richard Gregg ($1.50).

From Warren Marks, 4643 S. Michigan, Chicago 15.

MOWM
Nat'l office
Conv material

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURE

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
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Executive Board
North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR
South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS
Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT
Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH
Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS
Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

Bulletin

September 17, 1946

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Dear Member:

You will receive in a day or so, a Call to the next National Conference of the March on Washington Movement. Because of the growing need for attention to the pressing problems growing out of the war, it becomes necessary that we revaluate the contributions of the "March" in light of present day and future problems.

Further, it is necessary that we give to the public an accounting of our stewardship, as well as thanks for the opportunity to be of service during the past few years.

I am therefore requesting that you make every effort to attend a special Board Meeting prior to the Conference on Saturday, October 19th. Please return the enclosed postal card setting forth your intentions of attendance.

Thanking you very kindly for your cooperation and looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. F. McLaurin

Benjamin F. McLaurin
National Secretary

BFM:ccc
encl.

[illegible]
MOWM
Washington

June 4, 1946

Mrs. Dorothy Montgomery
212 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Montgomery:

I appreciate your letter of May 29th commenting on the work, composition and aims of the MOWM. In reply may I say that it is not strange or unnatural or improper for Negroes to have a movement composed only of Negroes. This does not mean that the movement must be opposed to white people or any kind of people. The Jewish people have movements of which only Jews are members, so have the Catholics, labor, business and many other groups. This does not mean there should not be organizations that are mixed, white, black, Jews and Gentiles etc.

The reason the MOWM was composed of only Negroes was that we believe Negroes must demonstrate to Negroes and the world that they have faith in themselves and that they are willing to rely upon their own powers to fight for their rights. The MOWM cooperates with other organizations composed of white people, Jewish people and what not. We believe the MOWM should not only be composed of Negroes but be maintained only by the Negro. It is necessary for people to do something for themselves in order for them to grow strong, responsible and courageous. This is the feeling of the MOWM.

The MOWM created and set up the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. This Council is composed of Negroes, white people, Jews, Catholics and members of the AFL and CIO. The MOWM did this because it felt that a movement was needed which represented a cross-section of all the people fighting for FEPC. I want you to know that I appreciate your view point in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hs
oelu 153

Konrad Schaase
1935 S. Throop
Tel Wentworth 4762

Mr & Mrs Marcellas Day
6126 Loomis
Chicago, Ill.

Bertha Lomack
Tel Taylor 1367
Grand DC.

Mr. Paul Ringler
Ed. Writer
Milw. Journal
Milwaukee, Wis

Washington, D.C.
May 29, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 - W. 125 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

"The March On Washington Movement" met on the 26th of May in their regular monthly meeting as usual. They installed their officers. After the installation, the meeting was opened with prayer. The report of the meeting was called for. One report was made there on the raising of $50,000 for the movement of the F.E.P.C. The discussion was the Pittsburg Courier had had a meeting to that affect.

After listening to the report, I decided that you should know something about what was going on here. I believe that you should get together an executive head of the various organizations, so that one organization will know what the other is doing, since we all are fighting for the same thing. I don't mean to tell you how to run your business, but when there's a lot of money at stake,&it has to come out of the pockets of we Black people here in Washington and elsewhere, we should have some sound basis upon which to collect this money.

The organization wants to declare war on President Truman for the Emergency Act for ceasing the railroad strike. I don't feel that you should allow them to do that, because you know we are all fighting to break down Jim Croism and segregation upon races, and people, and to do that we do not want to fight against races. The Jews have often said that they want us to stick with them, and they will stick with us. "The March On Washington Movement" is a strictly Negro organization. You must break down that barrier that bars White people from coming into our organization if we want a success of raising money. "The March On Washington Movement" must open it's doors for what we are fighting for to all people, races, creed and Color.

In my last letter that I wrote you, my radio commentator tells me that they are going to set up a new government with the sons of men who came to take their places. If my judgment serves me right, we have been working side by side in other organizations with the Jews in many states, and they say they want a state right government. You know what that means better than I. In order to do that as you know, the Jews have been leading us for a long time in this fight. Since that is true, we cannot close our doors in the face of White people in our organization, for they tell me if they go up first, they will lift us up, and if we go up first, they expect us to lift them up. We cannot do this, unless we open our doors of our organizations to White people.

Our name of the March On Washington Movement has spreaded too far to let segregation and Jimcroism kill us. Since I know we are not living up to your constitution, give us a new presiden for all of our branches, so that we can let down the bar of Jim Croism, and invite all people, and be recognized in our work instead of being snubbed by all churches as co-workers for good and swindlers for self, for it will take all the organizations to take care of such a great mass of people touching and agreeing on one thing. We, as Negroes, above all people should do just that.

Since I know there are many big campaigns going on here for various things to raise money, and they are calling on our people to raise it for themselves to start off with. The Baptist ministers are not willing to open their doors to have discussions to tell the people what we are fighting for, because they know the organization will not amount to much.

I think quick action should be taken at once, because we do want the support of the Baptist churches in this great movement.

Sincerely your friend in Christ,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Montgomery
212 - "G" Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Mow M
Buffalo Div

July 5, 1946

Mr. McKinley Sims
658 Clinton Street
Buffalo, N. Y. (10)

Dear Brother Sims:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of June 14th inviting me to speak for the Buffalo Unit of the March On Washington Movement, July 30th. I keenly regret I will not be able to do so because of a previous engagement in Detroit. Be assured I will be glad to be with you at some later date. Kindly remind me to all the friends.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm
[illegible] 183

PHONE MA. 2559

McKinley Sims

COMPOSER OF POPULAR TUNES

658 CLINTON STREET
BUFFALO, 10, NEW YORK

June 14 1946;

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph;
President of MOWM,
Hotel Theresa Building;
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph;

The Buffalo Unit of the MOWM are Contemplating a mass meeting Sunday July the 28 Please Inform us immediately if you are available on that date; State topic of Discussion;

You may direct the Aforementioned information to Mr. Jesse Taylor; 225 Clinton.St,

Sincerely Yours;
McKinley Sims
Mckinley Sims;

MOWM
Buffalo

November 7, 1946

Mr. Jesse Taylor
225 Clinton Street
Buffalo 4, New York

Dear Brother Taylor:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of October 19th informing me that Brother William Simms would serve as a delegation for the Buffalo unit of the MOWM in Chicago. May I say that Brother Simms made a helpful and sustaining contribution to the conference, and we were proud to have him in attendance, because of the fine work he did, and the inspiration he was to the group. I assure you that the conference missed you because of your dynamic personality and work for MOWM.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

ccin/188

3 80
Piletti
548 6-2

225 Clinton Street
Buffalo 4, New York
October 19, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Chairman of March On
Washington Movement
Officers & Members of
Executive Committee

Dear Mr. Randolph;

It is with much regret, that I shall not be able to be present at the executive committee or conference, owing to the pressing matters that prevents me from being absent from my city at the present time. However, we have had under consideration since receiving the call of the conference to be held, and have done within all possible means of complying with same.

At a recently held meeting, we did elect delegate to represent Buffalo Unit at the conference. As before mentioned it wil be impossible for me to attend the executi sessions.

I do most sincerely request the bearer of this letter, Mr. William McKinley Simms, wh without any hesitancy whatever, has been one of the main supporters of the March On Washington program since its inceptions, and at no time has he refrained from doing whatever was in his power, to keep the Buffalo unit active. Therefore, it is my desire that, Mr. Simms represent me in the meetings of the executive Sessions.

Wishing the conference all the success.

Fraternally yours,
Jesse Taylor

MOWM
Cleveland Div

November 7, 1948

Mr. C. S. Wells, President
Cleveland Division, BSCP
2400 East 55 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear CS:

Thanks a lot for your letter of October 16th informing me that it was impossible for a representative of the Cleveland Unit of the MOWM to attend the conference in Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:NB

oeiu/153

CLEVELAND DIVISION
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Oct I6-I946.

Mr A.Philip. Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
3458 South State St
Chicago , ILL .

Dear Brother Randolph,

In-re of your letter of sept IO , 46 in the matter of a meeting of the March on Washington Movement, I am sorry to say that we have not been active enough to send a representative at this time.

You are well aware that it is a condition and not a lack of interest on the part of the few of us who have partisipated in the program. However we hope the meeting will be a success.

Fraternally yours

CSWells

C.S.Wells, President Cleve Div.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
2409 E.55 St
Cleveland , Ohio.

Ofc/

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE March On Washington Movement B–L

CORRESPONDENCE

1947
&
Undated

MOWM
Chicago Div

April 22, 1943

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton
[illegible] Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burton:

It was a pleasure to have seen you again en route from the Coast. I glanced at the material you are working on for the book for which you hope to get a Rosenwald scholarship, and I think it is quite good.

I will be back in Chicago on May 19th, and I think we had better plan to have a meeting of the March, the night of the 21st, since I think I am going to have a meeting of the cooperatives Mrs. Wilson is arranging.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BR

March –
Chicago Div –

April 29, 1947

Mr. Charles Wesley Burton
6627 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Burt;

I find I will not get into Chicago until May 31st so you may hold a meeting of the March the night of the 31st. I have a meeting of the Cooperative the night of June 2nd.

Now the Brotherhood is holding a big meeting on June 1st at the Du Sable High School. Therefore I think it would create confusion if the March advertise me to speak May 31st. Hence I think the meeting of the March should be held in the Y and that notices be sent out and no ads in the papers or circulars.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ba

A. Philip Randolph
International President

F

December 28, 1948

Mrs. Norman Ford
2806 Williams
Denver 5, Colo.

Dear Mrs. Ford:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of November 29th with your comments on my talk at the Church, Sunday, November 28th. I am sorry I did not get a chance to talk with you at length while I was in Denver since it is not easy to discuss the matters you raise in a letter.

I note your concern about the movement urging Negroes not to participate in an army draft because of the jim-crow army. You are quite correct that when Negroes take drastic action on this sort of thing someone will be victimized. But this is the price we have to pay for our rights sometime. Other people who have won their freedom and justice have had to suffer. Some went to jail and others died. Of course whenever it is possible to achieve gains without drastic action that method should be employed however, it is seldom that great wrongs can be righted without some tremendous dramatization of the issue and it is not possible to develop effective demonstrations without the employment of drastic methods. This is true as a rule. Of course it is not always true.

When I come back to Denver I will plan to get in touch with you so that I may chat with you concerning the questions you raise. If you visit New York, you may feel free to visit me to have a chat.

Sincerely yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

November 20

Dear Mr Randolph,

I am sure that I must to have flustered you when after shaking hands with you and thanking you for your remarks of this Sunday, I said "my name is Norman Ford." I did however have a point in mind which I later considered would take up too much time to discuss with you then. It concerned what I think were your remarks to a congressional committee concerning Negro's not participating in army draft procedures at least until discrimination was ceased. While this phase of your campaign is now over, still I would like to know how I, an employee of the State of

The crux of this letter is this. I too am working as I can *for* democracy, and I am in position to do more than the average Negro. I too believe that the time comes for drastic action, but what protection, if any, have I against loss of job and home when I do these things? After all, our situation in Denver is *much* improved and quite unlike the deep south. And it is my belief that it will get better without drastic action or antagonism.

The Urban League has done much in peaceable ways here. The south is slowly but surely coming around.

Colorado, admittedly a Republican until changes can be made, could participate in such a program without fear (I'm scared) of recriminations.

Your plan, and I had written the same thing to Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado prior to its being made public by you, seems to me to smack of treason, or other ponderous legal complications.

Would not a better plan be (or have been) to participate in the procedure under protest and to work for full rights as you now say we should do with democracy?

I am a product of the bars being let down and I dont want to see our chances hurt by wrong attitudes and action.

Your answer to my letter will be greatly appreciated at your leisure.

Very sincerely,
Norman A. Ford
2304 Williams
Denver 5, Colorado

April [illegible], 1947

Mr. [illegible] L. D. [illegible]
[illegible] Street
New York [illegible], New York

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

I note your letter of recent date suggesting that the March on Washington Movement plan to secure a radio station. May I say that it would be a very splendid thing, but we are not in a position to undertake such a move at this time.

Sincerely yours,

APR:[illegible]

A. Philip Randolph
International President

AFRICAN WORLD WIDE
RESEARCH SOCIETY
VERNON H. DE JONES
626 WEST 158 ST
NEW YORK 32, N.Y

DEAR MR. RANDOLPH

I THINK HARLEM NEEDS A RADIOSTATION. I WISH THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE COULD APPLY FOR LICENSE OF A FREQUENCY MODULATION RADIOSTATION. YOU CANNOT GET A STANDARD BROADCAST RADIOSTATION AT PRESENT. NOW FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WILL GIVE YOU A LICENSE FOR AN F. M. STATION. NOW ASK FOR F. M. STATION ON 100.5. MEGACYCLES. QUITE A FEW HARLEMITES NOW OWN F. M. COMBINED RADIOSETS. NOW F. M. IS THE NEW STATICLESS RADIO CHANNEL. THERE IS NO STATIC ON F. M. NOW I WISH YOU COULD GET THIS STATION SOON.

YOU CAN'T ADVERTISE OVER F.M. AND YOU CAN ONLY BE ON 6 HOURS EACH DAY. NOW CALL THE RADIOSTATION W.O.O.Y. VOICE OF HARLEM IN NEW YORK. NOW USE THE OLD CARIBBEAN CLUB BUILDING ON 139ST TO 140ST ON 7TH AVE FOR STUDIOS. NOW BUILD A 2,50 WATT STATION ON 100.5 MEGACYCLES NOW HAVE AN F.M. TRANSMITTER ATOP THE BUILDING ON 140ST. REBUILD THE ENTRANCE MODERNISTIC WITH A CONCRETE ALUMINUM CANOPY AND NEON SIGN SAYING F.M. STATION W.O.O.Y. NOW FIX INTERIOR OF THE CARIBBEAN CLUB INTO BEAUTIFUL MODERNISTIC RADIO STUDIOS SIMILAR TO W.N.E.W AT 565-5TH AVE.

YOURS TRULY

MOWM
GC.

Undated.

1707 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
New York City

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
2289 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Dear Randolph:

I sincerely appreciated your message with reference to my resignation. Many factors were involved which made my decision a difficult one. It is, therefore, encouraging to know that others agree with my judgment that more good was to be accomplished by leaving than by staying.

Sincerely yours,
William H Hastie

MOWM
N.Y. Div

[undated]

10:30 Sunday evening

Dear Mr. Randolph;

Mrs. Blocker has just left here after waiting about two hours for your possible return, so that she might see you.

All during the day I've had calls and visitors – the main objective – to find a way for you to consent to run. Several of the persons who spoke to me said that they could not be convinced by your reasons and felt that the interests of the race and the fight you are and have been making are far greater than your reasons.

Even more important than that I feel its important for you to carry thru with your leadership. In the Feb 17th meeting, the leaders indicated they accepted your leadership and would be willing to follow it politically. Now that that leadership has logically taken its course in designating you as the choice for Congress I feel that it is imperative for you to follow thru with it. I cannot urge this too strongly for if you don't accept the challenge I feel it will be well nigh impossible to get any support for your future plans or program. Its especially important to retrieve the calling off of Saturday's conference – which I think was deliberately sabotaged by Miss Corrothers. There is no other way to explain her inactivity and her hostility to any one else's doing anything. When people are actually begging you to accept the leadership I believe that you should accept to indicate your faith with them.

You are now much bigger than the Brotherhood or any one political party in what you stand for to the great mass of Negroes. Since people are asking you, you can state your own terms – which should be nothing less than the original 8 point program of the March – pointed up to the present issues of the South's defiance of the Supreme Court primary decision – the 1000 amendments to the anti poll tax bill – the precarious condition of the FEPC etc.

Your attitude toward the Republican and Democratic Parties I quite share – but you are in a position not to be contaminated and there is enough of a non partisan support for you for neither of the two parties to claim sole credit for your election - which is assured. You are the one man Powell fears and rightly so. That's just the reason he's in the South now for he couldn't stand to have you get the credit for your Memphis speech.

Morris Milgram, I know, has been presenting the prospect of your getting mixed up in dirty politics and how disastrous that would be to your career. However there are two reasons why Morris' opinion, which is that of other Socialists, should not outweigh that of the leaders here in Harlem and those who have been your staunchest supporters. The first reason is that white Socialists can discuss the Negro and Harlem quite learnedly from an intellectual point of view but can hardly reflect accurately the political situation in this area in terms of determining the best strategy for Negro leadership.

The second reason is that Socialists want you to rejoin the Party so that they can run you as Vice-President on their ticket this year. This is the main reason for their point of view - a reason which, tho I don't like to admit it, will not advance the cause of Negroes right now nearly so much as your election to Congress. While I believe we will not get our rights until there is a socialist form of government; right now the important thing for Negroes the country over is for the leadership from this new district to be a challenge which will be respected, admired and followed. However strong my faith in Socialism is, realism compels me to know its a doctrine which must be sugar-coated for the masses of Negroes at the present stage of the development of most of them.

In Congress, with Pauli Murray as one of your secretaries I feel you could do far more to introduce Socialism to most of our people and have them accept it than you could do as a vice-presidential candidate campaigning for about four or five months.

Please do not be governed in your decision by your fears - but by the needs of our people whom you have served so well up to the present and who need your service in a larger field.

Sincerely
Layle Lane

[Undated]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MONUMENT 2-3350

MOWM
N.Y. Div

Dear Mr. Randolph;

With pleasure I read the news release in the papers this past week of your tour in the interests of a permanent FEPC.

I believe it to be in the best interests of creating militancy among Negroes to keep alive the origin of FEPC. For that reason I do hope you'll mention the March in all other news releases. Best wishes for success

Hastily
Layle Lane

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March on Washington Movement

FINANCIAL PAPERS

1941-44
+

UNDATED

Finance

CHECK VOUCHER

Sept. 19 19 41

Check No.

Received from the ~~BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS~~ March on Washington Committee

$1.50 in Stamps Dollars

($) for 150 Postcards

Signed

CHECK VOUCHER

September 18 1941

Check No.

Received from the BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Five ——— 00/100 Dollars

100	@ 3¢	3.00
50	@ 2¢	1.00
4 special		.40
6 air mail		.36
24	@ 1¢	.24

($ 5 . 00) for

Signed J. Pemberton

NEW YORK, N.Y. (STA. P) PARCEL POST SEP

CHECK VOUCHER

Sept. 24 19 41

Check No. ______________

Received from the BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

15 stamps for 15 cents Dollars

to send money order to

($ ______________) for ______________

Rosenberg Signed ______________

International Headquarters

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

217 West 125th Street
(Suite 301)
New York City, N. Y.

No. 5386

January 29, 1942

Received of Mrs Myrtle Facey Bates

One 00/ Dollars

($1.00) for Refund March on Washington Expense 194

Dues	$
Assessments	$
Fees	$
Miscellaneous	$
TOTAL REMITTANCE	$

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

Per J Roberts

TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER: You will find enclosed .... dues stamps; .... working cards; .... membership books.

Kindly report any mistakes in this receipt immediately.

440

[1941]

NEGRO MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

Chicago Division
4231 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Director
Charles Wesley Burton
Hyde Park 9270

Secretary
Cornelius G. Polk

Treasurer
Ernest Smith

Committee Chairmen

Frances Taylor Mosley
Education for Industry

David Wilburn
Defense Industries

J. J. Peters
Membership

Financial Report
"Report to the Nation"
September 28, '41
Chicago, Illinois

File
March on Wash
Chicago

Summary

October 6, 1941

FINANCIAL REPORT on the

"REPORT TO THE NATION" Mass Meeting
Sunday, September 28, 1941
Metropolitan Community Church

The Steering Committee submits the following report on receipts and expenditures in promotion of this meeting:

RECEIPTS

Anticipated from ads in Souvenir Program	$542.75
Anticipated from patrons	6.00
Collection at church	173.38
Souvenir program donations	[illegible].45

On full collection total will be $[illegible].58

Advanced by the chairman.................... 22.60

Total income should approximate $576.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Program committee	$ 18.00
Promotion Cavalcade	12.39
Souvenir Program	213.86
Publicity	70.25
Operating expenses	88.18

Total expenses............ $402.68

Refund to chairman for earlier expenses 18.22

Grand total expenses paid $420.90

Favorable balance anticipated 155.28

PROGRAM COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES

MUSIC......(Sharps and Flats' cab fare)	$ 6.00
MICRPHONE SERVICE	2.00
CHURCH ACCOMMODATIONS (To Rev.Evans)	10.00
Total expenses for program...	$ 18.00

Program

CHAIRMAN: Att'y. Charles Wesley Burton
Mrs. Estelle MacNeal ......Music
Mr. David Wilburn ....Ushers
Mr. Ernest Smith ....Program
Mr. Burton ....Speakers
Miss Sarah Merchant ....Youth Guests

PROMOTION CAVALCADE COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES

TORCHES ......2 Dozen red.and.white $ 8.00
(Thearle-Duffield Fireworks,Inc.)

REFRESHMENTS ....(Hot dog buffet)

Advanced by Mrs. Scott:

½ pint cream	$ .21
Horseradish	.10
Onions	.05
Napkins	.10
Cardboard plates	.10
50 lbs. ice	.25
	$ .81

Advanced by Mrs. Wilburn:

5 lbs. hot dogs	$1.25
1 lb. coffee	.31
Mustard	.10
1 jar pickles	.25
2 lbs. sugar	.15
Sales tax	.02
	$ 2.08

Advanced by Mr. Lewis:

5 dozen rolls	.50
1 case cold drink	1.00
	$ 1.50

Total refreshment cost $ 4.39

Total Cavalcade expense $ 12. 39

CHAIRMEN: Mrs. Freida Scott and Mrs. Margaret Lightfoot
Att'y. Henry W. Hammond ....Permits
(Alderman Grant secured city)
Mrs. David Wilburn ....Refreshments
Mr. Edgar Lewis ....Parade line of march

Promotion Cavalcade

SOUVENIR PROGRAM EXPENSES

PRINTING ....2,000.copies...	$.200.00
ALTERATIONS(shifting ads)....	6.04
"Sig"Cut for Murray ad........	2.22
RANDOLPH STEEL PHOTO CUT	5.60
Total Souvenir Program Cost	$ 215.86

(Printing firm - Clarke-McElroy,
6140 Cottage Grove Avenue)

Souvenir Program

PROMOTION DIRECTOR and EDITOR - Edgar M. Lewis

Mrs. Georgia Eason	Secretary
Mrs. Anna Hart Gibbs	Advertising
Mrs. Annabelle Wilburn	Advertising
Mr. Jay J. Peters...........	Advertising
Mr. James Burr	Advertising
Mrs. Frances T.Moseley	Copy writing
Miss Lola Yateman	Copy writing
Mr. Cornelius G. Polk	Advertising

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES

POSTERS ....(Mary Jackson) 100 ......$ 20.00

Distribution by
South Side Circular Distributing
Agency - 4731 So. Parkway 3.00

DODGERS ....CLArke-McElroy Printers.. 24.00

Distributioh by schoolboys-
(Charles Hall rounded up group). 4.75

CANVAS POSTERS ..for attachment to
moving vehicles 3.large..

(Done by Mentrell Parker Sign Co.) 4.25

HORSE and BUGGY ..transporting signs
for two 4½ hr. days at $4.50 each 9.00

(Secured from Charlie & Ella Mae's)

PHOTOGRAPHS ....

2 Adams photos ....$ 3.00
1 Caldwell photo ...... .75
1 Gushiniere photo ... 1.50 5.25

Total publicity expense .... $ 70.25

Publicity

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cornelius G. Polk

Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley ....Press
~~Attorney Ulysses Keys ....Press~~ Speakers' Bureau
Attorney Henry W. Hammond ....Speakers' Bureau
Attorney Benjamin Clayton ....Organizations

OPERATING EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

(Refunds voted by the organization)

MRS. ANNA HART GIBBS .....Advertising.
Transportation facilities ... $12.00 ($1.00 prepaid)
Telephone service 2.00
$14.00

Mr. Cornelius G. Polk .....Gas for car errands
Distribution of dodgers, ad collecting, etc.................... 2.00

MRS. FREIDA SCOTT ....cavalcade promotion
Stamps for mailing announcements, transportation, telephone, etc. 2.18

MR. EDGAR M. LEWIS .....Souvenir Program
An honorarium expressing appreciation for extreme devotion to our program at great physical and financial sacrifice to the director of our printed program ....29.00 ($ 6.00 prepaid)
$35.00 total)

ATT'Y. CHARLES WESLEY BURTON ....Program......
March-on-Washington stamp, postage, secretarial work............ 5.00

MRS. FRANCES TAYLOR MOSELEY ....Promotional
Advanced to Mrs. Gibbs ...$1.00
Advanced to Mr. Lewis 6.00
Clerical supplies 3.25
Errands 4.10
Telephone 10.00
Telegrams .... .75
Postage 10.90
$36.00

Total Reimbursement bill......$ 88.18

Operating Expenses

THE CHAIRMAN'S PERSONAL ACCOUNTING

RECEIPTS FROM THE TREASURER

9/2/41	Refund for earlier deficit		$ 5.00
9/10 "	Postage		2.00
9/14 "	Withdrawn to pay for "cut" (Used for Gibbs and postage		5.00
9/15 "	Balance on posters and Adams photo........................		11.50
9/22/"	To include operating expenses through the meeting date of Sept. 28:		
	Torches	$8.00	
	Mr. Lewis....	6.00	
	Postage	2.00	
	Errands	4.00	20.00

Total money from treasurer $43.50

ADVANCES BY THE CHAIRMAN

For program photo cut		$ 5.60
To Mrs. Gibbs		1.00
Operating expenses :		
Office supplies....	$ 3.25	
Postage .... (overlooked in original report)	2.00	
Telephone estimate ..	10.00	
Telegrams .... To Dickerson, To Rev, Turpeau, To Rev. Evans	.75	
	16.00	22.60

Total operating expend

Total/~~[illegible]~~ by chairman $ 66.10

Chairman's Account

DISBURSEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN

Refund for earlier expenses		$ 5.00
Program photo cut		5.60
Operating expenses:		
Office supplies	$ 3.25	
Postage	10.90	
Errands	4.10	
Telephone	10.00	

Report of Personal expenses of Chhirman continued)

Total operating $29.00

Adams photo.............	1.50
Poster balance	10.00
Torches	8.00
To Edgar Lewis	6.00
To Mrs. Gibbs...........	1.00

Total disbursements ...... $ 66.10

ADDITIONAL REFUND REQUEST:
(For expenses incurred earlier in summer in promoting the June massmeeting, July Cälebration and work of the Committee on Education for Industry.)

Clerical

[illegible]........	$ .35
Filing cards	,40
Postage	1.00
Binders	.25
Folders.................	.40

Total clerical... $ 2.40

Telephone estimate

June	$ 5.00
July	8.00
August..................	2.82

Total telephone $15.82

Total Refund (Old) request...$18.22

Plus "Report to the Nation" 22.60

Grand Total refund request	$40.82
Received Sept.2	5.00
Balance	$35.82
Received Oct. 2	32.82
Remaining balance due....	$ 3.00

Frances Taylor Moseley Chairman,
Steering Committee

_______________________ Treasurer
Chicago Division

I

1941 through 1945-46

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Indianapolis, Indiana

1941 - 1945 - 1946

including F.E.C.P
48 pullman ptrs
included at that time
all young ptrs. I hope
you will keep this for
a record. check white
B. F. Mc[illegible]

[illegible]

1.	F. E. Defrantz	$ 1.00	YMCA		
2.	R.K. Smith	1.00	YMCA		
3.	R. W. Starms	1.00	YMCA		
4.	Mr. Crowell Sheldon	1.00	YMCA		
5.	M.L. Sheldon	1.00	2319 Spruce St.	Terre Haute,	Indiana
6.	Mary Houston	1.00	219 West 29th. St.	Indianapolis,	Indiana
7.	Chandler Houston, (Porter)	2.00	219 West 29th. St.	Indianapolis,	Ind.
8.	Viola Houston	1.00	" " " "	"	"
9.	Prisicilla Dean Lewis	1.00	2734 Blvd. Place	"	"
10	Ollie Webb	1.00	167 Bright St.	"	"
11.	L. A. Geiger	1.00	526 Bright Street	"	"
12	Pearl McMellon	1.00	513 Bright Street	"	"
13	Lucian B. Meriwether	1.00	225 West 21st. St.	"	"
14	C. A. Parker	1.00	1908 N. Capitol Ave	"	"
15	Travis White	1.00	2736 Northwestern Ave.	"	"
16	John Hollins	1.00	339 Douglas St.	"	"
17	Charles Bruce	1.00	1601 Columbia Ave	"	"
18	Andrew Ramsey	1.00	143 W. 22nd. St.	"	"
19	Ezra Alexander	1.00	2930 Blvd. Pl.	"	"
20	Martin L. Whitted	1.00	1640 Columbua Ave	"	"
21	Henry A. Pierce	2.00	508 W. Mich. St.	"	"
22.	H.H. Stonar	1.00	1041 N. Pershing St.	"	"
23	P.H. Zeigler	1.00	YMCA		
24	I.N. Turner, deceased	1.00	633½ Blake St.	"	"
25	Moses Blakemore	2.00	820 E. 20th. St.	"	"
26	J.H. Ward	1.00	2116 Blvd. Pl.	"	"
27	Eddie Sims	2.00	443 W. 25th. St.	"	"
28	Rev. J. H. Mitcham	1.00	1665 Columbia Ave.	"	"
29	Charles Monger	1.00	1126 Roache St.	"	"
30	Kenneth Crawford	1.00	633 Locke St. #353,	"	"
31	Edward Vincent	1.00	620 Blake St. #253	"	"
32	Rev. J.T. Highbaugh	1.00	2952 Shriver Ave.	"	"
33	C. H. Alexander	1.00	438 Michigan St.	"	"
34	Paul Batties	1.00	314 Harvard Pl.	"	"
35	Starling James	1.00	3709 Graceland Ave.	"	"
36	H. C. Willis	1.00	632 North West St.	"	"
37	R. M. Baird	1.00	2041 North Capitol Ave		"
38	Charles V. Turner	2.00	728 N. West	"	"
39	Richard Turner	1.00	440 N. Senate Ave.	"	"
40	Samuel Quarles	1.00	2736 Martindale Ave	"	"
41	Thomas J. King	1.00	1503 Columbia Ave	"	"
42	G. C. Watkins	1.00	402 N. California Ave.		"
43	Marshall F. Reynolds	1.00	Walker Bulind Bldg.		"
44	J. H. Haid	1.00	1111 N. Pershing Ave.	"	"
45	Rev. Marshall T. Tally	1.00	2340 N. Capitol Ave.	"	"
46	Ernest Dix	1.00	union Station		
47	Atty. Frank R. Beckwith	1.00	229 ½ Indiana	"	"
48	C. Anderson	1.00	317 West 21 St.	"	"
49	John Rutledge	1.00	615 West 10th. St.	"	"
50	Lionel Artis	1.00	2343 Highland Pl.	"	"
51	Benjamin A. Osborne	1.00	229½ Indiana Ave.	"	"
52	H.R. Hooper	1.00	2616 Highland Pl	"	"
53	Dr. E. D. Moten	1.00	1310 Cornell Ave.	"	"
54	Henry J. Richardson Jr.	1.00	157 N. Ill. St.	"	"
55	Julian Coleman	1.00	248 W. 38th. St.	"	"
56	Dr. R. B. McArthur	1.00,	547 Indiana Ave.	"	"
57	M. C. Cruse	1.00	929 Locke St.	"	"
58	Eddie Phillips	1.00	2230 Northwestern Ave.	"	"
59	C. McAdams	1.00	1905 Blvd. Pl.	"	
60	E.E. Sisson	1.00	454 Blake St.	"	"
61	E. L. Cofer	1.00	429 Blake St.	"	"
62	Oscar Robinson	1.00	325 ½ California Ave	"	"
63	M.L. Dunnson	1.00	1017 E. 20th. St.	"	"
64	D. A. Boatwright	1.00	2930 Martindale Ave.	"	"
65	T. Brown	1.00	900 Indiana Ave. #437		"
66	R. Maxberry	1.00	2952 Shriver Ave.		"
67	F. H. Moore	1.00	1222 Cornell Ave.	"	"
68	E. B. Hall	1.00	2303 N. Capitol Ave	"	"
69	J.L. Brown	1.00	310 W. 21st. St.	"	"
70	Clarence Crenahaw	1.00	526 N. West St.	"	"
71	C. G. Williams	1.00	2930 Highland Pl.	"	"
72	Cornealious Jackson	1.00	13th. & Roosevelt Ave		-

2

Continued

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

72	Thomas Lowe	$1.00	1005 ½ Indiana Ave.	Indianapolis ,	Ind.
73	Henry Hall	1.00	1034 N. West St.	"	"
74	Marion Morgan	1.00	636 Blake St. #210	"	"
75	Paul McComb	1.00	361 W. 25th. St.	"	"
76	Mrs. N. R. Highbaugh	1.00	2952 Shriver Ave.	"	"
77	Mary P. McGuire	1.00	1638 North Arsenal Ave.	"	"
78	J.O. Hillard	1.00	YMCA	"	"
79	Mrs. Paul A Batties	1.00	314 Harvard Pl	"	"
80	M.L. Sheldon	1.00	YMCA		
81	Rev. S. C. Richards	1.00	[illegible]	Terre Haute	Ind.
82	J.H. Crawford	1.00	428 West 28th. St.	Indianapolis,	Ind.
83	J. Thompson	1.00			
84	W. B. Chatman	1.00	526 N. California Ave.	Indpl's.	Ind.
85	Ellis Cozy	1.00	1829 N. Capitol Ave.	Indianapolis.	Ind
86	R. Colon	1.00	510 W. 29th. St.	"	"
87	J. Mitchell	1.00	214 North St. ,	Indianapolis,	Ind
88	Earl Embry	1.00	R. R. 17 .Box.505	Indpl's.	Ind.
89	S. Grayson	1.00	1510 S. 3rd. St.	Indpl's .	Ind
90	H. Steward	1.00	2530 Northwestern Ave.	Indpl's,	Ind.
91	J.R. Coleman	1.00	734 N. West St.	Indpl's .	Ind
92	E. R. Allen	1.00	YMCA	"	"
93	D. Mason	1.00	705 Senate Ave.	"	"
94	A. J. Clark	1.00	536 West Vermont	"	"
95	R. B. Betty	1.00	2626 Highland	"	"
96	Curtis Oldham	1.00	2461 N. Oxford St.	"	"
97	. Moore	1.00	YMCA	"	"
98	Jesse McGuire	1.00	1638 N. Arsenal Ave,	"	"
99	C. Daniels	1.00			
100	E. D. Bousen	1.00			
101	Dent Hubble	1.00			
102	J, Anderson	1.00			
103	Joe Williams	1.00	[redacted] 3027 Blvd. Pl		
104	Ernest Smiley	1.00	Detroit, Mich		
105	W. J. Robinson	1.00		Jacksonville,	Fla
106	Chick Harding	1.00		Chicago,	Ill
107	H.W. Jones	1.00		"	"
108	John Eubanks	1.00		Chicago	"
109	W.R. Taylor	1.00		Chicago	"
110	Campbell	1.00		"	"
111	M. Ronnells	1.00		"	"
112	E. L . Green	1.00		Boston	Mass
113	C. F. Cole	1.00		Philadelphia	Miss
114	Alonzo Donald	1 .00		Detroit	Mich
115	G. R. Bailey	1.00			

[illegible] finance

3/11 1942

Received of A. Philip Randolph

Ten and 00/100 Dollars

$10.00

Richard Thomas
per [illegible]

Contribution for mass meeting
March on Washington

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director

CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Regional Director

GEORGIA EASON
Secretary

ERNEST SMITH
Treasurer

Chicago Rally

City-Wide Committee for Coliseum Mass Meeting Friday, June 26, 1942

Initiated by March-On-Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

Planning Committee

Ethel L. Payne
Chairman

Dr. A. M. Mercer
Finance

Eugene O. Shands
Sponsors

Roosevelt Phillips
Organizations

Mary R. Smith
Literature

Neva Ryan
Program

Wm. C. Pyant
Publicity

Wm. H. McClaskey
Coliseum

Robert Dade
Ushers

Jeska Flemister
First Aid

Rev. D. DeWitt Turpeau, Jr.
Churches

Andrew Jarrell
Youth

Geo. H. Hutchison
Speakers

Henry C. Bennett
"Minute Men"

Campaign Headquarters
Y. W. C. A.
4559 South Parkway, Chicago
Telephone Atlantic 1434
[illegible]387

May 15, 1942

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

GREETINGS!

This is to certify that ________________________ is hereby authorized to solicit funds from individual friends to be applied on the expenses of the City-Wide Committee in promoting the COLISEUM MASS MEETING Friday evening, June 26, 1942. The estimated budget is $2,000.00.

A temporary receipt will be given by the solicitor and a formal acknowledgment will be made by the Director and Secretary of the Committee when the donations are received.

Thanking you for your generous contribution and helpful cooperation, we are

Gratefully and faithfully yours,

Charles W. Burton
Director

____
Chairman, Finance Committee

____
Secretary

No.______

ON TO THE COLISEUM FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1942, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

Financial Report [1942-43]

Schedule A

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 thru July 1, 1943

Statement of Receipts

Gross Receipts from Detroit Conference September 26 and 27, 1942:		
Registrations	$ 15.75	
Donations	50.00	
Sale of "Detroit Conference Proceedings" (See Schedule 1)	246.10	
Total		$ 311.85
Public Contributions, Excluding Chicago, Illinois (See Schedule 2)		1,386.07
Public Contributions, Chicago, Illinois (See Schedule 3)		2,594.16
Pledges and Donations Collected by New York Group		529.00
Conference Receipts Thru July 1, 1943:		
Admissions and Public Collections	760.85	
Sale of Caps and Literature	67.40	
Individual Contributions and Pledges	42.75	
Total		871.00
Loans and Temporary Advances, National Committeemen (See Schedule 4)		4,376.45
Sale of Pamphlets		217.62
Total Receipts September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943		$10,286.15
Less, Disbursements (See Schedule "B")		8,029.01
		$ 2,257.14

To Balance:

To Balance: Cash on Hand, Chicago Headquarters	$ 2,153.24
Cash on Hand, New York Headquarters	103.90
	$ 2,257.14

Schedule B

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943

Statement of Cash Disbursements

Disbursements From Chicago Headquarters:

Transportation and Travel	$ 91.55	
Rentals	407.60	
Picketing Expense (Merchandise Mart)	45.00	
Donation, Y.W.C.A.	12.50	
Salary and Expense - Local Organizer	143.65	
Telephone and Telegraph	123.71	
Stationery and Postage	194.85	
Mimeograph, Printing and Publicity	358.83	
Expense of Special Promotions	30.00	
Expense of Policy Conference Report	25.00	
Cost of Proceedings, Detroit Conference, Balance	25.00	
Clerical Salaries and Expense	190.66	
Office Supplies and Expense	150.48	
Expense of A. Philip Randolph Dinner	115.50	
Furniture, Chicago Office	50.00	
Mimeograph Machine and Supplies	27.75	
Badges	8.20	
Expense of Miss Myers	15.00	
Sundry Expense	1.80	
Total		$2,117.08

Disbursements From New York Headquarters:

Cost of Remodeling and Decorating Office	693.93	
Salary - Executive Secretary	861.10	
Salary - Secretary and Stenographer	410.00	
Transportation and Travel National Officers	695.22	
Cost of Printing "Proceedings of Detroit Meeting	450.00	
Hats, "We Are Americans Too"	350.00	
Funds Advanced to National Director For Conference	1,500.00	
Postage	35.20	
Loan - E. P. Meyers	166.00	
Printing	247.30	
Rent	75.00	
Expense of National Recording Secretary	16.00	
Expense of Special Meetings and Promotions	10.00	
Railway Express Charges	3.22	
Sundry Office Supplies and Expense	398.96	
		5,911.93
		$8,029.01

Schedule 1

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943

Schedule Showing Sale of
"Detroit Conference Proceedings"
(The National Committee Receiving 50% of Proceeds)

Cities and Individuals	Copies Sold	Amount
Chicago, Illinois	1,000	$ 50.00
Cleveland, Ohio	1,000	50.00
St. Louis, Mo.	1,000	50.00
Washington, D. C.	700	35.00
Atlanta, Ga.	200	10.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	200	10.00
New Orleans, La.	200	10.00
Tampa, Fla.	200	10.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	125	6.25
Asheville, N. C.	20	1.00
T. M. Edmondson	45	4.50
W. H. Bowe	16	1.65
B. F. McLavin	63	6.30
D. Laroche	14	1.40
		$246.10

Schedule 2

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943

Schedule of Public Contributions, Excluding Chicago, Illinois

Contributors:	Date	Amount
Ashley L. Totten	1/18/43	$ 20.00
Ashley L. Totten	2/ 8/43	10.00
A. C. Burnett	1/26/43	2.00
New York Division	Sundry	300.10
B. F. McLaurim	"	36.00
Washington Division	"	340.12
S. Russell	1/18/43	5.00
T. Brown	1/18/43	10.00
B. Smith	3/17/43	18.50
T. T. Patterson	4/30/43	10.00
Larry Y. Forster	5/18/43	25.00
C. L. Dellums	Sundry	30.00
S. Russell	3/18/43	5.00
Julian Steele	5/10/43	20.00
Pauli Murray	2/3 /43	10.00
Julius Adams	3/5 /43	3.00
George Sams	4/30/43	5.00
Charleston, S. C. Firemen	4/30/43	162.25
Boston Unit	5/10/43	25.00
Albany Unit	4/2 /43	14.15
Meridian Unit, J. A. Burns	5/6 /43	26.25
Cedar Town Firemen	4/2 /43	6.20
Birmingham Firemen	4/30/43	103.45
Tampa Unit	4/6 /43	102.60
Buffalo Unit	6/4 /43	4.25
Jackson, Miss.	5/17/43	17.20
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	4/6 /43	50.00
A. Philip Randolph	5/3 /43	25.00
		$1,386.07

Schedule 3

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943

Schedule of Public Contributions, Chicago, Illinois

General Meetings:

October 1942	$ 27.50	
November "	68.59	
December "	59.72	
January 1943	90.12	
February "	88.90	
March "	109.77	
April "	98.36	
May "	146.62	
June "	134.02	
Total		$ 823.60

Receipts, Special and Community Meetings:

Anti-Lynching Meeting	10/23/42	40.00	
Woodlawn Meeting	12/ 4/42	42.27	
Utilities Meeting (Englewood)	1/ 8/43	30.61	
Morgan Park Meeting	1/15/43	3.07	
Executive Board Meetings	Sundry	8.15	
Tea	12/29/42	37.57	
A. Philip Randolph Dinner Reservations	2/15/43	149.65	
Special Meeting	3/ 5/43	81.85	
Good Sheperd Meeting	5/19/43	104.00	
Truth Seekers Temple Meeting	2/13/43	8.08	
Hope Presbyterian Church Meeting	6/13/43	70.13	
St. Matthews Church Meeting	6/21/43	35.00	
Lilydale Baptist Church Meeting	6/21/43	1.25	
Metropolitan Church Meeting	6/25/43	226.10	
Tea, Dance	6/21/43	137.73	
Women's Conference Receipts	6/24/43	3.65	
Original Providence Baptist Church	6/25/43	50.00	
Shiloh Baptist Church	6/27/43	51.65	
Good Shepherd Church	6/29/43	98.35	
Total			1,179.11
Individual Donations and Pledges			591.45
			$2,594.16

Schedule 4

March on Washington Movement
Financial Report of The National Committee
September 26, 1942 Thru July 1, 1943

Loans and Temporary Advances National Committeemen

A. Philip Randolph	$ 100.00
Aldrich Turner	793.93
B. F. McLaurin et. al.	3,272.52
Theodore Brown	50.00
Paul Turner (Loan Repaid 6/30/43)	100.00
E. Pauline Myers	5.00
Ethel Payne	5.00
Spencer Russell	50.00
	$4,376.45

MOWM Reports

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

August 7, 1942

The Finance Committee, pursuant to the order of the President and Director, hereby tender to the general membership, sponsors, and the public, a brief summary of the moneys received and expended in connection with the Madison Square Garden Meeting on June 16, 1942. Copies of the detailed, itemized report will be forwarded to the press and will be read at the meeting on Wednesday, August 12th at the Y.M.C.A.

Anyone wishing to review the report may do so at our headquarters at the Theresa.

RECEIPTS

Contributions received from Organization Sponsors ($25.00 or more)	$ 1,200.00
Contributions received from Individual Sponsors ($5.00 or more)	1,366.00
Loans from Individuals and Organizations	880.00
Tickets sold	2,614.25
Tickets sold at Madison Square Gardens	1,408.00
Membership dues collected at Madison Square Gardens	190.14
Souvenir Journals	300.00
Return from Cocktail Party	305.00
Collection taken up at Madison Square Gardens	1,371.69
Miscellaneous	2,184.14
TOTAL	$11,819.22

EXPENDITURES

March		78.67
April	(Madison Square Gardens $875.00)	1,448.55
May	(Rent $100.00)	698.30
June	(Madison Square Gardens $3,576.73)	5,991.47
July	(Loans Repaid)	800.00
July	(Balance in Bank)	2,802.23
	TOTAL	$11,819.22

Regular meetings of the Organization are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

Eardlie John

Eardlie John

Eardlie John
Chairman - Finance Committee

Chicago Def

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc.)

PUBLISHERS

Calumet 5656-7

THE
Chicago Defender

3435 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

TO A. Phillip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Chicago, Illinois

INVOICE

No.

Your Order No.　　Our Order No.　　Date 5/22/42

ISSUE OF MAY 23 b	Display Advertisement	600	$.10	60.00
	(Wake Up, Negro America)			

MOWM.
with Receipts.

International Headquarters

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters № 3659

217 West 125th Street
(Suite 301)
New York City, N. Y.

January 26, 1942

Received of A. Philip Randolph

Twelve no/100 Dollars

($ 12.00) for March on Washington Movement, 194

Dues $ Contributions

Assessments $ A. L. Dellums 10.—

Fees $ A. C. Burnett 2.—

Miscellaneous $ 12.—

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

Per

TOTAL REMITTANCE $

TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER: You will find enclosed ____ dues stamps; ____ working cards; ____ membership books.

Kindly report any mistakes in this receipt immediately.

480

WESTERN UNION (54)

WA692 10=WASHINGTON DC 18 249P

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 WEST 125 ST NYK=

MY FINANCES ARE OUT PLEASE INFORM ME WHAT TO DO=

E PAULINE MYERS.

Mon 2-5080

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(40)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter

NW131 24=WASHINGTON DC 21 257P

A PHILIP RANDOLPH, BROTHERHOOD SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=
217 WEST 125 ST=

HAVE PERSONALLY SECURED CAMPAIGNS HEADQUARTERS CAN REMAIN 26 DAYS LONGER PLEASE ARRANGE AT ONCE 130 DOLLARS TO PROVIDE EXPENSES TOTALLING FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY=

=E PAULINE MYERS.

26 130.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MOWM
N.Y. Div
Fundamental Doc & Reports

[1943]

BANK ACCOUNTS OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

New York Unit

Balance on hand as of August 31, 1943		$ 33.34
Deposited in Bank on September 3rd		465.81
Total Amount in Bank as of September 11th		$499.15
Checks drawn against the account between August 30th and September 11th:		
August 30th, Attorney Gilbert	$ 25.00	
August 31st, Petty Cash	5.00	
September 3rd, Miss Carrington	25.00	
September 3rd, Miss Van Buren	32.50	
September 3rd, Mr I Rosenburg	100.00	
September 3rd, Postage	25.00	
September 8th, Telephone Company	24.86	
September 8th, Rent	85.00	
September 11th, Miss Van Buren	32.50	
TOTAL	$354.86	
		$499.15
		354.86
Balance on hand as of September 11, 1943		$144.29

BUDGET PER DAY:

Light	$ .33
Rent	2.50
Telephone	1.00
Petty Cash	.83
Salaries:	7.15
Secretary	4.17
Bookkeeper	5.42
TOTAL	~~$14.25~~ 21.40

2140
30
Total. $642.00

National Office

Deposited in Bank	$325.05
Withdrawn from Bank	200.00
Balance on hand as of September 11, 1943	$125.05

Respectfully submitted,

Aldrich Turner
National Treasurer

Michigan
1487

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AUDIT REPORT

MARCH ON WASHINGTON BOOK STORE

FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

REPORT DATED: February 28, 1944

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
200 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

WILMER F. LUCAS
C.P.A. (N.Y.)

ALFRED W. TUCKER
C.P.A. (N.Y.)

BERTRAM L. BAKER
TAX CONSULTANT

SUITE 200
MONUMENT 2-3305

February 28, 1945

Mr. Aldrich Turner
March on Washington Book Store
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Turner:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made an audit of the books and records of the March on Washington Book Store for the period October 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944. Based on the information made available to us, we hereby present our findings in our Comments and in the Statement of Profit and Loss, presented herewith.

Very truly yours,

LUCAS AND TUCKER

By James L. Howard
James L. Howard

MARCH ON WASHINGTON BOOK STORE

COMMENTS

AUDIT OF RECEIPTS

The receipts record to November 16, 1944 was found inadequate for audit purposes. From November 16, 1944 to December 31, 1944, however, the cash record was reasonably accurate.

AUDIT OF DISBURSEMENTS

From the records made available to us, we have been able to check the accuracy of the expenses for the period September 1, 1944 to December 31, 1944; that is, bills have been provided and the record is fairly complete for the period.

For the period prior to September 1944, however, we have been compelled to accept the records as shown without complete vouching as the vouchers provided were, to a large degree, incomplete.

LIABILITIES

We find that at December 31, 1944 there is an indebtedness to J. A. Rogers, in the sum of six hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents ($619.60).

GENERAL COMMENTS

For the period of this audit no bank account was in existence. The Statement presented is based, therefore, on the books and records and on our audit of the consistency of these records. We except from this the period November 16, 1944 to December 31, 1944 in re receipts and the period September 16, 1944 to December 31, 1944 in re disbursements. For these periods adequate vouchers were presented and the records reconciled to the inventory taken as of December 31, 1944.

For the future a complete system of internal control procedures and adequate accounting records will be installed and instruction given as to their operation.

The records show twenty-five (25) books on consignment from Wendell Malliet. Confirmation with Mr. Malliet indicated that this is correct. These, therefore, have been excluded from the inventory. A physical count shows twenty-four (24) books still on hand. This diminution results in an accountability to Mr. Malliet for the selling price less the bookstore's profit on the sale.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON BOOK STORE

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

INCOME:			
Sale of Books, Magazines, and Pamphlets		$ 5,347.08	
Sale of Stamps, Seals and Greeting Cards		134.74	
Sale of Novelties		14.79	
Total Income			$ 5,496.61
COST OF SALES:			
Purchases			
Books and Magazines	$ 6,898.67		
Stamps, Seals and Greeting Cards	150.10		
Novelties	188.68	7,237.45	
Less Inventory December 31, 1944:			
Books and Magazines	2,616.87		
Novelties	163.89	2,780.76	4,456.69
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES			1,039.92
OTHER EXPENSES:			
Salaries		505.00	
Repair and Maintenance		92.55	
Postage and Other Miscellaneous Expense		37.20	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment		207.94	842.69
NET PROFIT FOR PERIOD			$ 197.23

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD
AUGUST 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

REPORT DATED APRIL 19, 1945

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
209 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

WILMER F. LUCAS
C.P.A. (N.Y.)
ALFRED W. TUCKER
C.P.A. (N.Y.)
BERTRAM L. BAKER
TAX CONSULTANT

SUITE 200
MONUMENT 2-2805

April 19, 1945

The National March on Washington Movement
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

ATTENTION OF MR. ALDRICH TURNER, TREASURER

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have audited the books and other financial financial records of the National and New York offices of the March on Washington Movement for the period August 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944.

Our findings are contained in our comments and in the following Statements and Schedules:

STATEMENT "A" - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period August 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944

SCHEDULE #1 - Loans and Advances
SCHEDULE #2 - Salaries

STATEMENT "B" - Statement of Cash in Banks as of December 31, 1944.

Very truly yours,

LUCAS AND TUCKER
Certified Public Accountants

BY: Alfred W. Tucker

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES
COMMENTS

The records of receipts examined, that is the carbon duplicate receipts and the cash receipts book are definitely labeled, "New York Division" but appeared to contain transactions of the National Movement as well as the New York Division. It is also noted that during the period under review, deposits were made in both the New York Division and the National bank accounts. There appeared no means by which the segregation of these operations, local and national, could be made.

At March 15, 1944, however, the New York Division bank account, containing eighty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents ($88.34) was closed out and the amount of such balance was stated by Mr. Turner to have been transferred to the "National" bank account. We have not seen the transfer check nor have we been able to identify this individual deposit.

RECEIPTS:

Identifiable receipts for the period were based on the amounts shown on the carbon duplicate receipts. These receipts were compared with the concurrent deposits in the bank accounts of the New York and National Divisions. This comparison shows that deposits exceeded recorded receipts in the amount of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents ($3,792.50). It was found, however, that redeposits of return items in the amount of four hundred and sixty-four dollars ($464.00) were not entered on the carbon duplicate receipts or in the cash book. Further, a deposit in the amount of five hundred dollars ($500.00) to engage LouisArmstrongs Band, represented by check #53, dated February 23, 1944, to Joe Glazier, Inc., was identified by Mr. Turner as being refunded and deposited on duplicate deposit slip on March 15, 1944. This refund, also, was not shown on either carbon duplicate receipts or in the cash receipts book.

To summarize, our audit of receipts showed the following:

A. Receipts identifiable from the carbon duplicate receipt book:		
a. Ordinary Income of the Movement	$5,353.14	
b. Amounts deposited in the Movements' bank accounts to be drawn on for Book Store purchases	2,084.53	$7,437.67
B. Amounts deposited in excess of amounts recorded, identified as follows:		
a. Withholding Taxes Collected and unrecorded	52.02	
b. Return items redeposited	464.00	
c. Refund - Joe Glazier, Inc.(Louis Armstrongs Band)	500.00	
d. Deposits for Book Store account identified by duplicate deposit slip dated April 17, 1944	273.00	
Duplicate Deposit Slip-March 12, 1944	252.46	
e. Amounts included in deposits represented by transfer of close out balance of N. Y. Division account at National Bank	88.34	1,629.82
C. Income of the Movement not recorded as such but identifiable by recorded "National Remittances"		
Memberships	161.25	
Contributions	72.75	234.00
D. Excess deposits income not identified or recorded probably represented by receipts from various entertainments dances, etc., and Book Store advances not recorded		2,017.02
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$11,318.51(a)

(a) Includes $88.34 transferred between bank accounts.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES

COMMENTS

DISBURSEMENTS:

A reconciliation with bank disclosed unrecorded disbursements in the amount of six hundred and fourty-two dollars and sixty-three cents ($642.63) which were identified with paid checks and bank debit memoranda made available to us. These unrecorded disbursements have been properly distributed and are included in our statement of receipts and disbursements.

Account with March on Washington Book Store:

We have considered all monies shown as advanced by Mr. Turner and those comming from Mr. Halton Henry as having been advances to purchase books for book store account. We have also included in this amount revenue from sale of pamphlets as revenue properly applicable to book store. The reconciliation of receipts to bank deposits disclosed amounts contained in excess deposits, which are probably unrecorded advances by the book store for purchase of books and we have so considered them.

Transactions in this account appeared as follows:

1. From Identifiable Receipts			
A. Advances on duplicate receipt books having been made by Mr. Turner		$1,696.40	
B. Advances identified as having been made by Mr. Halton Henry		192.00	
C. Sales of pamphlets for Book Store Account		101.11	
D. Advances by Mr. Turner for office petty cash		30.00	
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE ADVANCES FROM BOOK STORE ACCOUNT			$2,019.51
2. Amounts contained in excess deposits which were identified as bookstore advances for purchases.			
A. Duplicate Bank Deposit Slip 4/17/44		273.00	
B. Duplicate Bank Deposit Slip 5/2/44		252.46	525.46
3. Refunds of Withholding Taxes identified by Mr. Turner on voided checks numbers 111, 173, and 212 as amounts collected and deposited. Mr. Turner states that amounts indicated were returned to the following individuals by him from his personal funds:			
Bernice McMillan		13.00	
Beatrice Perrish		19.62	
Samuel Fitzsimmons		32.40	65.02
TOTAL ADVANCES CREDITED TO BOOK STORE ACCOUNT			$2,609.99
4. Less:			
A. Recorded Disbursements for Book Store			
a. Purchases of Books	$2,201.40		
b. Purchases of Stationery	12.02		
c. Salary Checks -Dorothy Rothwell	325.00		
d. Salary Checks -Ermine Henry	120.00		
TOTAL RECORDED DISBURSEMENTS FOR BOOK STORE			2,658.42

DISBURSEMENTS: (Continued)

B. Unrecorded Disbursements for Book Store identified from cancelled checks			
a. Purchases - Books	$333.81		
b. Salary Dorothy Rothwell	60.00		
TOTAL UNRECORDED DISBURSEMENTS		$393.81	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM BOOK STORE			$3,052.23
EXCESS of Book Store recorded and identified disbursements over recorded and identified deposits probably advanced but not recorded or identifiable			$ 442.24

These figures are submitted on the basis of the ascertainable facts contained in the records. The amounts of advances shown as identifiable are supported by acceptable evidence. The amount of advances contained in excess deposits, however, are the result of our attempt to clear up a very bad bookkeeping situation. We believe that it is very probable that the amounts of book store advances contained in the excess deposits are to be credited to book store account. The record, however, was so poorly kept that we can only show it as a probable advance not recorded. Our attempt to identify duplicate deposit slips marked "Book Fund" discovered these items, but we have no positive evidence that part of such deposits were not duplicated in the identified receipts.

Our letter to you dated March 7, 1945, in connection with the audit of the operations of the "March on Washington Book Store", for the period October 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944 contained a statement to the effect that disbursements of the book store exceeded receipts by one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents ($1,740.84). We, stated furthermore, that these excess monies disbursed could have come from the March on Washington Movement proper since the Movement was making disbursements for the account of the Book Store. It appears now, in view of the foregoing summary, that this excess could not have been advanced by the March on Washington Movement except for four hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-four cents ($442.24) shown in preceding summary. This leaves the other alternatives we proposed, that the excess over receipts disbursed by the Book Store would either have had to be advanced by Mr. Aldrich Turner, or consisted of Unreported receipts of the Store.

Loans Payable:

During the period under review, one thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars ($1,116.00) was found to have been advanced as loans to the Movement. The details of these advances are shown in Statement "A" Schedule #1 of this report.

We understand that Mrs. Lane advanced four hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($478.00) ($100.00 of which was repaid prior to 8/1/43) as part payment for the full page advertisement run in the Washington Post during the Chicago Convention. Also, Mr. Turner states that the costs of furnishing and equipping the office in the amount of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents ($693.76) was borne by him. Since these transactions did not come within the scope of our audit, they have not been reflected in our financial statements and are included here merely for your information.

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AUGUST 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

	Schedule			
RECEIPTS:				
Memberships:				
New		$1,792.80		
Renewals		162.25	$1,955.05	
Contributions:				
Members		520.98		
Restricted		590.64		
Other		679.39	1,791.01	
Dues			68.25	
Stamps			297.89	
Loans and Advances	#1		1,116.00	
Withholding Taxes Collected			93.50	
Refunds:				
Advertising		12.00		
Deposits		10.00		
Louis Armstrong's Band-Deposit		500.00	522.00	
Exchange - Book Store Deposits			2,609.99	
Collections for National Remittances:				
Memberships		161.25		
Contributions		72.75	234.00	
Miscellaneous Receipts			61.46	
Unrecorded Receipts			2,017.02	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$10,766.17
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Rent			1,605.00	
Office Salaries	#2		2,573.17	
Stationery and Supplies			97.89	
Printing			812.53	
Newspapers and Periodicals			13.00	
Postage			205.50	
Repairs and Maintenance			30.75	
Telephone and Telegraph			375.46	
Insurance			31.31	
Membership Fees and Dues			13.95	
Electricity			10.00	
Advertising Expense			27.00	
Accounting Fees			75.00	
Committee and Conference Expense			69.00	
Mass Meeting Expense			13.50	
Dance Expense			658.00	
Picketing Expense			140.14	
"Post - War Planning" Party Expense			30.30	
Bank Activity Charges			52.23	

STATEMENT "A"

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AUGUST 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

DISBURSEMENTS: (Continued)			
Withholding Taxes Paid		$ 101.40	
Exchange - Disbursements for Book Store		3,052.23	
Refunds - Brotherhood		400.00	
Refunds - Margaret Lemand		11.00	
National Remittances:			
Memberships	$ 161.25		
Contributions	72.75	234.00	
Miscellaneous Expense		67.14	
Bad Checks		27.40	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$10,726.90
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS			$ 39.27

STATEMENT "A"

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES
SCHEDULE OF LOANS AND ADVANCES
AUGUST 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

Name	Amount
Mr. Dellums	$ 100.00
J. Phillip Randolph	275.00
Mrs. Lon Layle	65.00
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	500.00 (a)
Jesse Taylor	100.00
Benning Smith	50.00
B. F. McLaurin	1.00
"Receipt #506 - 508"	25.00
TOTAL	$1116.00

(a) Four hundred dollars ($400.00) of this amount was repaid

STATEMENT "A"
SCHEDULE #1

SCHEDULE OF SALARY PAYMENTS
AUGUST 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

Helena M. Carrington	$ 174.17
Corinne M. Smith	40.00
C. B. Van Buren	600.00
E. Pauline Pyers	500.00
Will J. Hale	490.00
Bernice McMillan	145.00
Mrs. E. Parrish	324.00
Pressley Rush	30.00
Samuel Fitzsimmons	270.00
TOTAL SALARIES	$2573.17

STATEMENT "A"
SCHEDULE #2

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
NATIONAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES
STATEMENT OF CASH IN BANKS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1944

	Total	Manufacturers Trust Co. New York Office	Manufacturers Trust Co. National Office
Balance Beginning	$ 52.78	$ 52.78	
ADD: Deposits	11,318.51	1,344.29	$ 9,974.22
TOTALS	11,371.29	1,397.07	9,974.22
DEDUCT:			
Returned Checks Redeposited	464.00	-	464.00
Transfer from N. Y. Office Account to National Office Account	88.34	88.34	88.34
TOTAL DEPOSITS AND BALANCES	$ 10,818.95	$ 1,308.73	$ 9,510.22
Deduct: Disbursements	10,726.90	1,308.73	9,418.17
Book Balance at December 31, 1944	92.05	-	92.05
ADD: Checks Outstanding at December 31, 1944	248.93	-	248.93
BANK BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1944	$ 340.98	-	$ 340.98

OUTSTANDING CHECKS

Payee	Check No.	Amount
The Home Insurance Co.	203	$ 6.95
Dorothy Rothwell	207	35.00
Samuel Fitzsimmons	208	30.00
University of North Carolina	209	43.68
Samuel Fitzsimmons	210	30.00
Dorothy Rothwell	213	25.00
Columbia University Press	214	62.50
American Council on Education	228	15.90
TOTAL		$248.93

STATEMENT "B"

LUCAS AND TUCKER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MOW M
Indianapolis

Mr Markenson
o. o. ce

Indianapolis, Ind
719 W 29 St
Nov 22 1944

Mr. A. philip Randolph
International Pres.
of Brotherhood of
Sleeping car ptrs

Dear Sir:-
I heare rite You
In regard of Your
Success, Ine convention
At New Orleans La.
I hope every thing will
Work out all rite.
We are Workin
hard On MOW th

2

and we would appresiate it verily much to let Bros T. D. McNeal to leave over and after Mass Meeting make a talk on movement Just what they do In St. Louis. and what they acomplish aftward I thand it will Be a grand thing to do. as the people heare have Inthoused verily mush. So we want to have a Membership drive That day

And Make it a
Big one, I have
worke verily hard
This Year to make
it a go. All I need
is your assistance
as to let Bro. McNeve
to come. And demonstrat
to the people on
Jan 14 th, 1945
I am sending you
a list of Names
of Indianapolis, Ind
write me soon
I yours fraternal
C. Houston

11-8-44 meeting at 8 pm

150
60
10
2.20

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

1. F. E. DeFrantz	$ $1.00	Y. M. C. A.
2. R. K. Smith	1.00	Y. M. C. A.
3. R. W. Starms	1.00	Y. M. C.A.
4. Mr. Crowell Shelton	1.00	Y. M. C. A.
5. M. L. Sheldon	1.00	2319 Spruce St. Terre Haute, Indiana
6. Mary Houston	1.00	219 W. 29th Street
7. Chandler Houston	2.00	219 W. 29th Street
8. Viola Houston	1.00	219 W. 29th Street
9. Pricilla D. Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible] Street
10. Ollie Webb	1.00	[illegible] Bright Street
11. L. A. Gieger	2.00	526 Bright Street
12. Pearl McMellon	1.00	513 Bright Street
13. Lucian Meriwether	1.00	2100 Boulevard Place
14. C. A. Parker	1.00	1908 Capitol Avenue
15. Travis White	1.00	2736 Northwestern Avenue
16. John Hollins	1.00	339 Dougals Street
17. Charles L. Bruce	1.00	160½ Columbia Avenue
18. Andrew W. Ramsey	1.00	143 W. 22nd Street #2
19. E. D. Alexander	1.00	2930 Boulevard Place
20. Charles V. Turner	2.00	440 Senate Avenue
21. Richard Turner	1.00	728 West Street
22. Henry A. Pearris	1.00	508 W. Michigan Street
23. Martha L. Whitted	1.00	1640 Columbia Avenue
24. H. H. Stoner	1.00	1041 N. Pershing Avenue
25. P. H. Zeigler	1.00	Y. M. C. A.
26. I. N. Turner	1.00	663½ Blake Street
27. Moses Blakemore	1.00	820 E. 20th Street
28. J. H. Ward	1.00	2100 Boulevard Place
29. Eddie Sims	2400W. 25th	443 W. 25th Street
30. J. H. Mitchem	1.00	1665 Columbia Avenue
31. Charles Monger	1100 Roach	1126 Roache Street
32. Kenneth Crawford	1.00	633 Locke Street #353
33. Edward Vincent	1.00	620 Blake Street #253
34. JJ. T. Highbaugh	1.00	433 N. California St.
35. W. R. Highbaugh	1.00	2952 Shriver Avenue
36. C. H. Alexander	1.00	438 Michigan Street
37. Paul A. Batties	1.00	314 Harvard Place
38. Starling James	1.00	3709 Graceland Avenue
39. R. M. Baird	1.00	2041 N. Capitol Avenue
40. H. C. Willis	1.00	632 West Street
41. Samuel Quarlles	1.00	2726 Martindale Avenue
42. Thomas L. King	1.00	1503 Columbia Avenue
43. G. C. Watkins	1.00	402 N. California Street
44. Marshall F. Reynolds	1.00	Walker Building
45. J. H. Baird	1.00	1111 N. Pershing Avenue
46. Marshall A. Talley	1.00	2340 N. Capitol Avenue
47. Ernest L. Dix	1.00	627 Locke St. #324
48. F. R. Beckwith	1.00	229½ Indiana Avenue
49. C. Anderson	1.00	317 W. 21th Street
50. John Rutledge	1.00	615 W. 10th Street
51. Lionel F. Artis	1.00	2340 Highland Place
52. Benjamin A. Osborne	1.00	229½ Indiana Avenue
53. H. R. Hooper	1.00	2616 Highland Place
54. E. D. Moten	1.00	1310 Cornell Avenue
55. Henry J. Richardson Jr.	1.00	159 N. Illinois Street
56. Julian Coleman	1.00	248 W. 38th Street
57. R. B. McArthur	1.00	547 Indiana Avenue
[illegible]. M. C. Cruse	1.00	929 Locke Street

CONTRIBUTIONS
to the
Negro March-on-Washington Committee

NAME	AMOUNT
Negro Labor Committee	$ 50.00
Dr. Leon A. Bryan	5.00
Mt. Olivet Baptist Church	114.60
Mr. V. D. George	1.00
Joe Louis	20.00
Mrs. Tillie Dent	1.00
Dr. C. B. Powell	10.00
Mrs. Louise Morris	1.00
Dr. Lawrence Ervin	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. [illegible]	1.00
Mr. Hubert T. Delany	10.00
Mrs. [illegible]	.50
Mr. Alan Dingle	5.00
Dr. A. C. Daly	5.00
Dr. Lucien M. Brown	5.00
Mrs. Gratia E. Hurst	5.00
Dr. Peter M. Murray	5.00
Mr. C. S. Wells	20.00
Dr. Samuel E. Grundy	5.00
Dr. E. Adrian Freeman	10.00
Mr. Walter White	10.00
Dr. Chester W. Chinn	5.00
Mr. Harold Jackman	2.00
Miss Dorreen DeShong	1.00
Miss Hardy	1.00
Miss Pearl Bartee	1.00
Miss Charles Williams	1.00
Miss [illegible] Powell	1.00
Mrs. Eleanor Hall Wilson	1.00
Mrs. Brooks, Inspiration Club	5.00
[illegible] Arts Guild	1.00
Mr. G. V. Genis	1.00
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity	5.00
Undergarment & Negligee Workers' Union, Mr. L. Shore, Mgr.	20.00
Miss Frances Williams	5.00
American Federation of Office Employees, Local 20940 (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters)	5.00
Alumni Club of Shaw University	1.00
Dr. Coram A. Weaver	2.00
Mr. James Thornton	1.00
Mrs. Thelma Wesley King	1.00
Mrs. [illegible] Fairclough	1.00
Mr. G. H. Lealtad	2.00
Lincoln Nurses Alumni Assn., Inc.	25.00
Mrs. Lillian Alexander	5.00

NAME	AMOUNT
Associated Musicians of NY Local 802 AFofM	$ 50.00
Woman's Modern Community League	5.00
Mr. Aldrich Turner	5.00
Mr. Joseph Turner	5.00
Mr. H. W. Pope	1.00
Mr/ R. E. Williams	1.00
Miss Charlotte Crump	1.00
Mr. Frank R. Crosswaith	1.00
Miss Layle Lane	5.00
Mr. William Berkley	1.00
Mr. George [illegible]	1.00
Mr. Charles Turner	1.00
Mrs. Martha Turner	1.00
Mr. Jack Brown	1.00
Mr. George Becker	1.00
Mrs. Hattie Ramsey	1.00
Mrs. Clara Dudley	1.00
Mrs. Agnes B. Brooks	
Mr. William Campbell	
Mrs. James Brown, [illegible]	
Westchester Academy of Medicine	10.00
Dr. Mae Chinn	1.00
Mr. Richard H. Carey, Sec'y Manhattan Central Medical Society	25.00
Mrs. W. H. White	1.00
Mrs. Theresa Hart	1.00
Mrs. Birdie Johnson	1.00
Mrs. James Burgess	1.00
Mrs. Austin L. Scott	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Jones	1.00
Mrs. W. E. Jones	1.00
Dining Car Employees' Union	15.00
Mr. Leo Polk	5.00
Mr. A. L. Moore	5.00
Mr. Cornelius McDougle	5.00
Dr. James L. Wilson	5.00
Mr. Arthur C. Logan	5.00
Mr. Hawthorne E. Lee, Inc.	1.00
Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. Harry Pace, President	50.00
*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	300.00
*Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	500.00

*This does not include the amount spent directly by the Association and by the Brotherhood.

MOWM
File
Fundamental
Document +

A Plan For Raising Finance
March On Washington Movement
(As outlined by E. Pauline Myers,
National Executive Secretary)

Part I.

Steering Committee

Campaign General Chairman - President of Fund
Campaign Director - Executive Secretary of Fund
Chairman - Publicity Committee
Chairman - Propaganda Committee
Chairman - Budget Committee
Chairman - Technical Committee
Chairman - Special Gifts Committee
Chairman - Special Events Committee
Chairman - Group Solicitations Committee
Chairman - General Gifts Solicitations Committee

Part II

Committee

Publicity
Propaganda
Budget
Technical
Special Gifts
Special Events
Group Solicitations
General Gifts

If you think other units can make use of it, let me know.

Publicity Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To cooperate with the propaganda Committee to sell the March On Washington Movement to New York City and to prepare the city for the forth coming campaign.
2. To utilize every possible propaganda device for publicizing the program of the March On Washington Movement.

Membership

1.. Editorial Staff

2. Artists and sign painters.

3. Persons who can arrange for street corner and radio advertising.

Propaganda Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To originate and develop a propaganda that will sell the March On Washington Movement.
2. To train the general solicitors as salesmen and in propaganda techniques.
3. To get out the educational data to be distributed in leaflets and handbills.
4. To work closely with the Publicity Committee in order to originate their propaganda.

A Suggested Procedure

1. Originate a barbershop and beauty shop campaign.
2. Organize a Charm School for theatrical advertising and for street and theatrical solicitation.
3. Organize and train a speakers bureau.
4. Utilize every psychological technique for selling the Movement.
5. Arrange for a very high powered press conference. (I would suggest a luncheon)

Budget Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To study the City and determine a fair amount of money that can be raised for the March On Washington Movement by utilizing the three plans of campaign, namely, Special Gifts Solicitations, Group Gifts Solicitations and General Gifts Solicitation.
2. To list and rate firms, organizations and individuals and assign quotas to teams.
3. To map out the city area geographically and assign territory and quotas to general solicitors.
4. To assign territory to teams.
5. To see that all persons handling funds are properly bonded.

Membership

Persons who understand finance and business techniques.

Technical Services Committee

Duties

The job of this committee is as follows:

1. To draw a map of the City.
2. To district the City by blocks.
3. To go through membership cards and select the personnel for specific assignments.
4. To arrange for the meeting of special groups and for Public Meeting Hall.
5. To organize teams.
6. To get out pledge cards and data for solicitors.
7. To arrange for Report Meetings.
8. To render technical advice to Team Captains.
9. To assist the Budget Committee whenever necessary.

Membership

The personnel of this committee should be carefully selected on the basis of ability to do specific jobs and render specific services. It may be that certain of these persons may have to be paid.

Special Gifts Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To arrange opportunities for reaching individuals who are to be approached for special gifts.

2. To go over the list as drawn up by the Budget Committee and assign individuals to respective solicitors.

3. To utilize every means for selling the March On Washington Movement to your prospect.

Membership

The membership should consist of a personnel psychologically adaptable for reaching certain individuals.

Special Events Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To arrange the program for the Opening and Closing Mass Meetings.
2. To arrange the Campaign Supper.
3. To arrange the Press luncheon.
4. To arrange the program for Report Meetings.
5. To Work with Ministers' Committee for Inter-Denominational Day of Prayer.
6. To arrange for lodges, fraternal organizations and with trade unions for a Street Parade For Freedom.
7. To arrange for an All Star Theatrical Performance in behalf of Freedom.
8. To arrange for music on all occassions that necessitate music - bands - choirs - orchestras - etc.
9. To see that ushers are selected for all public meetings.
10. To arrange with social clubs for a Dance For Freedom.

Group Solicitations Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To secure assignments from the Budget Committee of firms, organizations and institutions and the quotas designated to be secured from these respective groups.

2. To assign responsibilities to group chairmen.

3. To assemble separately and in mass for report meetings.

4. To utilize the services of the Speakers Bureau and any other propaganda devices for selling the March On Washington Movement to groups.

Membership

The members of this Committee are to be the chairmen of other smaller committees - for example the chairman of the Trade Union Committee is to be a member of the Group Solicitations Committee but he in turn is chairman of a committee to work with Trade Unions. He will assign people to work with certain trade union groups and will call regular meetings of his committee. He will meet with the Group Solicitations Committee and make regular reports of progress being made.

General Solicitations Committee

Duties

The job of this Committee is as follows:

1. To secure assignments from the Budget Committee of territory and individuals to be solicited.
2. To secure an assignment of quotas to be raised by certain divisions.
3. To assign teams and captains.
4. Each member of this Committee is to be chairman of a geographical division and is to call regular meetings of the captains working in his division.
5. To see that report meetings are full of pep and interest to stimulate the spirit of competition among the teams.
6. To see that regular meetings of the General Solicitations Committee are held.

Membership

I recommend that good salespeople be selected to serve on this committee.

POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MARCH

Dr. C. B. Powell

Dr. Savory

Mal Frazier

Bill Robinson

H. T. Delaney

Dick Wheaton

Ed Smalls

R. W. Justice

Lieutenant Battles

Captain Joshua Cockburn

David H. Giles --(realtor on 123rd St.)

Ross Hines (Bird Cage)

Williams Drugstore

Dr. Marshall Ross

Dr. Patrick

Undertakers

- Wainwright & Son
- Daniels & Son
- Rodney Dade

will be considered
by Finance Committe

MOWM
National
Project
Finance

7

Twelve Month's Quota

Estimated National Budget - March On Washington Movement

Items	Specific		1943-44	Justification
Salaries and Wages	Executive Secy Stenographers Janitors	$2400 1500 360 $4260	$ 4260.00	This is the minimum salary paid, even Junior Executives. This is the minimum Stenographic salary that can be paid an office person with potential secretarial ability.
Travel	Executive Secy	$2000	$ 4000.00	The Executive serves as the Central link between Branches and in the absence of a Branch Secretary must travel.
Maintenance	Food and Lodging	$2000	$ 4000.00	
Rent and Light at present time	2084 7th Ave NY	$1020	$ 1020.00	This is a minimum concession secured through contractual agreement with real estate firm
Telephone			$ 500.00	This item needs no justification
Office Supplies and equipment	Includes typewriters Mimeograph machine - paper, and other furnishings and their repair.		$ 700.00	This item needs no justification.
Postage			$ 3000.00	Corresponeence is important
Publicity			$ 2000.00	Being chiefly a propaganda agency it is necessary to spend large sums for publicities.
Insurance	Office equipment Plate glass window	$100 $100 $200	$ 200.00	On the basis of present costs of insurance.
Program Promotion	Money which is spent to win friends and bring in other donations.			

Items	Specific	1943-44	Justification
	like deposits on meeting halls etc. It is a revolving fund. It is also used to meet emergencies.	$ 700.00	Such a fund is always necessary as a protection for the institution.
		$16580.00	GRAND TOTAL ←------

MOWM
N.Y. - Funds
doc + Reports

CONTRIBUTIONS----------"MARCH ON WASHINGTON"

NEW YORK DIVISION

F. M. EDMONDSON

January 28th	$16.00	
February 3rd	7.00	
February 11th	3.50	
February 15th	8.00	
March 3rd	4.50	
		$39.00

O. W. Bynum

January 28th	$25.00	
February 3rd	106.00	
February 5th	4.00	
February 19th	21.00	
March 12th	51.60	
		$207.60

January 28th	W. H. Bowe	$ 9.00	
January 29th	W. H. Bowe	45.00	
February 1st	B. F. McLaurin	26.00	
February 2nd	W. C. Mills	1.00	
February 10th	W. H. Bowe	3.00	
March 5th	W. H. Bowe	1.65	
		$85.65	$ 85.65
		Total	$332.25

MOWM

Negro Press

Re Budget
Newspaper ad

OUTLINE AND BREAKDOWN OF BUDGET FOR PRODUCTION OF SOUVINIR JOURNAL AND GENERAL PUBLICITY "WE ARE AMERICANS TOO" SPONSORED BY THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT.**

1.Cost for printing 5000 copies of journal of 100 pages--9 x12-$1500.00

2.Cost for advertising in seven outstanding groups of Negro Newspapers.

Amsterdam News-----------------------.20
N.J.Herald News----------------------.10
Pittsburg Courier--------------------.40
Chicago Defender---------------------.38
Afro-American------------------------.30
Journal & Guide----------------------.14
Scott Group of thirty papers---------.30
Total $1.82 per agate line

Advertising to be done in two periods.

First ad to run week of May 30, 1943

Each ad should be five columns on 190 lines deep (950 lines)

Second ad to run week of June 30, 1943 " "

This brings total ad linage to 1900 lines at $1.82 per agate line

Total for advertising ------------ $3,458.00

Salary for Public Relations Director for 8 weeks ---- $320.00
Secretary for eight weeks @ $20.00 per -------------- 160.00
Stamps --- 20.00
Mats and pictures ---------------------------------- 25.00
Railroad fare and expenses while traveling ---------- 200.00 (Appr.)

Total expense for promotion

$1500.00
3458.00
320.00
160.00
20.00
25.00
200.00
$5,683.00

Revenue to be expected from Journal

Each page is to sell for $100.00 except inside covers and rear cover

97 pages at $100.00 ------------------	$9700.00
1 front inside cover -----------------	150.00
1 inside rear cover -----------------	150.00
1 rear cover -------------------------	200.00
Total profit from space sold	$10,200.00
Journal to be sold at 50¢ each x 5000 ------	2,500.00
Over-all intake ---------------	12,700.00
Expenses ----------------------	5,683.00
Actual profit	$7,017.00

All news stories, editorials and mats must be prepared for 101 best Negro Newspapers as shown by inclosed list issued by Interstate United Newspapers.

INTERSTATE UNITED NEWSPAPERS, INC.

545 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Mu. 2-5452-53

101 BEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE NEGRO GROUP

NAME	CIRCULATION	RATE	STATE POPULATION
*New York Age NYC	20,711 SS	.15	600,000
*New York Amsterdam Star News NYC	51,000 ABC	.20	"
*New York People's Voice NYC	45,000 SS	.17	"
Buffalo Star (NY)	4,650	.06	"
*New Jersey Herald News Newark	19,881 SS	.10	271,000
*Pittsburgh Courier	250,000 ABC	.40	national
*Philadelphia Independent	18,054 SS	.15	470,172
*Philadelphia Tribune	14,000 ABC	.10	"
*Courier Digest (Pa.) Uniontown	2,500 SS	.03½	"
*Washington Tribune D.C.	21,000 SS	.12	200,000
*Northwest Enterprise (Wash.) Seattle	2,000 SS	.03	7,424
*Norfolk Journal & Guide (Va.)	51,000 ABC	.14	661,449
*West Virginia Digest (W. Va. Charleston	4,000	.04	117,754
*Winston-Salem News Dispatch (NC)	3,500 SS	.04	981,298
*Winston-Salem Post (NC)	8,000 SS	.04½	"
*Carolina Times (NC) Durham	7,750	.08	"
Record (NC) Asheville	6,422 SS	.05	"
*Greensboro Tribune (NC)	3,300 SS	.04	"
*Mountain News (NC) Hendersonville	1,100 SS	.02	"
*Carolina Tribune (NC) Raleigh	5,590 SS	.05	"
*Capefear Journal (NC) Wilmington	4,000 SS	.03	"
Carolina Citizen (NC) Greensboro	3,000 SS	.03	"
Greenville Log (SC)	4,282 SS	.04	814,164
*Samaritan Herald (SC) Sumpter	2,122 SS	.04	"
*Lighthouse (SC) Charleston	4,000 SS	.03	"
Palmetto Leader (SC) Columbia	10,000 SS	.05	"
*Atlanta World (Ga.) (Daily)	23,000 SS	.10	1,084,927
*Atlanta World Syndicate (Ga.)	79,950	.30	"
Albany Enterprise (Ga.)	2,242 SS	.03	"
Rome Enterprise (Ga.)	4,200 SS	.04½	"
*Echo (Augusta, Ga.)	3,000 SS	.02½	"
*Savannah Tribune (Ga.)	5,000 SS	.03	"
*Tampa Bulletin (Fla.)	15,000 SS	.10	514,198
*St. Petersburg World (Fla.)	3,500	.04	"
*Florida Sun (Fla.) Orlando	6,210 SS	.05	"
*Capital City Post (Fla.)	2,100 SS	.03	"
*Miami Times (Fla.)	5,000 SS	.05½	"
*Florida Tattler (Fla.) Jacksonville	5,000 SS	.04	"
*Colored Citizen (Fla.) Pensacola	4,200 SS	.03	"
*St. Louis Argus (Mo.) formerly ABC	15,053	.10	244,386
*Kansas City Call (Mo.)	19,978 ABC	.12½	"
*Kansas Journal (Mo.) Wichita	3,200 SS	.04	"
Hannibal Register (Mo.)	4,000 SS	.03	"
(*Houston Informer (Texas)	(16,756 ABC)	.11	924,391
(*Dallas Express (Texas)	(6,000 ABC)		"
(*Fort Worth Mind (Texas)	(9,244 SS)		"
(*New Orleans Sentinel (Texas)	(4,000 SS)		"
(*Houston Informer Group (Texas)	36,000 ABC	.21½	"
*Houston Defender (Texas)	7,000 SS	.06	"
*Negro Labor News (Texas) Houston	10,000 SS	.07	"
*San Antonio Register (Texas)	8,000 SS	.07	"

NAME	CIRCULATION	RATE	STATE POPULATION
*Louisville Leader (Ky.)	15,297 SS	.09	214,021
Globe Journal (Ky.) Hopkinsville	1,292 SS	.03	"
*Louisiana Weekly (La.) New Orleans	16,819 SS	.10	849,303
*Sepia Socialite (La.) " "	9,850	.07	"
*Shreveport Sun (La.)	3,890	.05½	"
*Shreveport World (La.)	3,500 SS	.04	"
*Detroit Tribune (Mich.)	17,177 SS	.08	208,345
*Cleveland Call Post (Ohio)	15,876 SS	.08	339,464
*Ohio State News (Ohio) Columbus	9,500	.07	"
Union (Ohio) Cincinnati	3,000 SS	.04	"
Cinn. & Dayton Forum (Ohio)	3,500 SS	.03	"
Toledo Press (Ohio)	3,200 SS	.04	"
Buckeye Review (Ohio) Youngstown	4,000 SS	.04	"
*Chicago Bee (Ill.)	23,000 SS	.15	387,446
*Chicago Defender (Ill.)	100,000 SS	.38	"
*Illinois Conservator (Ill.) Springfield	5,000 SS	.03	"
*Nashville Globe (Tenn.)	18,000 SS	.10	508,736
*Memphis World (Tenn.)	8,500 SS	.06	"
*Jackson Times (Tenn.)	3,100 SS	.03	"
Christian Index (Tenn.) Jackson	5,000 SS	.04	"
*East Tennessee News (Tenn.) Knoxville	6,700 SS	.05	"
Knoxville Enquirer (Tenn.)	6,000 SS	.04	"
*Black Dispatch (Okla.) Okla. City	14,000 SS	.[redacted] .10	163,849
*Tulsa Eagle (Okla.)	4,000 SS	.[redacted] .05	"
*Oklahoma Independent (Okla.) Muskogee	4,000 SS	.03	"
*Birmingham Weekly Review (Ala.)	13,000 SS	.05	983,290
*Alabama Tribune (Ala.) Montgomery	8,500 SS	.03½	"
*Birmingham World (Ala.)	7,000	.05	"
Weekly Echo (Miss.) Meridian	4,130	.03	1,075,578
Southern Leader (Miss.) Greenville	3,000	.05	"
Delta Leader (Miss.) "	8,000	.05	"
*Advance Dispatch (Miss.) Vicksburg	2,521	.03	"
*Weekly Recorder (Miss.) Jackson	2,000 SS	.03	"
*Gary American (Ind.)	3,108	.05½	121,916
*Indianapolis Recorder (Ind.)	12,000 SS	.10	"
*California Voice (Calif.) Oakland	5,000	.05½	124,306
*Los Angeles Sentinel (Calif.)	10,000 SS	.10	"
*California Eagle (Calif.) Los Angeles	3,250 SS	.10	"
*Los Angeles Tribune (Calif.)	10,000 SS	.11	"
Crusader Journal (Ark.) Hot Springs	3,250 SS	.05	482,578
*Negro Spokesman (Ark.) Pine Bluff	2,890 SS	.04	"
*Arkansas World (Ark.) Little Rock	5,000 SS	.06	"
*Arkansas State Press (Ark.) "	3,000 SS	.04	"
Afro-American (Balt.)	120,000 ABC	.30	301,931
*Omaha Guide (Neb.)	4,000 SS	.[redacted] .07	14,171
Denver Star (Colo.)	4,000 SS	.03	12,176
Iowa Bystander (Iowa) Des Moines	2,500 SS	.02	16,694
*Boston Chronicle (Mass.)	6,000 SS	.[redacted] .07	55,391
*Guardian (Mass.) Boston	5,000 SS	.04	"
Twin City Leader (Minn.) Minneapolis	3,500 SS	.03	9,928
totals	1,219,345	$7.33½	15,000,000

The papers with the (*) asterisk preceeding are represented by Interstate, but we place business in all papers on this list. Feel free to call on us at any time for any service, both advertising and merchandising.

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH SUBJECT FILE March on Washington Jobs and Freedom 1963-78

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1963
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 12, 1963
104 Nanti
Park Forest, Illinois

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

All over the country, I imagine, there are people like me who wish they could do=something to express cooperation with the Freedom March at the end of August--if it seems best that it be held. And I suspect that many thousands, like me, could do so little financially that they think it is scarcely worth while. However, I think I will send my two cents worth for you to use in any way you see fit.

Something like thirty years ago I attended a meeting of Pullman Car Porters in a vacant lot someplace down in the loop and was deeply impressed by the spirit and dignity of the occasion. It was Frank McCulloch who introduced me to the man who made my attendance possible. Ever since I have followed everything I have read and heard about you with the greatest interest.

So long as one is working actively in educational institutions and doing what is euphemistically known as public speaking, and belonging to various civic and religious groups it is possible to add some small weight in behalf of equal opportunities and privileges. But when one retires and lives in a cheerful suburb, then first-hand usefulness is at least one step removed. Here in Park Forest there are scores and scores of families who would like to express their friendship for Negroes whom they do not even know. Groups are working for more housing opportunities out here. I have even wished we could have a national Get Acquainted weekend when Negroes and Whites of like interests could share each others' homes and summer backyards. The line is thin between being artificial and being careless. Oddly, old people are not always the conservative ones. I have many friends of my own vintage who are more militant in this struggle for equal rights than the younger generation. I wish I knew how to mobolize our interests. Several have asked me where to send money and I always tell them to the Montgomery Improvement Association. If you need money for this March I wish I knew some way in which the need could be publicized. I could collect money right here in Park Forest.

With great regard.

Yours sincerely,

Margueritte H Bro

Margueritte H. Bro

no receipt necessary.
canceled check sufficient

MHB:mds

July 17, 1963

Miss Margueritte H. Bro
104 Nanti
Park Forest, Illinois

Dear Miss Bro:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of July 13 enclosing your check for five dollars for our March On Washington for Jobs and Freedom, August 28.

I want to assure you of our great satisfaction to know of the interest and concern in this area, for this is a struggle for human dignity not only for peoples of color but for all Americans. The dignity of every American is diminished so long as the dignity of one American is disregarded.

I want to also express interest in your suggestion for more communication among white and colored Americans in their neighborhoods. Your idea has great creative value, in my opinion, and I hope a small beginning may be made in your area in the not distant future.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

95 Old Broadway
New York 27, N. Y.

July 8, 1963

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

The other day at work some of us Negro employees of the Times were talking about the forthcoming March on Washington (which we are looking forward to joining) and an idea came up that I would like to pass along to you.

The idea is this: If there is a Senate filibuster on the Civil Rights Bill (which seems to be certain) the March on Washington Movement should include in its plans and program of activity in Washington a continuing, 'round-the-clock Freedom Rally in some public square. Speakers from every state, from every city and town, from all walks of life would keep our talk-fest going without stop as long as the Senate obstructionists continue their filibuster.

We felt that this activity would help dramatize the issue and stimulate likewise a nationwide participation of our people in the March, since it would be a matter of local pride for every community to be heard from, if only in a five-minute speech, at the rally.

If you think there is any merit in this suggestion, I hope that you and our other leaders who are planning the March will give the idea your consideration.

With all best wishes for your continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd L Brown

Lloyd L. Brown

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1963
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 17, 1963

Mr. Lloyd Brown
95 Old Broadway
New York 27, New York

Dear Lloyd:

Just a word to express appreciation and congratulations for your very creative suggestion to plan a filibuster against the filibuster in the Senate over the civil rights legislation. This could be one of the highlights in our struggle against white supremacy.

I presented this idea to our committee and they are strongly committed to it, so that we will begin to work on it. If the Southern filibuster breaks before our March takes place we will stage a counterfilibuster, and if it takes place after our March, we will go back and stage a counter-filibuster.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

EARL CHAPMAN, EXALTED RULER WILLIAM D. FORTES, SECRETARY ARTHUR L. ROUNDTREA, SR., TREASURER

MEETING NIGHTS:
2ND AND 4TH MONDAY

Monarch Lodge, No. 45
I. B. P. O. E. OF W.
245 WEST 137TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

SECRETARY'S HOURS:
8 - 10 P.M.

PHONE:
AUDUBON 6-4292

July 17, 1963

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
American Negro Labor Council
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This letter is to confirm our discussion of July 16, 1963, at your office. The conversation led to the following conclusions:

1. That a mass Civil Rights Rally would be held August 25, 1963 at the Polo Grounds in New York City.
2. That this mass rally is in furtherance of the March on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1963.
3. That the proceeds from this rally will be distributed among the members of the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership.
4. That all organizations interested in the furtherance of Civil Rights will be approached to participate in and lend their support to the mass rally and the March on Washington.
5. That while the leadership of the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership are engaged in preparation of the March on Washington, their organizations will be represented at the rally by the leaders or their representatives and that they will participate on the program.
6. That this mass rally meets the approval of Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Chairman of the March on Washington Committee.
7. That all members of the council will be notified of this approval and their support solicited to guarantee the success of this rally.

It is hoped that this summary is an accurate restatement of the accord reached in our discussion. If there are any corrections please notify us at once so that a correction may be properly made. This will permit us to continue our work in complete unity and harmony. It will also assure the achievement of a grand success.

Yours truly,

Earl Chapman

Earl Chapman,
Exalted Ruler

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1963
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 9, 1963

Mr. Earl Chapman, Exalted Ruler
Monarch Lodge, No. 45
I.B.P.O.E. of W.
245 West 137th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Just a word to congratulate you on your plan for a rally at the Polo Grounds in the interest of the March on Washington Movement and civil rights.

Success to the effort. I hope to be present.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National President

APR/b

MAJORITY MEMBERS:
ADAM C. POWELL, N.Y., CHAIRMAN
CARL D. PERKINS, KY.
PHIL M. LANDRUM, GA.
EDITH GREEN, OREG.
JAMES ROOSEVELT, CALIF.
FRANK THOMPSON, JR., N.J.
ELMER J. HOLLAND, PA.
JOHN H. DENT, PA.
ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, ILL.
DOMINICK V. DANIELS, N.J.
JOHN BRADEMAS, IND.
JAMES G. O'HARA, MICH.
RALPH J. SCOTT, N.C.
HUGH L. CAREY, N.Y.
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, CALIF.
CARLTON R. SICKLES, MD.
SAM GIBBONS, FLA.
THOMAS P. GILL, HAWAII
GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., CALIF.

LOUISE MAXIENNE DARGANS,
CHIEF CLERK, ROOM 430,
EXTENSION 5934

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Committee on Education and Labor
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Congress of the United States
Washington 25, D.C.
429 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
EXTENSION 4527

MINORITY MEMBERS:
PETER FRELINGHUYSEN, JR., N.J.
WILLIAM H. AYRES, OHIO
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, MICH.
ALBERT H. QUIE, MINN.
CHARLES E. GOODELL, N.Y.
DONALD C. BRUCE, IND.
JOHN M. ASHBROOK, OHIO
DAVE MARTIN, NEBR.
ALPHONZO BELL, CALIF.
M. G. (GENE) SNYDER, KY.
PAUL FINDLEY, ILL.
ROBERT TAFT, JR., OHIO

RICHARD T. BURRESS,
MINORITY COUNSEL

PROFESSIONAL STAFF:
RUSSELL C. DERRICKSON
DEBORAH PARTRIDGE WOLFE

July 11, 1963

Dear Brother Randolph:

As you know, I am now pretty permanently in Washington and I am very sorry that I am unable to participate in New York in the plans for the march on August 28.

However, any way that I can be helpful here in Washington in helping you to work out plans, I will be only to happy to do so.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

As ever,

Odell
ODELL CLARK
Chief Investigator

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
217 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

OC:jt

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1963
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 2, 1963

Mr. Odell Clark
Chief Investigator
Committee on Education and Labor
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Brother Clark:

Thank you for your letter of July 11, 1963 assuring me of your interest in and desire to help develop the March on Washington. I appreciate this immensely.

I would suggest that you get in touch with Reverend Fauntroy who is chairman of the March on Washington Committee in Washington, D. C. He is located in the Urban League office.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National President

APR/b

EMANCIPATION MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM - AUG. 28, 1963

Under direction of A. Philip Randolph, Vice-President of the Executive Council of AFL-CIO, International
President of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Nat. President of the Negro American Labor Council
Supported by United Negro Civil Rights Leadership

BENEFIT FOR EMANCIPATION MARCH

MIDNIGHT GALA BENEFIT: Apollo Theater, 125th St. - Aug. 23, 1963

Chairman: CORINNE FOLSON SMITH • Co-Chairmen: JAMES E. SMITH and WAVEN WEBB • Co-ordinator: MAELY DANIELE DUFTY

Negro Unemployment and Every Negro Community is Threatened by Economic Disaster. TOKENISM IS DEAD. The Negro is the Last Employed and the First De-employed.

THROUGH AUTOMATION WHITE AND BLACK LABOR IS EQUALLY ENDANGERED

For information call UNiversity 5-8710

Tickets can now be obtained for the benefit show and donation made to send one jobless worker to Washington to march for yourself and the jobless worker.

Address: 217 West 125th Street, Room 319, New York 27, N. Y.

DONATION TO SEND ONE
JOBLESS WORKER TO
WASHINGTON TO MARCH
FOR ME AND HIMSELF

Name ....

Address ....

City .... Phone ....

Amount by check to the Negro American Labor Council $..............................

217 WEST 125th STREET • NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • UN 5-8710

EMANCIPATION MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM - AUG. 28, 1963

Under direction of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
National President, Negro American Labor Council
With support and cooperation of the United Negro Civil Rights Leadership

Midnight Gala Benefit Show For Emancipation March - Aug. 23, 1963

APOLLO THEATRE

253 W. 125th Street, N.Y.C.

Chairman: CORRINE FOLSOM SMITH • Co-Chairmen: JAMES E. SMITH and WAVEN WEBB • Coordinator: MAELY DANIELE DUFTY
Associate Coordinator: RAY E. CROSSEN

* * *

Unemployment in the Negro Community is an Economic Disaster

The Negro is the Last Hired and the First Fired

TOKENISM IS DEAD

* * *

Tickets may now be obtained for the Midnight Benefit Show which will help send jobless workers to Washington.

DONATION TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

Name ....

Address ....

City .... Phone ....

Checks payable to — Negro American Labor Council $ ....

217 WEST 125th STREET, ROOM 319 • NEW YORK 27, N.Y. • UN 5-8710

PROPOSED PLANS FOR MARCH

TO: JAMES FARMER

MARTIN LUTHER KING

JOHN LEWIS

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

ROY WILKINS

WHITNEY YOUNG

July 2, 1963

PURPOSES OF MARCH

(A)

-------to arouse the conscience of America to the economic plight of the Negro 100 years after emancipation

-------to call on the government to face the fact that minority workers cannot get work unless there is a massive works and training program that puts all unemployed back to work

-------to call on the administration and Congress for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act which will bar job discrimination by Federal, State, and Municipal governments, by employers, by contractors, by employment agencies and by trade unions

-------to call on the administration and Congress to broaden the Fair Labor Standards Acts to include those areas where Negroes and other minorities work at slave wages and to set up a national minimum wage of not less than $1.50 an hour

(B)

-------to demand that an effective and meaningful civil rights bill be passed by Congress

-------to protest against any filibuster and to demand majority rule in the United States Senate

STRUCTURE

In order to make certain that unity of march policy and implementation is maintained throughout, the following structure is recommended.

I. **CHAIRMEN:** the leaders of the following organizations:

NAACP, NALC, CORE, SNCC, SCLC AND URBAN LEAGUE.

This group is fully and solely responsible for policy, program and expenditures (Payment of expenditures is to be made by the treasurer and finance committee).

II. **VICE-CHAIRMEN:** national civic, religious, labor, fraternal leaders, Negro and white.

They will lend their support to policy and program as outlined by the chairmen. They will not be a policy-making group.

III. **ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:** To be composed of one person each from the NAACP. CORE, NALC, SNCC, SCLC and Urban League, to be appointed by the leaders of the aforementioned groups.

The chairmen will also appoint a woman to this committee whose major base of operations is none of the six aforementioned organizations, and one or two persons from the South to meet the psychological problem posed by the inevitable preponderance of northern people on the committee.

The duties of this committee will be to supervise the director and coordinators, and to see that in the day to day work and the policy, as established by the chairmen, is faithfully and expeditiously implemented. This group can act fully for the chairmen in their absence.

The administrative committee shall have a chairman whose duties shall be to chair meetings of the committee, clear press statements and serve as a member of finance committee.

All statements concerning policy that are issued to the press must be cleared with the chairmen of the administrative committee.

IV. **DIRECTOR:** The person responsible for setting up on a national scale the kind or organization required to carry out the project, to help raise funds to finance it, and to assemble a staff and volunteers to see that the work gets done.

V. **COORDINATORS:** One person appointed by each of the following organizations: NAACP, NALC, CORE, SNCC, SCLC and Urban League. Each coördinator will work full time out of the March National office with the director. The coordinators and the director are directly responsible to the administrative committee and ultimately responsible to the chairmen.

VI. **FINANCE COMMITTEE:** to be composed of the treasurer of the March and three or four other members.

Their function is to work with the chairmen, administrative committee and director to raise funds, to allocate them and to issue a full and public financial report at the end of the March.

All checks will be signed by the treasurer and any one other member of the finance committee. The director and coordinators. will not be empowered to sign checks.

The director will be responsible for petty cash, from which no funds will be expended without proper signed and dated vouchers.

All major expenditures must have the approval of the administrative committee or its chairman.

VII. **CHURCH COMMITTEE:** to be composed of leaders of the various denominations, Negro and white.

It is hoped that the church leaders will select and finance on the staff a minister who can travel across the country organizing church group participation. In any event a church secretary is essential. No matter how financed, such a secretary might well, with the approval of the chairmen, become a coordinator.

VIII. LABOR COMMITTEE: to be composed of outstanding trade union leaders, Negro and white. Here again, it is hoped that these leaders will provide a person for the staff who can travel nationally to enlist participation and financial assistance. With the approval of the chairmen, become a coordinator.

IX. LOCAL ORGANIZATION: While every effort will be made to utilize the local structure and branches of the sponsoring organizations, it is well to bear in mind that they have their own activities and cannot give full time to local march committees. It is, therefore, proposed that local ad-hoc March committees be set up across the country. They should include labor, civic, fraternal, church and youth elements as well as the major civil rights groups.

Their functions are:

1. To mobilize people to go to Washington.
2. To raise funds for transportation.
3. To educate people as to the nature of the lobbying and other activities to take place in Washington.
4. To explain in their cities (and on the buses and trains) the full procedure in the Capital, where their state delegations will assemble, etc.

X. EAST COAST ORGANIZATIONAL WORK: The great majority of those who converge on the Capital will naturally come from the East Coast. Therefore, the first function of the committee is to establish strong local committees in the following cities: Boston, New Haven, New York, New York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and key North Carolina cities. It is proposed that where possible chairmen, and vice-chairmen and members of the administrative committee hold themselves in readiness to proceed to these cities immediately.

XI. **FINANCES:** The second youth march cost approximately $34,000 dollars. Of this amount about half was raised from contributions. The remainder was graciously given by the NAACP. This of course does not account for the many thousands spent by organizations, churches, labor unions, individuals, etc. for transportation.

On the basis of the time factor for preparations, the number of people we wish to reach, the relative size of staffs, etc. it seems reasonable to assume that the amount needed for the march would be $65,000, about double that required for the 2nd youth march.

I. NAME AND PURPOSE

A. MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

The term freedom above implies a call for effective civil rights legislation and a demonstration against any filibuster.

B. CONTEXT AND FOCUS

1. The president and congress must hear just demands of Negro people and by Negro and white unemployed.

2. These March participants must include unemployed workers, black and white, who can raise dramatically and decisively the crisis in our economy.

C. SCOPE

This demonstration is a one day affair. The planning committee takes no responsibility for food and lodging of people. All local committees are to be informed that people should arrive early in the morning and leave Washington by nightfall.

D. TO INSURE PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION

The handling of 100,000 people in Washington will be a prodigious task. A force of at least 500 mature men should receive detailed training in advance in New York for handling all the physical problems that will be involved in lobbying, the parade, mass meeting, etc. It is suggested that as was done in the 2nd Youth March, we ask the Guardians to take the task of finding the core group of 500 and that the committee see that all problems be fully gone over with them to insure a disciplined, peaceful, effective demonstration. Beyond this, each organization should supply 100 persons who also will join the Guardians --making a marshalling squad of 1,000 trained and identified men.

II. ACTION IN WASHINGTON

A. DEMONSTRATION IN REACTION TO FILIBUSTER

1. If filibuster occurs before August 28, march machinery will be used to send daily waves of approximately 1,000 into Washington for duration of the filibuster, in addition to having the March on August 28.

2. If the filibuster has not begun by August 28, March participants will be asked to return to Washington at the time of filibuster. The staff will be retained and the office kept open for filibuster action.

B. WHITE HOUSE DEMONSTRATION

A demonstration at the White House to protect failure of the administration to propose a program to meet unemployment problem.

The Negro community realizes that until there is a massive program for full employment the Negro struggle for jobs cannot be realized, the failure to achieve a full employment program serves only to deepen the resistance of white workers to the struggle for economic freedom by minority groups.

The nature of such a demonstration will be decided by the chairmen.

C. LOBBYING

1. Local community committees should be made the vehicle for setting up the machinery for lobbying with appropriate Congressmen and Senators.

2. There will be up to 50 designated places where each State delegation will report upon arrival in Washington, where its members will obtain final instructions for going to Congress to see Senators and representatives.

3. An alternative possibility: When these locations are established, all congressmen from a given state will be united to meet with delegations from their state to hear the economic and freedom demands of their constituents.

4. Since participants from the south may experience difficulty in obtaining appointments with their congressmen, a difference in tactical approach is recognized. Delegates, therefore, will be free to sit in office of congressmen until time for parade if such congressmen refuses to see them.

D. MARCH

At 2:00 P.M. all marchers will assemble at a selected place to begin parade down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Lincoln Memorial for the mass meeting.

E. MASS MEETING

1. 3:00 to 5:30 P.M.

2. Rally is viewed as the climax to the people's commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation 1863. Therefore, it is imperative that rank and file participants as well as leaders speak at this rally.

3. Program will include:
   a) Talks by chairmen of March
   b) Presentations by a white and a Negro unemployed worker
   c) Reports by selected persons from delegations to congressmen.

The implementation of the mass meeting will be decided upon by the chairmen.

Letter sent to those listed by Molly Swifty concerning Apollo Benefit for March on Washington

Roy Hamilton
Coleman Hawkins
Joe Williams
Aretha Franklin
Ruth Brown
Sonny Rollins
Milt Jackson
Jack Whittamore
Ahmed Jamal
Chris Connor
Tony Bennett
Brook Benton
Carmen McCrae
Herbie Mann
J. J. Johnson
Ramsey Lewis
George Shearing
Thelonius Monk
Cozy Cole
Ray Charles
Horace Silver
Teri Thornton
Dakota Staton
Dave Brubeck
Joe Marseilles
Monte Kaye
~~Chuck Tyl~~
Chuck Taylor
Dick Gregory
Oliver Nelson
Barbara McNair
Art Blakey
Gerry Mulligan
Della Reese
George Kirby
[illegible]
Budd Johnson
Johnny Hartman

F

Nightletter

July 31, 1963

To: Senator Jacob Javits
Senator Philip Hart
Representative Emanuel Cellar
Representative James Roosevelt
Representative John F. Lindsay

COPY

I have been distressed that number of U.S. Congressmen misunderstand purpose and character of August 28th March on Washington. Further, imperative that even those who may disagree know what precisely is planned for that day. For these reasons, I ask you to contact and assist Senator Paul Douglas in setting up meeting where I be given opportunity to interpret aims of March and correct misconceptions.

A. Philip Randolph

western union **Telegram**

8/28/72

$CA348 NYA115(1540)(1-028149A241)PD 08/28/72 1538
ICS IPMTBPF MTWN
ZCZC 05951 B 2125661000 PD TDMT NEW YORK NY 28 NFT
PMS A PHILLIP RANDULPH, DLR IMMY
PRESIDENT EMERITUS CARE PHILLIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE 260 PARK AVE
SOUTH NEW YORK NY

I HOPE ALL NEW YORKERS WILL RECALL THAT TODAY, AUGUST 28 IS THE NINETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON DC. YOU WERE ONE OF THE BOLDEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE LEADERS OF THAT HISTORIC EVENT ANDHELPED SET IN MOTION A NATIONAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE IDEAS AND THE MONEY THAT WOULD AT LAST CONFRONT THIS NATION'S LEGACY OF RACE AND PROVERTY. THAT EFFORT IS SO FAR FROM SUCCESS TODAY THAT IT MUST BE COUNTED AS THE SINGLE GREATEST PIECE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS IN AMERICA. TRAGICALLY, OUR NATION HAS CHOOSEN OTHER PRIORITIES AND HAS LEFT THE CITIES TO PICK UP THE TAB. BUT THE SPIRIT OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON HAS SURVIVED. THE FIGHT FOR western union **Telegram**

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND THE RULE OF MORE CONTINUES. I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THIS DAY FOR YOUR STRENGTH AND UNDAUNTED FAITH IN AMERICA.

WARMEST REGARDS
MAYOR JOHN V LINDSEY

28

SF-1201 (R5-69)

Randolph – Broad Objectives and Reasons for March

A. Reasons
   1. Describe economic conditions among Negros
   2. Tokenism – schools, voting, etc.

B. Objectives
   1. Not simply to break filibuster (The misconceptions)
   2. to launch campaign for social, political, economic reconstruction of the nation – The nation's unfinished revolution

C. Introduce BR to explain their relation to Aug. 28th

MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM
170 West 130th Street - New York City, 27

MEMORANDUM

23 August 1963 ✓

TO : Chairmen, March Committee

FROM : Bayard Rustin,
Deputy Director

SUBJ : Agenda for Friday, 23 August Meeting

The following items for today's agenda have been agreed upon:

1. Reports
    - a) Finance (Rustin ✓ ✓
    - b) Transportation(Rustin) ✓
    - c) Washington Details (Montero) ✓
    - d) Entertainment (Ossie Davis)
    - e) Fund Raising (Broidy) ✓
    - f) Seating at platform and reserved sections (Morsell) ✓ ✓
    - g) Press Report (Moon) —
    - h.) Marshall's report ✓.
2. Program
3. When to meet the President ✓ ✓
4. Acceptance of Roy Wilkins' statement by the 6 Negro Chairman
5. Announcement of meeting at Hotel Statler in Washington on August 27th, 8 PM
6. Proposal for meeting after the March to consider problems that may develop out of the March —

Meeting with Police Dept Tuesday 10 A.M. in Wash. D.C.

BR:srl

B Rustin

% Jason Combs
Rural Route 1
Box 607
HAZARD
Kentucky

A Philip Randolph
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
NEW YORK

22ND JULY 1963.

Dear Brother Randolph,

The miners here in South Eastern Kentucky have requested the Committee for Miners to help them organise and finance a march on WASHINGTON DC to petition President Kennedy for, Jobs, their Hospitals an enquiry into Federal spending in this area and to restore trade Union conditions in South Eastern Kentucky.

As secretary of the Committee for Miners I have been invited by the local leadership to stay down here for several weeks to help organise and finance their march.

I understand from Bayard Rustin that you would like a party of miners to join in the integration march to Washington. The leaders here feel that the men would be willing to do that provided they are not the only white workers present.

I would therefore like to present to them for their discussion a letter from you addressed to Stanley Aronowitz Committee for Miners 96 Greenwich Avenue NEW YORK 11 NY, inviting the miners of South Eastern Kentucky to join in the march and assuring them that other white workers will be present specifying where possible.

Personally, I understand very clearly the need for black and white workers to be united in the present struggle for jobs and Unionism. Your letter will help me and the Committee for Miners to make this clear to the miners here and assure their wholehearted support for your march.

You might find it useful to call Stanley Aronowitz in New York for further information. Please call him at AL 5 7800 or at home at WA 4 6124. I look forward to receiving your letter from him.

fraternally yours

Hamish Sinclair

Hamish Sinclair.

c.c. Stanley Aronowitz Committee for Miners
Bayard Rustin.

RECE
JUL 25 196
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

cc: A. Philip Randolph

Miss Wilds —
Note this engagement,
to which Mr Randolph agreed.
The address is Room 86 at 30 Rockefeller Plaza
Tom

30 July 1963

Mr. Jon Weinless
"Direct Line"
NBC - TV
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York, 10020

Dear Mr. Weinless:

At the suggestion of Mr. Moe Foner, I am listing below the positions held by Mr. A. Philip Randolph and Mr. Cleveland Robinson, who are scheduled to appear on NBC-TV's "Direct Line" on Sunday, 11 August, 1963, at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Randolph holds the positions of:

1. International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO
2. International Vice-President, AFL-CIO
3. President, Negro American Labor Council
4. Co-Chairman and Director, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom

Mr. Robinson's positions are:

1. Secretary-Treasurer, District 65, Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union (RWDSU) AFL-CIO
2. International Vice President, RWDSU, AFL-CIO
3. Vice President, Negro American Labor Council (and assistant to Mr. Randolph)
4. Chairman, Administrative Committee, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Robinson will arrive at the studio at 1:45 p.m.

Sincerely,

Bayard Rustin
Deputy Director

BR:[illegible]

DISTRICT COUNCIL 37
68 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK 6, NEW YORK • BOWLING GREEN 9-5500
American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (SCME), AFL-CIO

JOHN BOER
President
HARRY LEVINE
Secretary
JERRY WURF
Executive Director

CONRAD BELLAMY
NICHOLAS BENEVENTO
HARRY BRIDGES
NICHOLAS BUCCINNA
JOHN ENSON
MICHAEL GENTILE
GOODMAN KERSTEIN
ALEXANDER LURKIS
MURRAY SACHS
ANTHONY SPENNICCHIA
Vice Presidents

July 16, 1963

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

Enclosed please find the District Council's check in the amount of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars with the hope that it will be of help in organizing the August March to Washington. I am certain that we can pledge an equal amount on August 1.

I spoke to Bayard Rustin today, and told him we would have twenty buses ready to go.

Please let us know if there is anything more we may do to make the Washington March a success.

Fraternally,

Jerry

Jerry Wurf
Executive Director

JW:rs

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1963
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 17, 1963

Mr. Jerry Wurf, Executive Director
District Council 37, SCME
68 Trinity Place
New York 6, N. Y.

Dear Jerry:

On behalf of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom Committee I want to express our great appreciation for the check of $250 from District Council 37.

I appreciate immensely this expression of interest and cooperation for this fight, not only for jobs and freedom for Negroes but for all American workers, regardless of race or color.

I note that you plan to contribute an equal amount on August 1, which will certainly be helpful, and it is most encouraging to get your assurance of twenty busloads of workers to join us in the March.

With cordial good wishes.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

September 12, 1978

Mr. Raymond H. Boone, Editor
Afro-American Newspapers
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Mr. Boone:

James D. Williams' recent article on the 1963 March on Washington was truly excellent. It captured the sense of drama and hope which pervaded that great outpouring of protest. But even more importantly, Mr. Williams' clearly explains and understands the political importance of the March.

Fifteen years ago when we assembled in Washington, we did not assemble alone. We were joined by important allies -- broad sections of the trade union movement, religious leaders, important political figures, and other supportive groups. And, as Mr. Williams points out, the demonstration bore the title "March for Jobs and Freedom." We realized even then that true freedom and racial equality cannot be achieved within the context of a stagnant economy, unable to provide blacks with permanent, good-paying jobs.

To date, we have made some important gains. Virtually all the legally-sanctioned manifestations of segregation have collapsed. There are now thousands of black youngsters in our colleges and universities. And the number of black elected officials has increased dramatically. But, as Mr. Williams indicates, the black community continues to suffer from economic deprivation.

As we see it, the best strategy for overcoming these economic problems is the same strategy which underpinned the March -- a strengthened alliance which unites the labor and civil rights movement in our common struggles. Such an alliance, as we learned in the past, can be a tremendous force for social justice and economic security.

Congratulations for a fine article!

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
President Emeritus

Bayard Rustin
President

APR:BR/hh

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement
Winifred Lynn Case

1943
+
UNDATED

Nat'l Project

Lynn case

The Novel Case of Winfred Lynn

By Dwight MacDonald

Reprinted from The Nation February 20, 1943

Last summer a Negro gardner named Winfred William Lynn was notified by his draft board - Local Board 261 of Jamaica, Long Island - that he had been put in 1-a. He sat down and wrote this letter:

> Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your draft-reclassification notice. Please be informed that I am ready to serve in any unit of the armed forces of my country which is not segregated by race. Unless I am assured that I can serve in a mixed regiment and that I will not be compelled to serve in a unit undemocratically selected as a Negro group, I will refuse to report for induction.
>
> Yours respectfully,
>
> Winfred Lynn

This was the beginning of a case which has received almost no publicity, but which is the only legal test case that has yet been made of the Jim Crow practices by which the military authorities are violating the spirit if not the letter of the basic law under which the present army is being selected and trained. It is also a case that will raise most important constitutional issues when it comes before the Supreme Court later this year.

That this test case is being made at all is entirely due to the fact that Winfred Lynn, in a quiet way, is a very determined person, and that he has a brother, Conrad, not so quiet but equally determined who happenes to be a capable lawyer. Until last December, when Arthur Garfield Hays came into the case as trial lawyer, the Lynn brothers carried on their fight practically alone. Winfred Lynn is, or was, a landscape gardner. For the past twelve years - he is now thirty-six - he has been building up a nice little business putting in trees and shrubbery on Long Island estates. He wasn't much interested in politics, and he had no great quarrel with the economic system - "I'l always get by," he used to say. But he did feel very strongly about one thing - racial discrimination. When war came, he couldn't make any sense out of the contridictions between theory of a war for democracy and the fact of a Jim Crow army being raised to fight it. Long before he got his 1-a notice, he used to tell Conrad that, regarless of what happened he wasn't going to be a party to such a practice. Many Negroes talk like that. The Lynns are unusual in that they did something about it, and something effective.

The legal basis of Lynn's case is to be found in Section 4(a) of the 1940 Draft Act: "...in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color." To the layman this would seem explicitly to outlaw Jim Crow in the army. Actually as everyone knows, Negroes are segregated in all-colored units in this war as they were in the last. The only relaxation of the color line is in the case of officers of Negro units, whom the army permits to be white - in fact, rather insists on it. General Hersey, director of Selective Service, has summed it up:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LEGIBILITY IS DIFFICULT IN THE ORIGINAL

> The act says that there is to be no discrimination. But the act also says that no man may come into the army who is not acceptable to the army. The navy, of course is worse, and the marines will not accept Negro applicants. I regret this state, but unfortunately the army gets the final say. What we are doing, of course, is simply transferring discrimination from everyday life into the army. Men who make up the army staff have the same idea as they had before they went into the army.

The Lynn case does not directly raise the question of discrimination in the selection of draftees. The two are, of course, closely intertwined, both in the wording of the Draft Act itself and in actual practice. In all draft districts with a sizable Negro population, including Local 261 of Jamaica, there are separate quotas for Negroes and whites despite Section 4(a) and despite the official Selective Service Regulations, which direct that "in classifying a registrant there shall be no discrimination for or against him because of his race, creed or color." But separate quotas are obviously necessary if the army has separate training facilities, since otherwise too may or too few of one or the other race would constantly be arriving at the camps. Therefore, the New York Selective Service Headquarters begins its perodic calls for men: " ([illegible]) Your quota for this call is the first ____ white men and the first ____ Negro men who are in Class 1-a." Since it is in practice rarely possible to draw on the two racial quotas in exactly ratios, the Lynns contend that discrimination exists, the speed with which a men is being called up depending on his race as well as his draft number.

The history of the Lynn case may be told briefly. Three months after receiving his 1-a classification, and after the local board had failed to persuade him to change his stand, Winfred Lynn was notified to report for induction on September 18. He failed to do so, and two months later he was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of draft evasion. (Conrad believes that the long delays were due to the fact that Washington was not entirely certain how to deal with the case and hoped that Winfred could somehow be persuaded to("listen to reason") On November 16 Winfred appeared before Judge Abruzzo, pleaded not guilty, and was held for $2,500 bail. The next day Conrad asked for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that his brother was being illegally detained, since the method of his induction was contrary to section 4(a) of the Draft Act. Judge Abruzzo granted the writ, and the date of the hearing was set - after much postponement - for December 4. The day before the hearing Colonel Campbell Johnson a Negro aide on General Hersey's staff, came up from Washington and spent an afternoon trying to get Conrad to drop the case. The hearing was held before Federal Judge Mortimer Byers, who took his seat on the bench, read part of the petition and then said: "I have here the writ of habeas corpus, the return to the writ, and the traverse. Writ dismissed." When Mr. Hays, who had entered the case the day before, expressed surprise that the judge should dismiss the writ before any arguments had been heard - apparently an almost unprecedented action - Judge Byers replied that he would hear no man who had refused induction into the army. Hays went on talking and made quite a long and spirited speech, all of which was in flagrant comtempt of court. The judge refrained from making an issue of it, however, and adjurned court after Hays stopped talking. The importance the army attached to the case, incidentally, was shown by the fact that the prosecution's table was crowded with officers attending as observers.

In order to get a court test on the main issue rather than on the tangential question of whether a draftee could bring hebeas corpus action bil resisting induction, Hays and Conrad Lynn persuaded the extremingly reluctant Winfred to submit to induction. The fact that he is now in the army does not change the case, since habeas corpus has jurisdiction even over the armed forces; it is the one area of civil law that applies there. The only difference is that it is now Winfred Lynn's colonel, instead of his jailer, who is being charged with illegal restraint of his freedom. On January 4 there was another hearing, before a more sympathetic judge, but with the same upshot: writ dismissed. The judge pointed out that although Colonel McDermott, draft director for New York city, had shown by his testimony that separate Negro and white quotas did exist, this was not proof that Lynn had been called out of his turn or, in fact that he had not been called later than his turn. To which Hays retorted that the Draft Act is based on the theory that it is a privilege, not a penalty, to serve one's country and if Lynn was called up later he was still being discriminated against. This argument did not impress the judge.

The case now goes to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where it is expected to land early in March, and after that to the Supreme Court. Since habeas corpus cases must be specially expedited, it will probably reach the highest court before the end of the year. Conrad Lynn is now being drafted himself, and his brother's case is now being handled by Mr. Hays and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Lynn case may turn out to be one of the most important ever argued before the Supreme Court. It raises two big issues:

1. Is segregation in itself discrimination? Webster defines "segregation" as "a separation from others" and quotes in illustration William Wetmore Story's judgement: "The very name of ghetto, signifies segregation and disjunction, is opprobrious". The United States Supreme Court thinks otherwise, however. The line of its decisions in all the classic Jim Crow cases, beginning with Plessy v. Ferguson in 1895 and continuing through Mitchell v. United States in 1941, has been that segregation is not in itself discriminatory so long as equivilent facilities, whether in transportation or schools, are provided for Negroes and whites. Writing the majority opinion in Gaines v. Canada (1938) a case erroneoulsy hailed by liberals at the time as a gain, Chief Justice Hughes summarized the traditional doctrine: "The admissibility of laws separate the races in the enjoyment of privileges afforded by the state rests wholly upon the equality of the privileges which the laws give to the separate groups within the state." The novelty of the Lynn case is that it brings up to the court for the first time the question of segregation practiced not by Southern States but by the federal government itself. Jim Crow is integrated so closely into the present social system of the south that it is not surprising that the court, even in its current liberalist phase, has not ventured to disturb it. But it will be quite a different thing to sanction the practice when it is applied by the federal government itself on a national scale to an army drawn mostly from areas where legalized Jim Crow has never existed. "Our Constitution is colorblind," wrote Justice Harlan in his great dissent in the Plessy case. Whether this was a hope or a statement of fact will become clearer when the court decides the Lynn case.

2. Is a Jim Crow army compatible with a war alleged to be fought for democratic aims? The fact that nothing was said in the last war's draft laws about racial discrimination, while this time Congress voted Section 4(a) into the law indicates both a general awareness of the paradox of a Jim Crow army fighting against Nazi racialism and also the gains the Negroes have made since 1917. There are plenty of legalistic ways in which the court can decide against Lynn: it can reaffirm the doctrine that segregation is not discrimination; it can hold that his interest has not been injured by separate draft quotas, since when he was finally inducted he naturally had a lower draft number than whites inducted at the same time; it can even declare Section 4(a) unconstitutional because it intereferes with the control the military authorities must have over civilian rights in training a war-time army (that is, it would interfere if it were respected). On the other hand even the most legalistic jurist must be concerned with the army's present policy of spreading the poison of racial discrimination among millions of draftees from outside the South. When the veterans of our Jim Crow army come back after the war, Negroes and whites alike indoctrinated with mutual life, hostility by the very conditions of their military life, the effects of our society will not be pretty.

Furthermore, an adverse decision will be politically inexpedient in view of the present state of mind of Negroes. It is significant that although the Lynn case has hardly been mentioned in the national press, it has been front-page news in Negro papers all over the country. When Winfred Lynn went to Camp Upton, his fellow-soldiers knew all about the case and insisted on doing his military chores for him. Another Lynn brother, in training down South, was asked by his white captain whether he was related to "this fellow Lynn that's making so much trouble" - which shows that those on the other side of the fence know about the case also. According to Conrad Lynn, at least six Negroes in his brother's draft district have followed his example, without having the means to make a legal test or to do much of anything but to go to jail when it comes to that. He also asserts that a large number of Negroes just don't show up when summoned for indution, and that the authorities usually prefer not to do anything about it. The whole question has been smoldering beneath the surface. The Lynn case brings it out into the open and forces a show-down on whether the 1940 Draft Act means what it says.

Comm on Winfred Lynn

File Winnfred Case

September 23, 1943

The National Steering Committee on the Winfred Lynn Case met on the above date at the headquarters of the March On Washington Movement with the following persons being present: Aldrich Turner, Edith Riley, Edith Ransom, Doris Grotwohl (for A. J. Muste), Layle Lane, J. Holmes Smith, Selma DeKroyft, Colden Brown, E. Pauline Myers and A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Colden Brown, Chairman of the local committee presided.

Miss Myers opened the discussion by bringing the committee up to date on the legal progress that is being made on the case. She stated in brief that Mr. Randolph arranged a meeting with the two attorney attorneys, Messrs Hays and Gilbert in the office of Mr. Hays on Tuesday, September 21st, with the following persons present: Miss E. Pauline Myers, Messrs Wilfred Kerr, Theodore F. Brown, A. J. Muste, Albert C. Gilbert, B. F. McLaurin, A. Philip Randolph Mr. Weatherly and Arthur Garfield Hays.

The conference indicated that both Messrs Gilbert and Hays were sincerely interested in forwarding the fight on the case, but both of them had been handicapped by the tendency on the part of the American Civil Liberties Union to "buck pass" on the case by passing the blame for the lack of activity on first one attorney and then the other, and to bring up the technical question of whether the case was the best case by way of interpretation in as much as Winfred Lynn could not prove that he had sustained any injury by virture of the discriminatory practice of the Quota system. Mr. Hays assured the Committee that there could be no cut and dried case and that one case was as good as another in as much as the aim was to prove that the discrimination violated a citizen's rights. Mr. Weatherly was present at the meeting and stated that he was handling the socialogical approach on the brief. Mr. Randolph queried him as to what was to be included in the socialogical approach. Mr. Weatherly explained that his aim was to show that there were many Negro boys who were anxious to get into the army in order that they might receive the $30 or $40 per month which the army would be paying because they were in need of the finances. The denial on the part of army to take them in the order of the draft classification prevented them from securing this necessary employment. Miss Myers challenged Mr. Weatherly's position by stating that that was a gross misrepresentation of the Negro's position. She further stated that the Negro was not seeking employment through the military but rather through National Defense industries, and that the real problem they faced was that of the indignity of jim crow. Mr. Hays stated that he saw no real reason for the socialogical approach and that the case could be argued and stand on its merits. Mr. Gilbert stated that he was not in favor of the socialogical approach unless it could be handled by such a person as Charles Houston of Washington, who has a peculiar gift of presenting the socialogical case of the Negro on the basis of a purely Negro analysis. If we could secure his help it would be valuable, if not the socialogical approach should be abandoned. Mr. Weatherly stated that he had waited upon the Assistant U. S. District Attorney and had been advised that the case should not come up before Novemeber. Messrs Hays and Gilbert agreed to get the records and briefs printed as quickly as possible, within the next three weeks. Mr. Hays did not exactly say to the Committee that the American Civil Liberties Union was going to be left out of the case from now on, but he left the committee under the impression that such a thing would result because he emphatically stated

to

to Mr. Gilbert that from now on he and Mr. Gilbert would deal directly with each other and that there would be no in between parties.

The committee adjurned to the first floor and there conversed with Mr. gilbert, personally. Mr. Gilbert advised the committee of the necessity of getting Mr. Weatherly out of the case and also stated that the March On Washington Movement should immediately decide upon a working relationship with the two lawyers and assume the responsibility for financing the case, namely, the printing of the brief and records and any other necessary printing, as well as taking care of his fee and making the gesture at least of offering an honoria to Mr. Hays. He gave a rough estimate of the expenses to be not under $700. Mr. Hays agreed to get out a letter to Mr. Hays, a copy of which is to be sent to Mr. Gilbert drawing up this agreement of cooperation.

Mr. Gilbert further stated that this was essential if we as a group of citizens desired to express ourselves as to the conduct of the case. The report was accepted as given.

Mr. Brown read a list of recommendations coming from the New York Local asking that the New York Local be considered the National working committee on the Lynn case and that a group of lawyers might be secured to serve as the National Sponsors Committee. It recommended that the following persons would be choosen as officers: Richard Parrish, National Chairman; Bayard Rustin, National Executive Secretary. Miss Lane spoke to the committee clarifying the spirit of the Local committee in entering these recommendations.

A long discussion ensued on the question of local and national jurisdiction. Some sought to show that a national committee could only serve to fumble the work that was already being handled satisfactorily by the New York Local. After lengthy discussion it was agreed that it was necessarily imperative that a national committee be constituted in order to give the case national significance. The local New York Committee will become one of the local units of the National Committee and that the National Committee will develop the policies upon which the case will rest and that the local Committee will follow such policies as are laid down by the duly constituted committee.

U Upon vote of the committee the following persons were elected as national officers: Wilfred Kerr and Alex Rose, National Co-chairmen; Miss Layle Lane, National Recording Secretary; Mrs. Nancy MacDonald, National Treasurer. Mr. William J. Hale, Jr., was appointed National Executive Secretary and Mr. Bayard Rustin, Educational Field Secretary. The Committee voted to offer Mr. Hale a salary of $30 per week until such time as the fund raising campaign would net sufficient other monies. The following pledges were made to meet the expenses for four (4) weeks: Mr. Randolph, $25; Miss Layne, $10; Mrs. Dekroyft, $10; Mrs. Riley, $10; Mr. Turner, $10; J. Holmes Smith, $5; Mr. McLaurin, $5; Mr. Totten, $5; Mr. Brown, $5; Miss Grotwohl, $5; Miss Ramsom, $5 and Miss Myers, $5.

All persons present were invited to become members of the National Committee. Additional persons to be asked to serve are as follows: Richard Parrish, Louigi Antonini, Roger Baldwin, Lawrence M. Ervin, Mrs. John Gunther, Dr. George S. Counts, John Dewey, George S. Hartman, Dr. George Ferebee, Mrs. Mable Staupers, Mrs. Margaret DeSilva, Dwight MacDonald, Carl Murphy, R. J. Thomas, Charles S. Zimmerman, Edmund D. Ward, Rector John H. Johnson, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Monsignor Ryan, Father La Farge, Walter Mitchell and Frank R. Crosswaith. Some organizations listed to be appmoached for contributions to get the casemstarted are: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ministers Alliance, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Elks, Mason, Church and Women's organizations.

Mr. Randolph then presented to the Committee an invitation to participate in the calling of a Winfred Lynn-Alton Levy Madison

Square Garden Mass Meeting which is being jointly sponsered by the Worker's Defense League and the March On Washington Movement. The Committee decided that these two organizations should sponser the case and that the Lynn Case Committee should be one of the cooperating organizations. The Committee then went into a discussion on the role of the March On Washington Movement in the Winfred Lynn Case. It was brought out in the discussion that the March On Washington Movement would be carrying on a fight on a national basis for a National Proclamation abolishing jim crow in the armed forces.

The following persons were choosen to serve as a Personnel Committee to wait upon Mr. Hale and advise him of his appointment and of what the Committee expects of him. It was agreed to advise Mr. Hale that the committee should get together at once to raise $10,000 to constitute a temporary national budget and that he was to begin officially Monday, September 27th. The money was to be raised by writing to members of the National Committee for contributions and by approaching the aforementioned organizations for contributions. The Committee was to wait on Mr. Hale on Friday night at 8:30 P. M., and is as follows: Colden Brown, J. Holmes Smith, Mrs. Selma Dekroyft and Miss Myers.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Pauline Myers,
Acting Secretary

MOWM
Fundamental Doc't
Reports

To be argued by
Arthur Garfield Hays

United States Circuit Court of Appeals
For the Second Circuit

United States of America *ex rel.* Winfred
William Lynn,
Relator-Appellant,
against
Colonel John W. Downer, Commanding Officer
at Camp Upton, New York,
Respondent-Respondent.

BRIEF FOR RELATOR-APPELLANT

Conrad J. Lynn,
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Arthur Garfield Hays,
Albert C. Gilbert,
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United States Circuit Court of Appeals
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United States of America, ex rel. Winfred
William Lynn,
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at Camp Upton, New York,
Respondent-Respondent.

BRIEF FOR RELATOR-APPELLANT

Statement

Appellant, Winfred William Lynn, appeals from an order dismissing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus sought in his behalf. By his petition, relator-appellant sought discharge from the United States Army on the ground that he was selected and inducted under a "Negro quota" in violation of the "no discrimination" provision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C.A. App. Sec. 304(a)).

Hearing on the petition was held on the 4th day of January, 1943, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York before the Hon. Marcus B. Campbell, United States District Judge.

The Statutes

The section of the statute involved in this appeal (50 U.S.C.A. App. Sec. 304(a)), reads as follows:

> "* * * In the selection and training of men under this Act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this Act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

Selective Service Regulations (2d ed.) Sec. 623.1, read, so far as material, as follows:

> "(c) In classifying a registrant there shall be no discrimination for or against him because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any labor, political, religious, or other organization. Each registrant shall receive equal and fair justice."

The Facts

Relator-appellant is an American citizen and a Negro (fol. 68). He duly registered under the Selective Service Act of 1940. He received an order to report for induction on September 8, 1942 (Relator Exhibit 3; fols. 172, 68-71). That order was made pursuant to the requisition for induction of August 7, 1942, which appears as Relator Exhibit 1 (fol. 163. Cf. fols. 134, 66-67, 164, 174, 70-71). That requisition called on Local Board No. 261, setting forth its quota "for this call" as "the first 90 White men and the first 50 Negro men who are in Class 1-A".

The method which led to Lynn's induction is clear from the testimony of Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, who said (fols. 39, 40):

> "We receive a requisition from the government for so many white men and so many colored men for induction each month and then we break that list down among the local boards and that is on a proportionary basis and each local board will be called upon to produce so many whites and so many Negroes for induction."

Col. McDermott further testified that men ordinarily were taken in their turns, but that there was an exception in case of Negroes and whites (fols. 43, 44). There was "a Negro quota and a white quota" (fol. 46). There was also "a separate delivery list" (fol. 41).

The issue was clearly stated by the court (fol. 96):

> "The petition raises the issue fairly enough, whether or not he was sent under a Negro quota, and if he was they contend that is not in accordance with the law and the Constitution."

Prior to his induction, relator-appellant had written to his local board stating that he would be ready to join the army "if there was no discrimination. If they will take me in like a citizen like the Jews and Italians—as long as they are citizens and their face is white, if they will take me in all right, but I am black and where I am willing to fight for democracy, I am not willing to fight for an army where they do not have democracy in it" (fols. 73-74).

He was indicted. He sought a writ of habeas corpus, which came on for hearing before Judge Mortimer W. Byers, on December 4, 1942. Judge Byers stated that he would not consider the merits so long as the prisoner refused induction (fols. 15, 18, 77). Thereupon, on December 19, 1942, relator-appellant reported for induction in response to an order of December 10, 1942 (Relator Exhibit 2; fols. 167, 94).*

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*Note: The criminal charge against Lynn was nolle prossed on December 23, 1942 (this does not appear in the record, since it is not material to the case.)

We have heretofore referred to the fact that Relator Exhibit 1, of August 7, 1942, showed a requisition on Local Board No. 261 for a certain number of white men and a certain number of Negroes. It is not clear from the record whether the relator-appellant was called under this requisition or under a requisition of a later month—September, October, November or December. But the record shows that all these requisitions call for a specified number of Negroes and a specified number of whites (fols. 86, 88-89; 126-127;135-136). The facts are clear from the categorical testimony of Col. McDermott (fol. 46):

> "* * * you do have a Negro quota and a white quota? A. Oh, yes."

Also at folio 51:

> "Colonel, am I not right in my statement that Negroes and white men are not called in turn or serially, but that the question of color has something to do with the time they are called? A. That's right."

The Errors Claimed

1. The court erred in holding that it was not shown that relator-appellant was inducted by virtue of a Negro quota requisition.

2. The court erred in not holding that relator-appellant was discriminated against in violation of the statute (50 U.S.C.A. App. Sec. 304(a)).

3. The court erred in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus.

POINT I

The selection and induction of relator-appellant pursuant to the Negro quota requisition, in conjunction with the separate Negro delivery list, was discrimination against him on account of race or color and in violation of the statute.

The law says there should be no discrimination because of race or color. Col. McDermott says that color has something to do with the time men are called. Is this, or is this not, discrimination?

The word "discriminate" is defined in Webster's New International Dictionary (2 ed.) as follows:

> "To define, separate; having the difference marked, distinct; to serve to distinguish; to mark as different; to differentiate; to separate by discerning differences, to distinguish; to make a distinction; to make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others)."

In the Standard Universal Dictionary, "discriminate" is defined:

> "To note the differences between; note or set apart as different; differentiate; distinguish; * * * to make a distinction."

The word "discrimination" is defined by Webster and the Standard Universal Dictionary as:

> "The act of discriminating or state of being discriminating; or a distinction as in treatment; difference in treatment."

The word discriminated is derived from the Latin "discrimino" which means "to divide," "to distinguish."

It may be that colloquially and on occasion the term is used to indicate an unfair, injurious and unjust distinction, but the statute here refers not to unjust, or unfair or injurious discrimination, but to discrimination.

It should be noted that in the last war, the Selective Draft Act of 1917 (50 U.S.C.A. App. Sec. 201) did not provide against discrimination. The purpose of that clause in the Act of 1940 was clearly to prevent officials who were administering the Act from making any differentiation based on race or color.

The facts show that whites and Negroes are not treated the same. Under the Selective Training and Service Act, a lottery of selective service numbers was held. American citizens were to be chosen in the order to which their numbers were drawn. This applied to colored men, white men, Indians, Catholics, Jews, Protestants and every other group in the country. There can be no more justification for calling colored men otherwise than serially, than there could be for calling Catholics, Jews and Protestants according to their religion, rather than according to their numbers.

Can it be said that men are not treated differently where the local boards are called upon for different quotas? If a citizen is called later than his turn, there is quite as much discrimination against him as if he is called earlier than his turn. He has the legal right to be chosen according to his number. The evidence shows this is not done so far as Negroes are concerned, and was not done in this case. The facts warrant no conclusion other than that Negroes are not called serially and in their turn. Is this discrimination? We submit that the treatment of one citizen differently from another constitutes discrimination.

In answer to this, the following arguments may be made by the government;

A

The statute says there should be no discrimination against any person on account of race. Does it follow from this that discrimination is permissible if it is not against any person? It is submitted that discrimination against a group is discrimination against every person in that group. It may be claimed that while there is discrimination, it is not "against." It is submitted that discrimination of any kind is discrimination "against" as well as "for." The regulations make clear the intent of the Act. They provide that there shall be no discrimination "for or against" any person because of his race, creed or color. Further than this, the Selective Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C.A. App. Sec. 304(a)), says selection "shall be made in an impartial manner." The purpose of the Act was to assure that all American citizens should be treated alike.

B

It was suggested on argument that it may well have been that under the method of selecting inductees, relator-appellant suffered no disadvantage, that if he had been called strictly in his turn according to his order number as determined by the national lottery, he might have been called sooner, and that therefore, he has nothing of which to complain. It is submitted that this would not excuse discrimination. Any such argument assumes that it is an advantage to a man not to be called in his turn. Some of us feel that it is an honor to serve the country,

that one might well be prejudiced through a denial of his right to serve at the proper time. At any rate, relator-appellant's complaint is that he was not called in his turn pursuant to the requirements of the law; that he was called out of his turn because of his color. Whether or not he would have been called sooner or later under the circumstances has nothing to do with the questions at issue. Relator-appellant makes no complaint that as a citizen, he was called upon to fight for his country. He does complain that his people are not granted their rights. He insists upon his rights, whatever might be the effect upon him personally.

C

Argument might be made that, in view of the fact that there are separate quotas, white men are called out of their turn, and that therefore there is no discrimination between them and Negroes. This is equivalent to saying that there is discrimination against whites as well as against Negroes. This was the testimony of Mr. Black (fol. 92), connected with the Selective Service Headquarters in New York (fol. 126).

D

Argument might be made that the relator-appellant has not proved that he was not called at precisely the same time as that at which he would have been called had men been inducted strictly according to their order numbers, irrespective of the separate quotas for whites and Negroes. The answer to this is that such an outcome would be wholly coincidental. The mathematical probabilities and possibilities are such that this result is so unlikely that it can be ignored. That relator-appellant would be called at the same time under either method of selection would not happen in one case out of tens of thousands, or perhaps millions.

Using the requisition of August 10th (Exhibit 1, fol. 163), as an example, the record shows by the testimony of the Selective Service officials, that the local board has its lists of registrants, known as delivery lists; that the local board has separate delivery lists—one for Negroes and one for whites, though there is only one series of order numbers (fols. 39-41); that, on receiving the requisition for 90 whites and 50 Negroes, the local board first takes the Negro list, counts down on it the first fifty class 1-A Negroes and calls them for induction; that then the local board takes the white list and counts down on it the first ninety whites, and calls them for induction. In other words, the Negroes and whites are not on one delivery list in the order of their order numbers, as determined by the national lottery, to be taken indiscriminately according to such order numbers; but, after the order numbers are determined indiscriminately, the Negroes and whites are separated and thereafter dealt with as separate groups on separate lists by separate requisitions.

To use these actual numbers for the purposes of example, let us suppose that 180 white men and 100 Negroes were available to the local board (following the proportions as shown by Relator Exhibit 1). Now let us suppose that on the list of eligible and available men, the first 140 men, according to order numbers, were white; that the next 100 men on the list, according to order numbers, were Negroes; and that the last 40 men, on the list of 280 available and eligible men, were white. Let us further suppose that the present requisition came to the local board, calling for 90 whites and 50 Negroes. According to the present system, the board takes the Negro list and counts down the first 50 Negroes and calls them for induction, so that it is inevitable that 50 Negroes will be called; and then the Board takes the white list and counts down the first 90 whites, and calls them for induction. But if only one list were used, containing the mixture of whites and Negroes which we have supposed, the result would be as follows: The Board would count down on the one list the first 140 men, and it would happen that these first 140 men would all be whites, so that no Negroes would be inducted under that requisition.

We cannot think that in a case so vitally affecting the lives, liberties and rights of great bodies of American citizens, it can be required that the petitioner's complaint should be disposed of on the basis of the bare possibility that it might have happened that relator-appellant would have been called for induction under the present system at exactly the same time as if he had been selected without the use of a separate quota and a separate Negro delivery list.

E

It was claimed on argument that relator-appellant had failed to prove that he was inducted under this system of separate quota lists. The court suggested that instead of Lynn having been inducted in the army on the basis of quota lists, that he may have presented himself and said he was ready to serve. Under these circumstances, the court draws the conclusion that relator-appellant failed to prove that he was inducted under a Negro quota requisition. But the record shows that whether he was inducted by virtue of the requisition of September, October, November, or December, the situation was same. In each of those months there was a requisition on the

Board for a certain number of Negroes and a certain number of whites.

The first suggestion of the court was substantially to the effect that Lynn was not inducted. This is contrary to the evidence. Lynn said he was inducted on December 19 (fol. 77). John William Black was asked whether Lynn volunteered and answered: "No, he was inducted" (fol. 143). In fact, according to Black, Lynn "could not have volunteered after failing to report on the order for induction two months previously." The records show who were inducted in December of 1942. They show the name of Lynn as inducted on the 19th of December (fol. 130). Colonel McDermott was asked whether the local board "inducted Winfred William Lynn into the army. A. According to our records, it did" (fol. 138). If relator-appellant was inducted, as he clearly was, it must have been in pursuance of a requisition order which called for a certain number of Negroes and a certain number of whites.

Any argument that relator-appellant was not inducted under this system is specious. Apparently, even if one is improperly drafted, he cannot obtain a writ of habeas corpus until after induction. In view of this, a citizen submits to induction in order thereafter to raise the question of the propriety thereof. When he does raise the question, can it be that the government can meet him with the argument that, since he failed to report under the original requisition to his local draft board, he cannot thereafter raise the question?

Had relator-appellant not been ordered to report under the requisition of August 10th (for September) 1942, as he was, he would not have been involved here at all. He was first ordered to report September 18, 1942 (Relator Exhibit 3, fols. 172-177, 68-72). He disobeyed this order (fol. 72). For this disobedience he was indicted (fols. 77-78). Then, on account of Judge Byers' ruling (fols. 15, 79, 77), he was advised by his counsel that the only way he could raise the question of discrimination in his induction would be by submitting to induction (fols. 79, 77). He therefore presented himself for induction, was given the December order (Relator Exhibit 2, fols. 167-171) and was inducted (fols. 133, 130). It is plain that his consent to induction related back to the original September requisition and the order to report thereunder. By the indictment and subsequent negotiations, he was in fact compelled to report as a result of the original September order. The indictment was specifically for his disobedience of that particular order. He would not be involved with the draft authorities at all, nor would this proceeding have been necessary, had it not been for the original September order. His induction, therefore, is a direct result of that original order.

F

It may be argued that this case is parallel to those where state laws have been held constitutional which provide for the separation of races in the enjoyment of privileges, if the privileges given to the separate groups are equal. See

Gong Lum v. Rice (1927), 275 U. S. 78; Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada (1938), 305 U. S. 337; Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), 163 U. S. 537. These cases are wholly inapplicable. They deal only with the question of the power of the state as limited by the equal protection and due process provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The situation is quite different in the present case, which deals with a function of the federal government, governed by federal law, and wherein the federal law specifically provides that there shall be no discrimination.

G

Finally, it may be argued that if relator-appellant's contention is upheld, the entire army system of the United States would have to be reorganized. We should be the last to complain if that were so. We submit that since the Act applies to training as well as to the selection of men, there is no legal warrant for discrimination in the armed forces. In order, however, to support its argument that there is no discrimination, the government will no doubt take the position that segregation is not discrimination, and that as long as the accomodations and training are the same, there is no discrimination. Did the case before this court at this time involve the question of segregation in the armed forces, we realize that the court would be confronted with a practical situation that might involve difficulties. That question, however, is not before the court at this time. The army is in a sense a law unto itself. What the army does with citizens after they are drafted may well depend upon military considerations or military necessity. However much it might hesitate, this court might be constrained to hold that such considerations must be left to the army.

In this case, however, we present only the question as to whether, under the law and the Constitution, the Government of the United States acting through civilian boards has the right to select citizens on any other basis than that of equality; as to whether or not all citizens who are drafted have not the right to demand that they be chosen in their turn. Congress has specifically said that there should be no discrimination. In addition, Selective Service Regulations Sec. 623.1(c) provide that there shall be no discrimination "for or against" a registrant on account of race or color. It might be that after men are drafted, the army may, with various groups, have military reasons for some kind of separation. If, for instance, there were great prejudice among men from different parts of the country, it might well be that the army would put men from one section into one group and men from another section into another group. If there were religious differences, the same might apply. The same considerations might apply where questions of color are involved. We might well deplore this, realizing that the only way we can ever eliminate prejudice is through men getting to know one another, and that this would come about if men were thrown together irrespective of race, creed or color.

The point we make here, however, is that this case involves only the selection of men; and that, in the selection, military considerations are not necessarily involved. Relator-appellant personally objects, and we think with reason, to any kind of discrimination or any kind of distinction. It may well be that he is fighting for ideals which may be realized only in the distant future. But this case presents only the narrow question whether, in the selection of men for service, they are to be chosen as American citizens, or whether there are to be differences and discrimination in their selection, dependent upon race or color.

Conclusion

It may appear to the court that in our argument from (A) to (G) we have set up straw men in order to knock them down; but, as appears from the record, these are the kind of arguments the Government made in the District Court. We submit that the only question here is as to whether the selection of citizens in the draft, not strictly according to order number, but in part because of color, constitutes differentiation, and whether or not this differentiation is discrimination. When we recall that the present method is not different in substance from that used in the last war, and that Congress added to the present Act the provision prohibiting discrimination, we might well ask ourselves what the prohibition means. We submit that by the new words, Congress intended that the selection of men by civilian boards should be made strictly according to order number, that men have a right to be so chosen; that they have a right to be called in their turn as American citizens without regard to race or color.

POINT XI

The judgment of the Trial Court should be reversed, and the relator-appellant should be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

Conrad J. Lynn,
Albert C. Gilbert,
Hays, St. John, Abramson & Schulman,
Attorneys for Relator-Appellant.

Arthur Garfield Hays,
Albert C. Gilbert,
Gerald Weatherly,
of Counsel.

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Norman Thomas
Oswald Garrison Villard
Ludlow Werner
Samuel Zack
•
~~Richard Parrish~~
[redacted]
Arthur Garfield Hays
[redacted]

Dear Friends:

We know that you, along with all democratically-minded citizens, are ashamed of the racial discrimination now being practised in our armed forces. We know you share our concern at the sight of a Jimcrow American army fighting against Nazi racialism.

But what can we do about it ? The army has disregarded all protests. How can we get action ?

THERE IS SOMETHING PRACTICAL AND IMMEDIATE YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT ! The present racial policy of the military authorities is in flagrant violation of the 1940 Draft Act, under which the army is being selected and trained. Almost two years ago a Negro gardener named Winfred Lynn began his long legal fight to force the military authorities to obey the law. This fight is now nearing its climax. In 1944 the Lynn Case will come before the Supreme Court of the United States. EVERY DOLLAR CONTRIBUTED TO THE CASE IS A FRONTAL ATTACK ON ARMY JIM CROW !

In 1857 the Supreme Court decided that an obscure Negro slave named Dred Scott must be returned to slavery. This reactionary decision made the Civil War inevitable. If the Supreme Court in 1944 decides against the obscure Negro gardener, Winfred Lynn, the social consequences may be equally catastrophic. Also, [redacted]

The legal side of the Lynn Case is being handled by the American Civil Liberties Union. The noted civil liberties lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays, is Lynn's counsel. Funds are needed for legal expenses. And funds are also urgently needed to arouse American public opinion in support of the case !

THE LYNN CASE IS TODAY KNOWN TO RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE. WE WANT YOUR HELP IN MAKING IT KNOWN TO EVERY DEMOCRATICALLY-MINDED AMERICAN !

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY !

Very sincerely,

"The 20th Century Dred Scott Case"

Natl Citizens Com of Lynn

Kerr

Canal 6-6600 Ex 85

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN

1 WEST 125TH STREET NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

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Richard Parrish
Alex Rose

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Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
George L-P Weaver
Ludlow Werner
Samuel R. Zack

●

Nancy G. Macdonald
Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Friend:

We know that you, along with all democratically-minded citizens, are ashamed of the racial discrimination now being practised in our armed forces. We know you share our concern at the sight of a jimcrow American army fighting against Nazi racialism.

But what can we do about it? The army has disregarded all protests. How can we get action?

THERE IS SOMETHING PRACTICAL AND IMMEDIATE YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT! The present racial policy of the military authorities is in flagrant violation of the 1940 Draft Act, under which the army is being selected and trained. Almost two years ago a Negro gardener named Winfred Lynn began his long legal fight to force the military authorities to obey the law. This fight is now nearing its climax. In 1944 the Lynn Case will come before the Supreme Court of the United States. EVERY DOLLAR CONTRIBUTED TO THE CASE IS A FRONTAL ATTACK ON ARMY JIM CROW!

In 1857 the Supreme Court decided that an obscure Negro slave named Dred Scott must be returned to slavery. This reactionary decision was one of the causes of the Civil War. Today the Supreme Court must decide the case of the obscure Negro gardener, Winifred Lynn. Slavery was historically outworn in 1857, and second-class citizenship for the Negro is outworn in 1944.

The legal side of the Lynn Case is being handled by the American Civil Liberties Union. The noted civil liberties lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays, is Lynn's counsel. Funds are needed for legal expenses. And funds are also urgently needed to arouse American public opinion in support of the case!

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!

Very sincerely,

A Philip Randolph
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

James T. Farrell
JAMES T. FARRELL

Willard S Townsend
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

Norman Thomas
NORMAN THOMAS

George S. Counts
GEORGE S. COUNTS

Roy Wilkins
ROY WILKINS

"The 20th Century Dred Scott Case"

85

LYNN COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES
formerly National Citizens' Committee For Winfred Lynn
360 WEST 125TH STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. UN. 4-9335

MOWM
Organ.

Co-Chairmen
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Broadus Mitchell

SPONSORS
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Roger N. Baldwin
John Becker
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop
Algernon Black
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Norman Thomas
Ashley L. Totten
Willard S. Townsend
Oswald Garrison Villard
Noah C. A. Walter
Ludlow Werner
Samuel Wolchok

•

Selma De Kroyft
Secretary
Nancy G. Macdonald
Treasurer

Dear Friend:

We wish you could read the dozens of letters that pour into our office from men in uniform:

> "...what's this war about when you get a jim-crow army fighting for democratic aims...?"
>
> "...the saddest thing to take is to read about a democratic war and then be subjected to the endless indignities of segregation..."

Day after day such letters flood across our desks. You may have received some yourself---letters that make you, as a decent American, burn with shame and anger.

And you know that the present policy of racial segregation in the armed forces is definitely contrary to the stated letter of the law. Not only contrary to the letter of the law, it is also contrary to every hope of building a free and equal post-war America.

The Lynn Committee appeals to you to support its activities. It is the only organization in the country devoted exclusively to the problem of ending military jim-crowism.

The enclosed leaflet, gives you the facts about the well-known LYNN CASE, the SEABEE CASE, the PERRY HANSBERRY CASE. All these important attacks on military segregation and discrimination are sponsored by the Lynn Committee. Read about these men, and then realize that their heroic struggles are multiplied a hundred times, a thousand times.. and we know you will give---generously and now!

At this moment funds are urgently needed to expand our work, and to carry our story to every thinking man and woman in the United States.

Our work is carried on solely by funds received from people like you. Please send in your contribution today.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Schuyler

Carey McWilliams

A. Philip Randolph

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement
Membership

1941
2

UNDATED

mar 1941

8

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

NEGRO MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

A. Philip Randolph, Director	217 West 125th St., NYC
Eugene E. Davidson, Asst. Director	1333 R Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
Warren Brown, Chairman, New York Committee	272 Jefferson Ave, Bklyn Nevins 8-1420
2. Henry K. Craft, Treasurer	YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, NYC

. . . .

3. Walter White, Sec'y, NAACP	69 Fifth Avenue, NYC
4. Rev. William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church	409 W. 141 Street, NYC
5. Lester B. Granger, Asst. Exec. Sec'y National Urban League	1133 Broadway, NYC
6. Frank R. Crosswaith, Chairman, Negro Labor Committee	312 West 125th St., NYC
7. Layle Lane, Vice-President, American Federation of Teachers	226 West 150th St., NYC
8. Richard Parrish, President, Assn. of Negro College Students of N. Y.	357 Edgecombe Ave., NYC
Dr. Rayford Logan, Chairman of National & State Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense	Howard University, Washington, DC
J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. E. of W.	1813 Union Street, NW, Washington, DC
9. Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., Abyssinian Baptist Church	132 West 138th Street, NYC
10. Noah A. Walters, Laundry Workers' Joint Board of Greater N. Y., CIO	160 Fifth Avenue, NYC
11. ~~E. E. Williams, Sec'y-Treasurer, Blockers and Millinery Union Local 42, AFL~~	162 East 23rd St., NYC
12. Henry W. Pope 35 W. 110 St.	44 West 23rd Street, NYC
13. Roy Wilkins, NAACP	69 Fifth Avenue, NYC
14. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council of YMCA'S	347 Madison Avenue
15. George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	297 Fourth Avenue
B. F. McLaurin	217 West 125th Street, NYC

Cont'd

Local Units
March On Washington Movement

Revised as of May 24, 1945

Denver, Colorado

Mrs. Thelma S. Freeman
2067 Ogden Street

Mobile, Alabama

J. F. Gilcrease
257 N. Broad Street

Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. H. Craig
427 East Ninth Street

Ervin
NY ~~Director~~ Pres.

Membership

Rachel Thomas
Local Secretary

Goldrich ?
Local Treasurer

Copies

Perry Ferguson
Chairman
Membership Committee

Leave Room

A. Philip Randolph
~~Nat. Director~~
Pres.

NEW YORK BRANCH
~~OF THE~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ **

217 West 125th Street - Suite #301

New York City

Monument 2-5080

****

~~OFFICE OF The National Director~~

Fred Erwin

February

The New York Bracnh of the MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT has received your membership as an indication of your belief in the mass organization of Negroes as the only effective opposition to the un-democratic forces that seek to enslave us.

We accept not only your membership, but we accept and welcome any service or effort that you will make in behalf of the MOVEMENT.

In fullfillment of your pledge to secure five new members you will find enclosed a sheet of five ~~xxxxxxxx~~ membership receipts (separate) into which you will please fill the name ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ of the member obtained and present it to him or her as a receipt of membership upon the payment of the membership fee of ten cents. Enter only the name and ddress of each new member in the upper spaces provided for this on the enclosed cards, using one card for each new member. Present these five cards along with the membership fees collected at the regular Wednesday meeting of the MOVEMENT at the Harlem Branch of the Y.M.C.A., 8:30 p.m.

We look forward to your active service in our ranks and thank yourfor the re-assurance that your support has thus far given us.

(Close) Perry Ferguson

Mrs. Bates please place the names of the officers somewherein the lay-out of your letter head and make any correction as you see fit. Also try the weight of the whole business before you run off copies so as to be certain that all enclosures can be made without exceeding the weight limit. I'll give you a call about 11:00

[illegible]

Dear Friends:

This is to inform you of the membership campaign the March On Washington Movement is conducting in Greater New York at the present time.

What is the March On Washington Movement, you may ask. The answer is, it is the organization which is responsible for President Roosevelt's issuance of Executive Order 8802 under which was established the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. It is a matter of record that as a result of this Order and the work of this Committee, hundreds of thousands of Negroes all over the Country are working in defense industries and are being upgraded upon the basis of their skill and ability.

Now, I wish to request your organization to permit a representative of MOWM to appear in one of your meetings at the earliest possible date to present to your body a program of the March On Washington Movement, with a view to securing your cooperation and in carrying forward our membership campaign.

While we need to fight now with all our might to secure jobs for Negroes and to break down the barriers of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces and the government, when the War is over we will face the most difficult and heartrending task we have ever encountered. Then there will be nation-wide unemployment by the millions and we will need some government agency to help solve the problems. The March On Washington Movement is working to this and we want to tell you about it. Won't you kindly give us this opportunity?

Sincerely yours,

From
Elmer Carter

Suggestions to Program Committee of March on Washington.

With apologies for my temerity. These suggestions are made humbly and are culled from my experience in Mass Meetings at the Garden in two of which I was a participant namely, one, In Defense of Democracy. Two, The great Russian War Relief Meeting.

A. A successful meeting demands movement, color, music, pantomime as well as brilliant and powerful speeches, none of which should be over 15 minutes and most of which should be ten.

B. The meeting should permit no comedy or fun making. This is War. Total war in which the fate of the Negro and the Nation is in the balance--it is no time for laughter.

C. It is no time for Politics ~~or for~~ personal exhibitionism or the exploitation and presentation of amateur talent on the basis of favoritism, friendship, social preference or attempting to show the capabilities of individually capable but not yet developed personalities.

D. The program should be carefully timed by professional director or after advice and consultation with someone with mass meeting experience.

E. The music must be carefully selected. Other than the Star Spangled Banner, the music should be martial and inspiring--not insipid and weak.

F. If possible Massed Chorus from all the churches should lead the singing. They can be seated on the floor in a special section rather than on the platform if the platform is to be in the center of the Garden.

G. Although "Lift Every Voice and Sing" by James Weldon Johnson is a popular anthem among colored people and may be sung somewhere on the program, it is an anthem of resignation rather than of battle. Julia Ward Howe's great "Battle Hymn of the Republic" with its stirring chorus, "Glory Glory Hallelujah" is a much better song at least to close the program. The chorus at least should be printed on a small card and distributed to the audience.

H. Speakers should be announced in the Press the week beginning the 8th. I would suggest that among other Speakers of National Prominence you should not overlook Mordecai Johnson, Mary McLeod Bethune.

I. If there is singing of a Spiritual by the Massed Chorus, it should be a battle song: "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho." Nothing apologetic--nothing of slave psychology.

A Suggested Ceremonial Time 21 minutes.

The speaking in this Ceremonial is to be done for the most part by a Narrator who is capable of dramatic utterance. During the narration the organ should be playing sotto voce, the theme, Glory Glory Hallelujah.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Garden is darkened and each character is brought on the stage by a spot light.

Costumes can be rented or loaned (see Actors Guild for dramatis personnae.) It is simple and simplicity is the most important element in Mass staging.

If possible get Langston Hughes to write script for Ceremonial. It must be done professionally.

1. Chrispus Attucks. (As the light guides him to the end of the platform--The Narrator tells in brief (2 minutes) the story of Attucks.
2. A Slave with cotton hook in his belt--as he comes on (Narrator tells the story Negroes building barricades at New Orleans in 1812.) (narrative, 2 minutes.)
3. A Sailor (same outline with story of Perry on Lake Erie) (narrative two minutes.)
4. A Negro Soldier who died at Port Hudson or Wagner or Pillow in Civil War. (narrative 2 minutes) story of Negroes in Civil War.
5. Harriet Tubman, nurse, soldier and spy in Civil War.

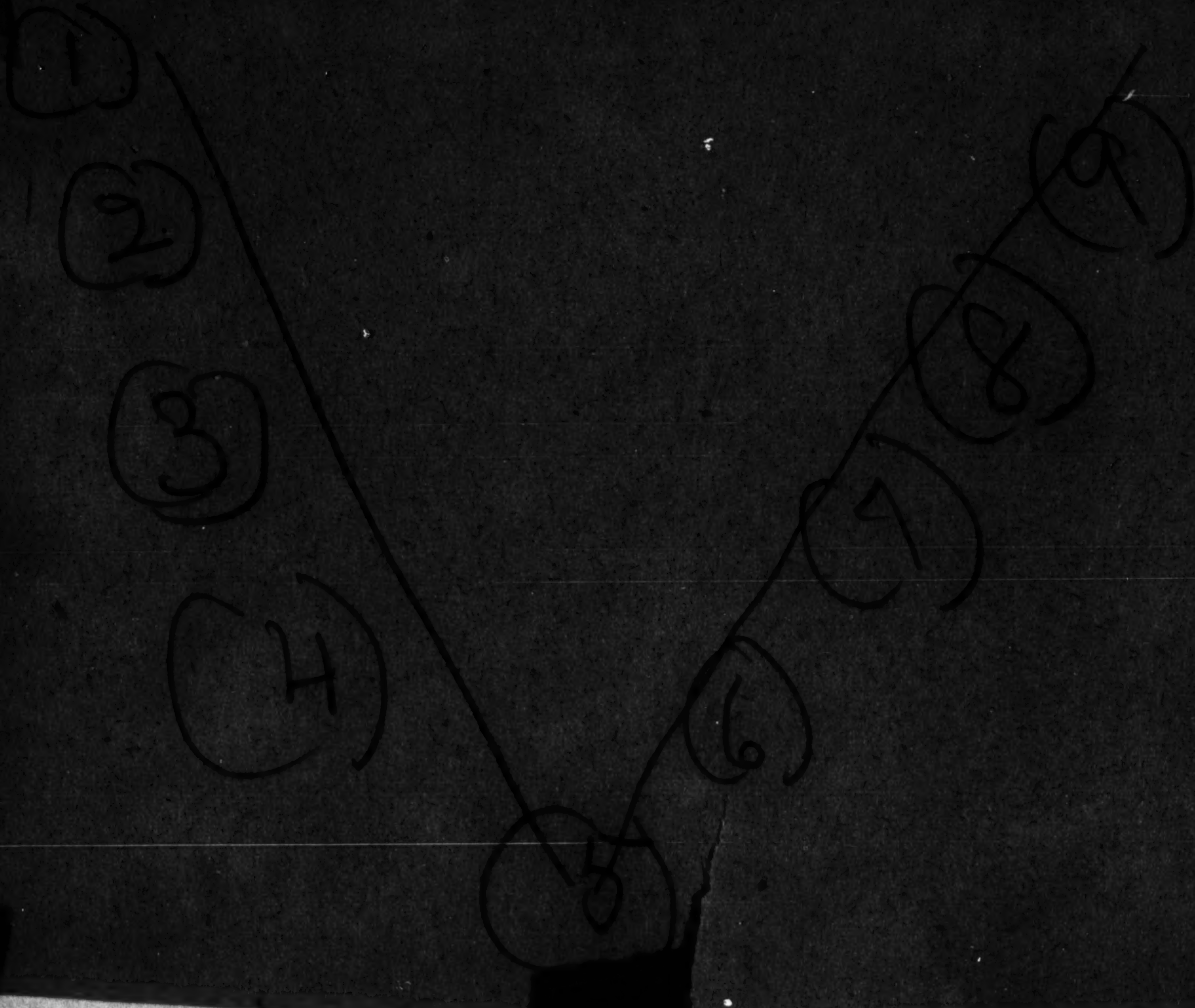
   (Few people know of Harriet in this role but this was in reality her greatest role. She was a successful spy.) (3 minutes.)

6. A figure of the soldier of the 10th cavalry in the Spanish American War. (narration 2 minutes (Rough Riders, etc.)

7. Mat Henson (if possible in Person)
Story of the North Pole discovery with Perry. (After all Perry was an officer of the United States Navy) (2 Minutes)

8. Needham or Roberts or both representing Negro in World War (story by Narrator, 2 minutes.)

9. A representative of Dorie Miller-- (2 minutes) telling of his exploits.



In this form you have Chrispus Attucks at one point of the V and Dorie Miller at the other with Harriet Tubman in the center.

As the Narrator concludes the organ can take up the last verse of "Lift Every Voice and Sing" and the audience can join in.

One and one-half minute Summation (Narrator).

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Sponsons Committee

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Chicago, Ill.

Clementine McConico
Chairman Committee on
Playlet
The Watchword is Forward

6637 Champlain
Chicago

Chas W.
Dr. Barlow — Director

[illegible]
M. P. Wheeler — money

4231 Mich ave
Chicago

Ernest Smith, Treasurer

~~Andrew Jarrell~~
~~Chairman Youth Committee~~
~~Parade Committee~~

Dr. J. M. Brown
St. Stephens A.M.E. Church

Rev. Russ D. Brown
Truth Seekers' Temple

I WANT TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
MOVEMENT

I AM READY TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING

MEMBERSHIP
PLEDGE

I.

I support and endorse the fight of the United Nations to wipe out the Axis menace

II.

I endorse the policy of a mixed army and consider it a negation of democracy to segregate soldiers who are fighting the same foe for the same cause.

III.

I will work for Negro representation at the Peace Conference to negotiate world-wide peace.

IV.

I support a non-violent but direct struggle by the Negro people to abolish segregation now and agree to "March" when authorized by the National Executive Committee.

V.

I am not anti-white, but I believe that Negroes should initiate the campaign to win their unconditional equality of status for themselves.

VI.

I will work for a Free Africa and a Rree Caribbean.

MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON-COMMITTEES

[illegible]

Mr. Thomas A. Webster, Chairman
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Kansas City, Missouri

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Jacksonville, Fla.

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[illegible] St. Albans Street
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Mrs. Margaret Bixon
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914 Gaines Street
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4416 3/4 South Central Avenue
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Miami, Fla.

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1116 Phelps Street
Jacksonville,Fla.

Miss E. M. White
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Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Charles M. Vaught
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Mrs. Miriam J. Anderson
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Indianapolis, Indiana

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80 Boyd Avenue
Jersey City, N.J.

Seamore 3-4811

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Yonkers, N. Y.

Dr. Alexander Rivera
11 Riverdale Avenue
Yonkers, N. Y.

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Mr. C. S. Wells
3798 East 146th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Clarence L. Thomas
Frederick Douglas Community Assn.
13th St. & Pinewood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Mr. Sidney R. Williams
Exec. Sec. Urban League of Cleveland
8311 Quincy Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Pennsylvania

Mr. G. James Fleming
526 S. 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Reginald Pinckney
329 Summit Avenue
Willow Grove, Pa.

Rhode Island

Mr. William P. H. Freeman
309 Tribune Bldg.
4 Weybosset St.
Prövidence, R. I.

Tennessee

Mr. L. J. Searcy
Exec. Sec. Community Wlefare League
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis, Tenn.

Utah

Mr. H. Drummer
252 Poplar Court
Salt Lake City, Utah

Virginia

Dr. J. M. Tinsley
531 N. 4th Street
Richmond, Va.

Mr. William Seager
Maggie Walker High School
Richmond, Va. .... Please forward.

Mrs. Lula Robinson-Jones
Lula Robinson-Jones Council, No. 206
Thornhill, Va!

Mr. J. S. Collins
622 N. 6th Street
Richmond, Va.

Miss Pauline Myers
515 N. 7th Street, YWCA
Richmond, Va.

Rev. Joseph T. Hill
1302 Idlewood Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Mr. J. B. Hopkins
119 E. Leigh Street
Richmond, Va.

Mr. Roland D. Haley
119 Leigh St.
Richmond, Va.

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thurman L. Dodson
74 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Wisconsin

Mr. William V. Kelley
Exec. Sec'y, Milwaukee Urban League
Corner N. 9th & West Vine Sts.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MOW M

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington

CONVENTION DATES OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS: 1943

April 1943, Washington, D. C.

Negro Statistical Bulletin No. 3

The information presented in this bulletin is based on convention date forms returned to the Bureau of the Census by the secretaries or other elected officers for 317 Negro organizations. The returns show that 289 organizations, 25 of which had not selected either their convention dates or their convention places, are planning to convene, while 5 organizations had not determined whether they will meet, and 23 organizations had cancelled their conventions.

The table given below shows the number of Negro organizations which had made definite plans for their 1943 conventions, by kind of organization and month:

Kind of organization	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	[illegible]
All organizations...	250	-	2	4	25	22	40	31	30	19	21	23	8	25
Religious...........	108	-	-	1	4	12	17	14	22	10	11	12	-	5
Fraternal, including college fraternities and sororities....	53	-	-	-	5	7	10	7	5	4	4	2	2	7
Educational.........	45	-	1	1	5	1	9	4	1	3	4	6	3	8
Professional........	14	-	1	2	5	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Business............	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	3
Welfare.............	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Recreational, including sport.........	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	2	1
Labor...............	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous.......	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1

Convention places of Negro organizations. The 139 places designated by Negro organizations for their conventions are given on page 8. Of the total number of such places, 19 had 50,000 Negro inhabitants or more in 1940. Among the places in this classification are the following 9 cities, each of which has been chosen by 5 or more different Negro organizations for their conventions: Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C. Among the total number of convention places, Chicago, selected by 14 organizations, ranks first in the number of Negro conventions.

One or more of the places in which Negro organizations will meet are found in 33 States, but the largest number (14) are located in the State of Texas. Other States in which 6 or more convention places are located are New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina and Virginia.

Negro organizations reporting members. In 1943 membership figures were furnished by 203 of the convening organizations; 160 of which also furnished figures for branches, chapters or other local bodies. Data pertaining to each of these subjects are presented in the following table:

Item	Total	Religious	Fraternal	Educational	Professional	Welfare	All other
All organizations which reported members:							
Organizations......number	203	64	51	38	11	6	21
Members............number	8,500,848	7,075,986	365,930	628,215	2,437	172,882	110,178
Average number of members per organization.......	41,541	94,681	6,833	26,062	222	28,120	5,247
Organizations which reported both members and local bodies:							
Organizations......number	160	60	50	22	5	3	17
Members............number	3,309,460	2,680,455	279,985	77,994	1,080	160,455	109,506
Local bodies.......number	20,450	11,643	3,262	2,406	32	416	421
Average number of members per organization.......	20,684	44,676	5,600	3,180	216	53,485	6,442
Average number of members per local body,........	162	230	85	32	34	381	260

The effect of the war on Negro conventions. War conditions, chiefly those affecting travel, have caused 23 organizations to cancel their meetings and the members of 6 organizations, 3 of which are national, to consider postponing conventions which ordinarily would be held this year. Of the organizations in the first category, 10 are fraternal; 14, educational; 5, professional; 2, business, and 7 are included in the religious, recreational (including sport) and miscellaneous classifications. Twenty-eight of these organizations plan to conduct their affairs through executive committees. The names of these organizations and the dates on which their executive committees will meet are found on pages 11 and 12.

Attendance at most of the conventions called for 1943 probably will be smaller than in 1942. Today many of the members of Negro organizations are in the Nation's armed forces or are employed on vital war work. Also, a number of Negro organizations, in order to decrease civilian passenger travel, have limited the number of delegates that can be sent to their meetings. For example, one organization which had an attendance of 965 in 1942 has planned its 1943 convention so that attendance will drop to 85.

The returns do not disclose that any of the Negro organizations plan to conduct their conventions by mail, but it is probable that as more of these groups become acquainted with the "convention-by-mail" idea some of them will discontinue their usual meetings and hold their conventions by mail.

[illegible]

PLACES AT WHICH NEGRO CONVENTIONS WILL BE HELD IN 1943

(Figures in parentheses indicate pages on which conventions are listed)

PLACE	NUMBER OF CONVENTIONS
Akron, Ohio	1 (8)
Albany, Ga.	1 (5)
Anderson, S. C.	2 (7)
Asbury Park, N. J.	1 (4)
Atchison, Kans.	1 (5)
Atlanta, Ga.	5 (3,5,6,8)
Atlantic City, N. J.	2 (5,6)
Augusta, Ga.	1 (11)
Baltimore, Md.	5 (4,7,8,11)
Beaumont, Tex.	1 (5)
Belleville, Va.	2 (5,7)
Bessemer, Ala.	1 (10)
Birmingham, Ala.	1 (4)
Bluefield, W. Va.	2 (7,10)
Bordentown, N. J.	3 (6,7)
Boston, Mass.	1 (3)
Camden, N. J.	1 (5)
Charleston, S. C.	3 (4,6,10)
Charlottesville, Va.	1 (4)
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2 (3,8)
Chicago, Ill.	14 (3,4,5,6,7,10)
Cincinnati, Ohio	3 (5,9)
Cleveland, Ohio	6 (4,7,9)
Columbia, S. C.	2 (4)
Columbia, Tenn.	1 (6)
Columbus, Ohio	1 (8)
Culpeper, Va.	1 (8)
Dallas, Tex.	2 (3,5)
Dayton, Ohio	1 (5)
Daytona Beach, Fla.	1 (7)
Des Moines, Iowa	3 (4,5,8)
Detroit, Mich.	1 (4)
Durham, N. C.	1 (6)
Elizabeth City, N. C.	1 (10)
Fort Worth, Tex.	3 (10,11)
Gadsden, Ala.	1 (4)
Georgetown, S. C.	1 (4)
Goldsboro, N. C.	1 (10)
Greensboro, N. C.	1 (3)
Greenville, Miss.	2 (6,10)
Greenwood, Miss.	2 (6,7)
Hampton, Va.	4 (3,4,6,9)
Henderson, N. C.	1 (10)
Houston, Tex.	1 (7)
Huntington, W. Va.	1 (9)
Jackson, Mich.	1 (5)
Jackson, Miss.	3 (8)
Jackson, Tenn.	4 (4,10)
Jacksonville, Fla.	1 (5)
Jacksonville, Tex.	1 (11)
Jennings, La.	2 (8,9)
Johnstown, Pa.	1 (4)
Kansas City, Kans.	1 (5)
Kansas City, Mo.	3 (5,7,8)
Lancaster, S. C.	1 (10)
Langston, Okla.	1 (7)
Leavenworth, Kans.	1 (10)
Lexa, Ark.	1 (10)
Lima, Ohio	1 (9)
Little Rock, Ark.	2 (8,10)
Longview, Tex.	1 (11)
Los Angeles, Calif.	1 (7)
Louisville, Ky.	2 (3,7)
Lynchburg, Va.	1 (5)
Memphis, Tenn.	2 (10)
Meredithville, Va.	1 (8)
Merryville, La.	1 (4)
Miami, Fla.	1 (5)
Montclair, N. J.	1 (5)
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	1 (9)
Nacogdoches, Tex.	1 (11)
Nashville, Tenn.	4 (3,4)
Newark, N. J.	1 (6)
New Orleans, La.	2 (5)
Newport News, Va.	1 (5)
New York, N. Y.	5 (6,7,8,9)
Norfolk, Va.	2 (9,10)
North Little Rock, Ark.	1 (5)
Orange, N. J.	1 (8)
Oregonia, Ohio	1 (8)
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2 (4,9)
Omaha, Nebr.	2 (5)
Owensboro, Ky.	1 (9)
Peoria, Ill.	1 (5)
Petersburg, Va.	1 (3)
Philadelphia, Pa.	5 (3,5,6,11)
Phoenix, Ariz.	1 (8)
Pine Bluff, Ark.	1 (7)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4 (5,6,8,9)
Port Arthur, Tex.	1 (5)
Portland, Oreg.	1 (4)
Prairie View, Tex.	1 (3)
Raleigh, N. C.	1 (4)
Rimini, S. C.	1 (10)
Richmond, Ind.	1 (5)
Richmond, Va.	4 (5,6,7,10)
Roanoke, Va.	1 (6)
Rock Hill, S. C.	1 (9)
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1 (10)
Ruston, La.	1 (8)
St. George, S. C.	1 (8)
St. Louis, Mo.	7 (4,6,7,8,9,10)
Salina, Kans.	1 (5)
San Antonio, Tex.	2 (5)
Seattle, Wash.	2 (6)
Sedalia, Mo.	1 (11)
Sherman, Tex.	1 (6)
Smithfield, Va.	1 (9)
South Bend, Ind.	1 (8)
Spartanburg, S. C.	2 (4,9)
Spokane, Wash.	1 (7)
Suffolk, Va.	1 (6)
Sumter, S. C.	1 (6)
Tallahassee, Fla.	3 (3)
Tampa, Fla.	1 (4)
Texarkana, Tex.	1 (5)
Toledo, Ohio	1 (5)
Tulsa, Okla.	1 (9)
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2 (6,7)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	2 (8,10)
Vicksburg, Miss.	1 (9)
Washington, D. C.	8 (4,5,8,10,11)
Waynesville, Ga.	1 (9)
Wheeling, W. Va.	1 (9)
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1 (11)
Wilmington, Del.	3 (4,10)
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1 (3)
Woodstock, Ohio	1 (5)
Worth, W. Va.	1 (8)
Youngstown, Ohio	1 (9)

CONVENTION DATES OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	February		
Florida A. & M. Clinical Association	9-11	Tallahassee, Fla.	Dr. L. H. B. Foote Florida A. &.M. College Hospital Tallahassee, Fla.
Texas Association of New Farmers of America	17-19	Prairie View, Tex.	O. J. Thomas Prairie View State College Prairie View, Tex.
	March		
National Conference of Hospital Administrators	10-11	Chicago, Ill.	John L. Procope Flint-Goodridge Hospital New Orleans, La.
Bennett College Home Making Institute	21	Greensboro, N. C.	Mrs. Mary M. Garvin Bennett College Greensboro, N. C.
National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools	23-25	Nashville, Tenn.	J. B. Cade Southern University Scotlandville, La.
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Sunday School Convention and Bible League	24-28	Beaumont, Tex.	Mrs. Mary A. Paul P. O. Box 585 (Orange St.) Jennings, La.
	April		
Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges	-	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Prof. James B. Browning Miner Teachers College Washington, D. C.
Kansas Branch, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers	-	Salina, Kans.	Mrs. Helen B. May 509 East Seventh Street Coffeyville, Kans.
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority - Southern Region	-	Dallas, Tex.	Mrs. Mabel A. Gatewood 99 Bradley Street, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.
Division of Negro Research and Planning	1-3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph V. Baker 610 South Office Building Harrisburg, Pa.
John A. Andrew Clinical Society	4-10	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	Dr. J. A. Kenney Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Baptist General State Convention of Florida	6-11	Jacksonville, Fla.	Rev. R. Henry Whitaker 383 Spruce Street Daytona Beach, Fla.
National Association of Negroes in American Industry	8-10	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph V. Baker 716 South 19th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
	April (Con.)		
First District Missionary Baptist Association of Louisiana	11-19	New Orleans, La.	Rev. Matthew W. Rivers 930 Felicity Street New Orleans, La.
Kentucky Negro Education Association	14-17	Louisville, Ky.	W. H. Perry, Jr. 2230 West Chestnut Street Louisville, Ky.
Church of God and Saints of Christ (Passover)	14-21	Belleville, Va.	Elder Hugh McCollum R. F. D. 1, Box 139 Portsmouth, Va.
Georgia Teachers Educational Association	15-16	Atlanta, Ga.	P. J. Blackwell Elberton, Ga.
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority - Southeastern Regional Conference	16-17 (tentative)	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Miss Maude E. Brown 2336 West Walnut Street Louisville, Ky.
Virginia Conference of College Science Teachers	16-17	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	Mrs. Amanda Peele Horne Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 8	18	Montclair, N. J.	Miss Lillian V. Wood 767 East 224th Street New York, N. Y.
Massachusetts State Union of Women's Clubs	19	Boston, Mass.	Mrs. Zylpha O. Mapp 18 Windsor Street Roxbury, Mass.
National Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools	21-24	Tallahassee, Fla.	Miss Beulah Winston Teachers College Columbia,University New York, N. Y.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Seventh District	23-24 (tentative)	Tallahassee, Fla.	L. Sylvester Odum Morris Brown College Atlanta, Ga.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Ninth District	23-24	New Orleans, La.	Ralph Allen Texas College Tyler, Tex.
Phi Delta Kappa Sorority - Southern Regional Conference	24-25	Nashville, Tenn.	Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt 1264 Hamlin Street, N. E. Washington, D. C.
Texas State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	24-25	Port Arthur, Tex.	F. M. Robbins Box 4008 Houston, Tex.
Old Dominion Dental Association	26-27	Petersburg, Va.	Dr. L. V. England 322 Ferry Street South Boston, Va.
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Inc.	27-28	Nashville, Tenn.	Dr. George E. Haynes 297 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

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NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	April (Con.)		
Palmetto Medical Association	27-29	Columbia, S. C.	Dr. Durham Counts 1106 Washington Street Columbia, S. C.
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority - Western Regional Conference	28	Des Moines, Iowa	Miss Helen A. Johns 3501 South Parkway Chicago, Ill.
National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions	29-May 1	-	Dean Walter R. Brown Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
	May		
Mid-Western States Dental Association	-	St. Louis, Mo.	Dr. Theodore T. Lowrey 1203 Paseo Blvd. Kansas City, Mo.
Middle Atlantic Conference of Social Workers	1	Baltimore, Md.	C. C. Jackson 2325 Madison Avenue Baltimore, Md.
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority - Great Lakes Regional Conference	1-2	Detroit, Mich.	Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace 1303 Burdett Cincinnati, Ohio
Alabama Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	2	Gadsden, Ala.	Oscar E. Saffold c/o P. O. Dept. Montgomery, Ala.
Religious Education Council of the General Board of Religious Education, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	3-7	Jackson, Tenn.	Rev. B. Julian Smith Box 467 Jackson, Tenn.
Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina	5	Columbia, S. C.	Rev. L. C. Jenkins 1012 Harden Street Columbia, S. C.
General Conference of the Board of Education, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	5	Jackson, Tenn.	Rev. Bertram W. Doyle 1702 Heiman Street Nashville, Tenn.
General Connectional Board, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	5	Jackson, Tenn.	Prof. W. A. Bell Miles College Birmingham, Ala.
Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes	6-8	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	V. D. Johnston Howard University Washington, D. C.
South Carolina Colored Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association	11-12	Georgetown, S. C.	Mrs. Johnie M. Robinson 136 Pond Street Rock Hill, S. C.
United Baptist Convention of Delaware	12-14	Wilmington, Del.	Rev. Arnold E. Gregory 807 North Clayton Street Wilmington, Del.
New Jersey Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	12-16	Asbury Park, N. J.	Bishop Paris A. Wallace 522 Macon Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
	May (Con.)		
Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Florida	17	Tampa, Fla.	B. L. Goines 1762 Venus Avenue Jacksonville, Fla.
Northwood River District Baptist Association of Chicago and Vicinity	17-22	Chicago, Ill.	Dr. L. W. Mingo 2644 Warren Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Virginia State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	18-20	Charlottesville, Va.	W. W. Foreman 932 Church Street Norfolk, Va.
African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church	18-25	Wilmington, Del.	Rev. T. E. Bolden 808 Tatnall Street Wilmington, Del.
Sisters of Charity or Womens Missionary Convention	20-25	Spartanburg, S. C.	Mrs. Emma Clara Fuller 556 Houston Street Atlanta, Ga.
Pennsylvania State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	22-24	Johnstown, Pa.	R. Victor Daley 1007 Green Street Norristown, Pa.
The House of God Which is the Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth Without Controversy	25-30	Nashville, Tenn.	Elder J. M. Mott Andalusia, Ala.
Sisters of Charity or Womens Missionary Convention, Northern Diocese	27-30	Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Emma Clara Fuller 556 Houston Street Atlanta, Ga.
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 3	30	Charleston, S. C.	George M. Robeson 929½ West 37th Street Savannah, Ga.
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 4	30-31	Birmingham, Ala.	John E. Rousseau, Jr. 2520 Upperline Street New Orleans, La.
St. Augustine's Conference for Church Workers	31-June 4	Raleigh, N. C.	Arthur P. Chippey St. Augustine's College Raleigh, N. C.
	June		
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church, M. D. T. and June District Conference	-	Merryville, La.	Mrs. Mary A. Paul P. O. Box 555 (Orange St.) Jennings, La.
Oregon Federation of Colored Women	-	Portland, Oreg.	Mrs. Francis W. Williams 847 N. E. Webster Street Portland, Oreg.
Oklahoma State Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress	1-6	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Mrs. Elphanie B. Young 1220 N. E. Ninth Street Oklahoma City, Okla.
United Baptist Convention	2	Washington, D. C.	Mrs. Laura Banks 214 North Carey Street Baltimore, Md.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	June (Con.)		
Pennsylvania State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association	6-8 (tentative)	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dr. Robert [illegible] Hill 1[illegible] North 11th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Ohio State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	6-8	Dayton, Ohio	Dr. [illegible] Hardy [illegible] East [illegible] Street Cleveland, Ohio
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 3	6-8	Richmond, Va.	Ernest B. Hale [illegible] Road, N. E. Washington, D. C.
Arkansas Association of Colored Women	6-8	North Little Rock, Ark.	Mrs. [illegible] Box 44 El Dorado, Ark.
Sunday School Congress and National War Bond and Stamp Institute	7-13	Dallas, Tex.	Rev. Henry A. Boyd 523 Second Avenue Nashville, Tenn.
Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association	8-10	Texarkana, Tex.	Dr. Martin L. Edwards Jarvis Christian College Hawkins, Tex.
Baptist General State Convention of Illinois	8-13	Peoria, Ill.	Rev. T. [illegible] King 156 South Joliet Street Joliet, Ill.
Michigan State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	10-13	Jackson, Mich.	Charles [illegible] 5760 Vinewood Avenue Detroit, Mich.
Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	13-14	Albany, Ga.	Mrs. [illegible] Inman 320 Middle Street Macon, Ga.
Kansas Association of Colored Women	13-16	Atchison, Kans.	Mrs. Victory Wright [illegible] Grand Street Parsons, Kans.
Florida State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	13-16	Miami, Fla.	Mrs. [illegible] Freeland 1[illegible] Central Avenue St. Augustine, Fla.
Sunday School and B. T. U. Convention	14-18	Omaha, Nebr.	Mrs. [illegible] Bell-Harris 1840 Jefferson Street Des Moines, Iowa
Missouri State Negro Federation of Music Clubs	15	Kansas City, Mo.	Mrs. Bertha Black Rhoda [illegible] Garfield Street St. Louis, Mo.
New Era Baptist State Convention of Nebraska	15-18	Omaha, Nebr.	Rev. L. W. Anderson 1712½ North 24th Street Omaha, Nebr.
Ohio Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	16	Cincinnati, Ohio	Bishop Paris A. Wallace [illegible] Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baptist General Association of Virginia	16-19	Richmond, Va.	Rev. E. H. Gayles Saluda, Va.
[illegible] Christian Union Missionary State Baptist Convention of Georgia	17-18	Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible] Hall 1[illegible]-10 [illegible] Street [illegible], Ga.
Evangelical Christian Church of America, Women's Missionary Council	17-20	Newport News, Va.	Miss [illegible] [illegible] Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
New Jersey State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	18-20	Camden, N. J.	[illegible] Edward Kinney 97 Spring Street Trenton, N. J.
Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority	19	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mrs. Amelia C. Smith 1[illegible]-04 111th Avenue Jamaica, N. Y.
Frontiers of America	19-20	Woodstock, Ohio	Dr. [illegible], Jr. 1[illegible] North [illegible] Street Columbus, Ohio
Indiana State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	20-22	Richmond, Ind.	C. [illegible] Thornton 1[illegible] North [illegible] Avenue Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa Association of Colored Women	21-23	Des Moines, Iowa	Miss [illegible] England 301 North 10th Avenue Marshalltown, Iowa
Hampton Institute Ministers' Conference	21-25	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	Rev. [illegible] Chenault Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	22-23	Suffolk, Va.	Mrs. Lillian W. Dixon 416 Lincoln Street Hampton, Va.
Virginia State Baptist Convention	23-26	Lynchburg, Va.	Rev. [illegible] L. Hamilton [illegible] Street Norfolk, Va.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	23-27 (tentative)	Kansas City, Kans.	Walter White 69 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.
Michigan Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	23	Chicago, Ill.	[illegible] Dudley 1734 [illegible] Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
[illegible] Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of New Jersey	25 (tentative)	Atlantic City, N. J. (tentative)	Mrs. Marie F. Purnell [illegible] Academy Street Bridgeton, N. J.
Women's Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of South Carolina	23-25	St. George, S. C.	Mrs. [illegible] Watkins Zion Street Belton, S. C.
Church of God and Saints of Christ, Western District	24-26	Toledo, Ohio	[illegible] 728 Belmont Avenue Toledo, Ohio

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	June (Con.)		
State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Tennessee	27	Columbia, Tenn.	Miss [illegible] [illegible] West Illinois Street Memphis, Tenn.
Queen of Sheba Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Illinois and Jurisdiction	27-28	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith [illegible] Indiana Avenue Chicago, Ill.
Most Worshipful St. James Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Illinois and Jurisdiction	27-28	Chicago, Ill.	William [illegible] 418 East 50th Street Chicago, Ill.
National Youth Congress, Churches of God in Christ, Inc.	27-July 3	Newark, N. J.	Edward A. Cooper 1014 Woodlawn Street Memphis, Tenn.
Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., New Jersey and Jurisdiction	28-29	Atlantic City, N. J.	Edward S. [illegible] 78 Fourth Avenue Long Branch, N. J.
	July		
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority - Far West Regional Conference	-	Phoenix, Ariz.	Mrs. [illegible] 1009 East 28th Street Los Angeles, Calif.
Goodwill Baptist Convention of Virginia	5-6	Richmond, Va.	Dr. W. L. [illegible] 1307 [illegible] Street Richmond, Va.
Y. M. C. A. Secretaries' Study Institute	5-10	Bordentown, N. J.	Boyd W. [illegible] Y. M. C. A. 10th and Walnut Street Wilmington, Del.
Texas Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	6-8	Sherman, Tex.	Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] East Houston Street San Antonio, Tex.
National Bankers Association	7-8	Durham, N. C.	R. C. Martin [illegible] North Union Street Danville, Va.
American Negro Music Festival, Inc.	10	Chicago, Ill.	Arthur [illegible] 3456 South State Street Chicago, Ill.
National Layman's Conference of the Y. M. C. A.'s	10-11	Bordentown, N. J.	Dr. William R. Valentine, Jr. Manual Training School Bordentown, N. J.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs	13	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Centennial Avenue Sewickley, Pa.
United Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Washington and Jurisdiction	13	Seattle, Wash.	Mrs. [illegible] Bradley 120 28th Avenue, South Seattle, Wash.

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NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	July (Con.)		
Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Washington and its Jurisdiction	13-14	Seattle, Wash.	Earl A. Campbell [illegible] 23rd Avenue Seattle, Wash.
General Missionary Baptist and Educational Convention of Mississippi	13-16	Greenville, Miss.	Rev. [illegible] Rutherford Box 182 [illegible], Miss.
Summer Vacation Bible School, Christ's Sanctified Holy Church	13-15	Jennings, La.	Mrs. Mary A. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible] (Orange St.) Jennings, La.
South Carolina State Association, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	13-14	Charleston, S. C.	J. [illegible] 1808 Assembly Street Columbia, S. C.
General Baptist State Convention of Indiana, Inc.	15-18	South Bend, Ind.	Rev. [illegible] Lucas 421 East Breckenridge Fort Wayne, Ind.
American Negro Music Festival, Inc.	14	Atlanta, Ga.	Arthur [illegible] 3456 South State Street Chicago, Ill.
State Sunday School and B. T. U. Convention of South Carolina	14	Sumter, S. C.	[illegible] Finley Box 344 Chester, S. C.
General Baptist State Association of Wisconsin	14-16	-	Rev. L. C. [illegible] 611 West Brown Street Milwaukee, Wis.
Harmony Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Missouri and Jurisdiction	14-16	St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. Christine [illegible] [illegible] Montgall Avenue Kansas City, Mo.
American Negro Music Festival, Inc.	17	New York, N. Y.	Arthur [illegible] 3456 South State Street Chicago, Ill.
International Association of Railway Employees	19	Atlanta, Ga.	Layton [illegible] 11 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, Mo.
Louisiana Baptist State Convention	19-21	Ruston, La.	Dr. [illegible] [illegible] Avenue [illegible] Crowley, La.
Allegheny Baptist General Association of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio	19-23	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rev. [illegible] Brockett [illegible] Joseph Street [illegible], Pa.
General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi	20	Greenwood, Miss.	Rev. [illegible] [illegible] Street Greenville, Miss.
Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Alabama	20	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	[illegible] Bell P. O. Box [illegible] Montgomery, Ala.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	July (Con.)		
[illegible] Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Alabama	20-21	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Mrs. L. E. Campfield Box 529 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention of Illinois	20-23	Chicago, Ill.	Rev. Henry H. Cooper 5807 South Indiana Avenue Chicago, Ill.
National Negro Insurance Association	20-23	Chicago, Ill.	C. L. Townes 216 East Clay Street Richmond, Va.
Woman's Missionary and Educational Convention of Illinois	21-25	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Bessie B. Cook 216 West 10th Street Metropolis, Ill.
New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	21-24	Bordentown, N. J.	Mrs. Estelle H. Harris 39 Chester Avenue Newark, N. J.
National Association of Colored Women, Inc.	25-30	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Mrs. [illegible] Mae Williams 3646 Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill.
National United Ushers' Association of America	25-30	Baltimore, Md.	E. E. Bowie 1302 Kenyon Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
	August		
Assembly of the Church of God and Saints of Christ	-	Belleville, Va.	Elder Hugh McCollum R. F. D. 1, Box 130 Portsmouth, Va.
National Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses, Inc.	-	Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Lucille Jones 4106 South Parkway Chicago, Ill.
New Farmers of America	1-4	Langston, Okla.	Dr. W. T. Spanton U. S. Office of Education New Interior Building Washington, D. C.
Knights of Peter Claver	2-6	Houston, Tex.	Archie T. [illegible] 1105 [illegible] Avenue New Orleans, La.
Rocky River Baptist Association, Woman's Missionary Union Auxiliary	3-4	Anderson, S. C.	Mrs. Alice B. Anderson Cleveland Avenue Anderson, S. C.
Western Baptist State Convention of California	3-6	Los Angeles, Calif.	Rev. H. P. Carter 1907 20th Street Santa Monica, Calif.
General Baptist Association of Washington	4	Spokane, Wash.	Rev. F. Benj. Davis 1624 19th Avenue Seattle, Wash.

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NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	August (Con.)		
Progressive Baptist State Convention of New York	6	New York, N. Y.	Rev. Eddy Moore 271 130th Street New York, N. Y.
David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union, Inc.	8	Kansas City, Mo.	Rev. Martha E. Riley 612 Osage Street Leavenworth, Kans.
Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Arkansas	9	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Mrs. S. L. Young 1103 Georgia Street Pine Bluff, Ark.
National Dental Association, Inc.	9-13	Cleveland, Ohio	Dr. J. A. Jackson Box 197 Charlottesville, Va.
Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association	10	Chicago, Ill.	J. E. Reese 543 East 47th Street Chicago, Ill.
Rocky River Baptist Association	10-11	Anderson, S. C.	Rev. H. B. Asbury 318 White Street Anderson, S. C.
West Virginia Woman's Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention	10-12	Bluefield, W. Va.	Mrs. J. V. Wilkerson Montgomery, W. Va.
National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc.	10-13	St. Louis, Mo.	Miss Ida Baskerville 11 Hillsboro Avenue Montclair, N. J.
National Association of Dental Hygienists	10-13	Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Love Jackson Wright Box 197 Charlottesville, Va.
Afro-American Sons and Daughters	[illegible]	Greenwood, Miss.	T. J. Huddleston 511 Calhoun Avenue Yazoo City, Miss.
General Association, Colored Baptists in Kentucky	11-14	Louisville, Ky.	George A. Hampton [illegible] East Chestnut Street Louisville, Ky.
American Bridge Association	15-21	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Georgia L. Stevens 2818 [illegible] Street Detroit, Mich.
Imperial Court Daughters of Isis	15-21	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Sadie E. Barnes 408 Seventh Avenue Newark, N. J.
Right Worthy Grand Council, Independent Order of St. Luke	16-18	Richmond, Va.	Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker 902-4 St. James Street Richmond, Va.
Grand Encampment of Knights Templars (Prince Hall Affiliation)	17 (tentative)	-	Edward DeLon Allen 355 Owen Street Detroit, Mich.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	August (Con.)		
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota General Baptist Association	17	Des Moines, Iowa	Rev. J. E. Gunder 615 Cottage Street Waterloo, Iowa
National Alliance of Postal Employees	17	St. Louis, Mo.	Thomas P. [illegible] 1924 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Convention of Churches of God, Holiness	17	Atlanta, Ga.	Elder E. H. Andrews 170 Ashby Street, N. W. Atlanta, Ga.
North Carolina Volunteer Fire Association (Colored)	17	-	Peter Collins Warrenton, N. C.
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	17-20	Meredithville, Va.	Prof. D. T. James R. F. D. 2 Boydton, Va.
National Christian Missionary Convention (Disciples of Christ)	17-[illegible]	Columbus, Ohio	Elder L. L. Dickerson Apt. 30, Jacob Price Homes Covington, Ky.
National Primitive Baptist of U. S. A.	18	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Rev. W. L. Clark St. Peter P. B. Church Bessemer, Ala.
West Virginia Baptist State Convention	18-20	Worth, W. Va.	Rev. E. D. Williams, Jr. Box [illegible] Mount Hope, W. Va.
National Sunday School and E. Y. P. U. Congress of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.	19-21	Jackson, Miss.	Rev. M. R. Davis 534 South Liberty Street Jackson, Tenn.
Woman's Missionary Connectional Council, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	19-[illegible]	Little Rock, Ark.	Mrs. R. Thompson [illegible] [illegible] North [illegible] Street Oklahoma City, Okla.
Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.	22-[illegible]	Jackson, Miss.	Rev. M. R. Cobb 534 South Liberty Street Jackson, Tenn.
Mt. Bethel Baptist Association	22-27	Baltimore, Md.	Rev. A. T. Smith Oak Grove Westmoreland Co., Va.
Grand Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. of the World	24-[illegible]	-	James E. Kelley [illegible] North 12th Street Birmingham, Ala.
National Negro Business League	[illegible]	Baltimore, Md.	Albon L. Holsey Box 37 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	August (Con.)		
African Orthodox Church of New York and Massachusetts Religious Corp.	25	New York, N. Y.	Bishop John E. Thorne 201 West 136th Street New York, N. Y.
Universal Negro Improvement Association	25-30	[illegible], Ohio	Miss [illegible] 2200 East 40th Street Cleveland, Ohio
Highway Christian Church of Christ	30	Washington, D. C.	Elder [illegible] [illegible] Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
	September		
Benevolent Protective Order of Reindeer	-	Akron, Ohio	Beresford T. Callender 100 [illegible] Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools	-	-	John L. Frank Trade School Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention	1-5	Orange, N. J.	Rev. Wendell C. Somerville 1501 11th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Technical Association, Inc.	2-5	New York, N. Y.	James C. Evans West Virginia State College Institute, W. Va.
Imperial Order of King David	7-8	Culpeper, Va.	Miss Mary M. Scott 1411 West Leigh Street Richmond, Va.
United Supreme Council of A. A. S. R., U. S. A. and Dependencies	8 (tentative)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	R. J. Wood 2321 Eighth Avenue New York, N. Y.
National Baptist Convention of America	8-12	San Antonio, Tex.	Rev. G. P. McKinney [illegible] Woodland Avenue Norfolk, Va.
National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.	8-12	Kansas City, Mo.	Dr. J. M. Nabrit A. B. T. S. Seminary White Creek Pike Nashville, Tenn.
Woman's Auxiliary, National Baptist Convention of America	8-12	San Antonio, Tex.	Mrs. Lillian B. Green 6361 St. Lawrence Avenue Chicago, Ill.
St. John's Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. M. of Virginia	10-12	Roanoke, Va.	Alfred Pogue 510 Sixth Avenue, N. W. Roanoke, Va.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	September (Con.)		
Kentucky Colored Beauticians and Hairdressers Association	13-14	Owensboro, Ky.	Alberta Hawkins [illegible] Street Covington, Ky.
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church, General Convention	18-19	Jennings, La.	Mrs. Mary A. Paul P. O. Box [illegible] (Orange St.) Jennings, La.
West Virginia Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church	14	Wheeling, W. Va.	Bishop R. C. Ransom Wilberforce, Ohio
Evangelical Christian Church of America	18-20	Norfolk, Va.	[illegible] [illegible] Street Norfolk, Va.
Waycross Satilla Baptist Association	17-19	Waynesville, Ga.	W. H. Bradley P. O. Box [illegible] Brunswick, Ga.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	18	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	J. L. Whitehead Box [illegible] Lawrenceville, Va.
National Negro Council	19-23	Washington, D. C.	Edgar G. Brown 1717 Euclid Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Pittsburgh Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church	21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Bishop R. C. Ransom Wilberforce, Ohio
North Ohio Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church	28	Lima, Ohio	Bishop R. C. Ransom Wilberforce, Ohio
	October		
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship	-	Tulsa, Okla.	Rev. A. [illegible] Burrall 615 Washington Street Kansas City, Kans.
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 1	-	-	R. E. Gibson [illegible] Street Dallas, Tex.
South Carolina State Nurses Association	-	-	Miss Mary E. White South Carolina Sanatorium (Colored Division) State Park, S. C.
Conference of Church Workers Among Colored People	4-9	Cleveland, Ohio	Rev. James K. Satterwhite [illegible] Davis Street La Grange, Ga.
Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Virginia, Inc.	5	Smithfield, Va.	Isaac Johnson [illegible] 30th Street Newport News, Va.
Ohio Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church	5	Cincinnati, Ohio	Bishop R. C. Ransom Wilberforce, Ohio
	October (Con.)		
Ohio Conference of Social Work Among Negroes	6-7	Cincinnati, Ohio	Mary L. Saunders 107 North Monroe Avenue Columbus, Ohio
Ohio Baptist General Association	11-15	Youngstown, Ohio	Dr. A. W. Jackson [illegible] Betts Avenue West College Hill Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Baptist State Convention, Inc.	12	Cleveland, Ohio	Rev. H. L. Shaw [illegible] East [illegible] Street Cleveland, Ohio
Missouri Baptist State Convention	12-15	St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. J. D. Johnson [illegible] Monroe Street Jefferson City, Mo.
Texas Baptist State Convention	12-15	Mount Pleasant, Tex.	Prof. T. M. Butler Route 3, Box 140 Tyler, Tex.
United Supreme Council, S. J. U. S. A., 33° Scottish Rite Masons	18	Washington, D. C.	James T. Benson [illegible] 11th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Oklahoma Missionary Baptist State Convention	19-24	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Rev. E. A. Clark 1015 East Grant Street Guthrie, Okla.
Palmetto Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	20	Spartanburg, S. C.	S. M. Dudley 1724 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.	21	-	Miss Marguerite E. Harvey [illegible] 44th Street, N. E. Washington, D. C.
South Carolina Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	27	Rock Hill, S. C.	S. M. Dudley 1724 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
West Virginia State Teachers Association	27-29	Huntington, W. Va.	Leonard Barnett London, W. Va.
Christ's Institution, Inc. (of America) (Interracial)	28-31	New York, N. Y.	Rt. Rev. [illegible] P. [illegible] 200 West 135th Street New York, N. Y.
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.	28-31	-	L. R. Mehlinger 1538 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Student Conference	29-31	Washington, D. C.	Walter White 69 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.
Most Worshipful King Hiram Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Mississippi	31-Nov. 3	Vicksburg, Miss.	Clarence Winters 119½ North Parish Street Jackson, Miss.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE OF MEETING	PLACE	CONTACT
	November		
Tri-State Medical Institute	-	Memphis, Tenn.	Dr. A. L. Coppedge Wellington Health Center 481 Linden Avenue Memphis, Tenn.
General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina	2-4	Henderson, N. C.	Rev. C. R. Griffin 721 South Blount Raleigh, N. C.
Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers	2-4	St. Louis, Mo.	Bert A. Mayberry 2446 Harrison Street Kansas City, Mo.
Arkansas and North Arkansas Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	3	Lexa, Ark.	Mrs. Rose C. McKay P. O. Box 43 Marvell, Ark.
Pee Dee Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	3	Lancaster, S. C.	E. M. Dudley 1724 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Cape Fear Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	9	Goldsboro, N. C.	E. M. Dudley 1724 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges	9-11	Chicago, Ill.	R. B. Atwood Kentucky State College Frankfort, Ky.
27th Annual Convocation of the School of Religion, Howard University	9-11	Washington, D. C.	Dean Wm. Stuart Nelson Howard University Washington, D. C.
Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc.	11-13	-	Mrs. Marion C. Johnson 314 East Clay Street Richmond, Va.
Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America	16	Chicago, Ill.	Clarence Hyte 73 East Adams Street Chicago, Ill.
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	17-21	Rimini, S. C.	Rev. Thomas Richardson Route 1, Box 104 Pinewood, S. C.
Virginia Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	17-21	Norfolk, Va.	Bishop Paris A. Wallace 588 Macon Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
United Government Employees	20-22	Washington, D. C.	Edgar G. Brown 1717 Euclid Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Alabama Baptist State Convention	22-25	Bessemer, Ala.	Rev. U. J. Robinson 806 North Franklin Street Mobile, Ala.
Missionary Baptist State Convention of Arkansas (Consolidated)	23-26	Little Rock, Ark.	Rev. H. Nichols 900 East Capitol Street Little Rock, Ark.
	November (Con.)		
Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers	24-26	Richmond, Va. (tentative)	Mrs. Clara L. E. Bailey 1130 Effingham Street Portsmouth, Va.
Virginia State Teachers Association	24-26 (tentative)	Richmond, Va.	L. F. Palmer 2008 Marshall Avenue Newport News, Va.
Albemarle Annual Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	24-28	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Bishop Paris A. Wallace 588 Macon Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Church of God in Christ	25	Memphis, Tenn.	Rev. Ulysses E. Miller 1130 Germantown Street Dayton, Ohio
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	25-28	Charleston, S. C.	Rev. Thomas Richardson Route 1, Box 104 Pinewood, S. C.
West Tennessee Educational Congress	26-28	Jackson, Tenn.	Prof. Joseph Stevens Lane College Jackson, Tenn.
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority - Central Regional Conference	27-28	St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. Irma F. Clarke 435 East 48th Street Chicago, Ill.
	December		
Interstate Literary Association of Kansas and the West	-	Leavenworth, Kans.	Mrs. Mary King St. Luke A. M. E. Church 19th and New York Street Lawrence, Kans.
Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation	-	Fort Worth, Tex.	Dr. M. W. Dogan 600 South Carter Street Marshall, Tex.
Southeastern Athletic Conference	1	-	J. H. Gadson, Jr. Georgia State College Industrial College, Ga.
Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	3-4	Rocky Mount, N. C.	Leonard H. Robinson State Teachers College Fayetteville, N. C.
H. W. Stringer Grand Lodge of Masons, Mississippi and Jurisdiction	5-6	Greenville, Miss.	J. B. Greene 1912 31st Avenue Gulfport, Miss.
Tuskegee Farmers and Workers Conference	8	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	J. R. Otis Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	9-11	Bluefield, W. Va.	J. L. Whitehead Box 435 Lawrenceville, Va.
Phi Delta Kappa Sorority	27-29	Wilmington, Del.	Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt 1354 Hamlin Street, N. E. Washington, D. C.

THE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW HAVE NOT DECIDED WHEN THEY WILL MEET, BUT WILL DO SO LATER IN THE YEAR

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	PLACE	CONTACT
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority - North Atlantic Regional Conference	Washington, D. C.	Dr. Mary C. Wright 181 Windsor Street Cambridge, Mass.
American Church Institute for Negroes	-	Dr. Robert W. Patton 281 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.
American Teachers Association	-	Dr. H. Councill Trenholm Box 271 State Teachers College Montgomery, Ala.
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes	-	L. S. Cozart Barber-Scotia College Concord, N. C.
Central Texas Annual Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Jacksonville, Tex.	Rev. N. S. Curry 404 North Border Street Tyler, Tex.
Dallas-Fort Worth Annual Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Fort Worth, Tex.	Rev. D. B. Davis 1513 Bourbon Street Dallas, Tex.
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority - Eastern Regional Conference	-	Mrs. Mary J. Nightengale 143 W Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
East Texas Annual Conference - Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Longview, Tex.	Rev. R. R. Johnson Route 1 Deberry, Tex.
Gay Northeasterners	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mrs. Lucille Paul 613 North 43rd Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Imperial Grand Council of the A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America	-	William Moody 615 East 39th Street Chicago, Ill.
Louisiana Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers	-	Mrs. M. N. Ringgold 885 South 13th Street Baton Rouge, La.
Masonic Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Texas	Fort Worth, Tex.	Mrs. E. E. Burnett Route 4, Box 687 Fort Worth, Tex.
Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.	-	Mrs. E. R. Redmond 929 West Pearl Street Jackson, Miss.
Missouri Association of Colored Women's Clubs	Sedalia, Mo. (tentative)	Mrs. Marjorie Banks 302 Second Street Chillicothe, Mo.
Most Worshipful Enoch Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., State of New York and Jurisdiction	-	Wilbur S. Corprew 275 Quincy Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Georgia	Augusta, Ga.	Sol. C. Johnson 1009 West Broad Street Savannah, Ga.
National Federation of Colored Farmers	-	Miss S. B. Wilson 403 Charlotte Avenue Nashville, Tenn.
National Ideal Benefit Society, Inc.	Baltimore, Md.	Mrs. Olivia W. Smith 616 North First Street Richmond, Va.
National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc.	-	William E. Officer 2114 Missouri Avenue East St. Louis, Ill.
National Negro Press Association	-	Rev. Henry A. Boyd 403 Charlotte Avenue Nashville, Tenn.
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association	-	Howard H. Murphy 628 North Eutaw Street Baltimore, Md.
Northwest Texas Annual Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Rev. C. C. Chance 513 Bonner Street Wichita Falls, Tex.
Rocky Mountain Baptist Association	-	W. A. Lucas 679 East Third, South Salt Lake City, Utah
Texas Annual Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Rev. A. A. Brown Carrigan, Tex.
United Transport Service Employees of America, C. I. O.	-	John L. Yancey 3451 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE CANCELLED THEIR CONVENTIONS

A. Organizations which have Cancelled their Conventions but which Reported Executive Committee Meetings

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE AND PLACE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS	CONTACT
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority	February 19-22 St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. Irma F. Clarke 435 East 48th Street Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity	January 9-10 Washington, D. C.	Joseph H. B. Evans 101 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

A. Organizations which have Cancelled their Conventions but which Reported Executive Committee Meetings (Con.)

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	DATE AND PLACE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS	CONTACT
Association of Teachers of Language in Negro Colleges	March 26-27 Washington, D. C.	A. Russell Brooks A. & T. College Greensboro, N. C.
Blue Grass State Medical Association	March 2	Dr. John R. Burns 1120 West Walnut Street Louisville, Ky.
Connecticut Baptist Missionary Union	May 6 Hartford, Conn.	Rev. John D. Pharr 1380 Chapel Street New Haven, Conn.
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	*	Mrs. Mary J. Nightengale 145 W Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority - Midwestern Regional Conference	March Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Mary J. Nightengale 145 W Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Eastern Golf Association	May 2 Philadelphia, Pa.	Mrs. Barbara Sidwell 5804 Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Golf Association	October 24 Philadelphia, Pa.	Mrs. Barbara Sidwell 5804 Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows	January 11 Philadelphia, Pa.	Jesse L. Nicholas N. W. Corner 12th and Spruce Streets Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows	July 12 Philadelphia, Pa.	Jesse L. Nicholas N. W. Corner 12th and Spruce Streets Philadelphia, Pa.
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority	*	Mrs. Mildred R. Miller 10817 Greenlawn Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
Louisiana Interscholastic Athletic and Literary Association	April 17 Scotlandville, La.	J. L. Jones Box 229 Minden, La.
Midwestern Athletic Association	December -	W. A. Hamilton Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.
Midwestern Business and Consumers Conference	May 17 Wilberforce, Ohio	Prof. James S. Fee Box 226 Wilberforce, Ohio
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 7	January 31 Chicago, Ill.	William A. Shepherd 6013 South May Street Chicago, Ill.
National Alliance of Postal Employees, District 9	*	Ollie Lewis 2415 Blondo Street Omaha, Nebr.
National Convention of Mme. C. J. Walker's Beauticians and Agents	August 5-6	Mrs. Violet D. Reynolds Walker Building Indianapolis, Ind.
National Medical Association	*	Dr. John T. Givens 1106 Church Street Norfolk, Va.
National Society of Accountants	*	Jesse B. Blayton 212 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Twelfth District	*	Harry Penn 264 East 43rd Place Los Angeles, Calif.
Palmetto State Teachers' Association	April 9 Columbia, S. C.	C. V. Bing P. O. Box 173 Allendale, S. C.
Pan Missouri State Nurses Association	May 29, 1943 St. Louis, Mo.	Miss Eula M. Chrisman 4223 Enright Avenue St. Louis, Mo.
Southern Negro Youth Congress	April Birmingham, Ala.	Miss Esther V. Cooper 526 Masonic Temple Bldg. Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen	January -	B. H. Graham Box 987 Denver, Colo.
Tennessee Negro Education Association	April 20-22 Nashville, Tenn.	George W. Gore, Jr. A. and I. State College Nashville, Tenn.
Texas Association of Colored Graduate Nurses	June 13 Tyler, Tex.	Mrs. Maude J. Leffall 601 Jaures Street Wichita Falls, Tex.
True People of America	April Fort Worth, Tex.	V. E. Barrett 413 East Ninth Street Fort Worth, Tex.
Virginia Negro Funeral Directors' Association, Inc.	*	Walter H. Riddick 1040 Chapel Street Norfolk, Va.

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* Date and place not given.

B. Organizations which have Cancelled their Conventions but Reported no Executive Committee Meetings

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	CONTACT
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority - South Atlantic Regional Conference	Miss Marguerite M. Adams P. O. Box 452 Charlotte, N. C.
Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society	Mrs. Clarice Isaacs Box 43 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Annual Farmers' Field Days (Costal Plain, Piedmont, Tobacco, and Upper Costal Plain Stations)	John W. Mitchell Box 68 A. and T. College Greensboro, N. C.
Association of Former Internes of Freedmen's Hospital	Dr. C. Wendell Freeman 1727 You Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Association of Music Teachers in Negro Schools	Mrs. Alice C. Wright Route 1, Box 616 Clarksdale, Miss.
Authors & Composers League of Texas	Mrs. L. B. Horace 1109 East Humbolt Street Fort Worth, Tex.
Blue Grass Teachers' Association	Mrs. Clara B. Clelland Harrodsburg, Ky.
Conference on Adult Education and the Negro	William M. Cooper Hampton Institute Hampton, Va.
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority - Central Regional Advisory Council	Mrs. Alma R. Marsh 741 North Greenwood Tulsa, Okla.
Farmers and Home Makers Institute	John W. Mitchell Box 68 A. and T. College Greensboro, N. C.
Georgia Colored Funeral Directors Association	Frank J. Hutchings 518 New Street Macon, Ga.
Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria	John H. Dale, Jr. 1269 Sumner Road, S. E. Washington, D. C.
National Association of College Women	Mrs. Esther P. Shaw 1111 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses	Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers 1790 Broadway New York, N. Y.
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association - Western Region	C. C. DeJoie, Jr. 632 South Rampart Street New Orleans, La.
Negro Farmers' and Farm Women's Conference	John W. Mitchell Box 68 A. and T. College Greensboro, N. C.
New Jersey Negro Farmers' Conference	Dr. William R. Valentine, Jr. Manual Training School Bordentown, N. J.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Fourth District	J. Douglas Anderson Box 820 Bluefield, W. Va.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Sixth District	E. Kermitt Hightower 914 East Market Street Greensboro, N. C.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Eighth District	U. S. Donaldson 4412 West Belle Place St. Louis, Mo.
United Golfers Association	A. DeV. Crosby 265 North 22nd Street Columbus, Ohio

PLANNING COMMITTEE

MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

Mr. Richard Thomas
400 Convent Avenue
New York City

Mr. Perry Ferguson
555 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin
2309 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Attorney Harold A. Stevens
44 West 125th Street
New York City

Miss Layle Lane
226 West 150 Street
New York City

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers
Executive Secretary
National Assn. of Colored Graduate Nurses
1790 Broadway
New York City

Dr. Channing H. Tobias
National Council of YMCA's
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Mrs. Bessye Bearden
50 Morningside Avenue
New York City

Reverend William L. Imes
St. James Presbyterian Church
409 West 141 Street
New York City

Mr. B. F. McLaurin
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York City

Allen Cleveland G.
316 W. 138 Street

Adams, Rev. James B.
Concord Baptist Church

Alexander, Lillian (Mrs.)
234 West 139 Street

Bowe, Mrs. Mattie
52 W. 130 St.

Bowe, William
52 W. 130 ST.

Burrows, Daniel L.
209 W. 125 Street

Brown, Lucien M., (Dr.) ✓
2460 Seventh Avenue

Baker, Vincent S.
25 St. Nicholas Terrace

Bruce, Herbert L.
716 St. Nicholas Ave.

Bryan, Dr. Leon A.
180 Edgecombe Ave. ✓

Bartee, Pearl
Lincoln Hospital
Bronx, N. Y.

Brown, Jack
574 St. Nicholas Avenue

Brooks, Mrs. Agnes B.
231 West 149 Street #1

Bearden, Mrs. Bessye
50 Morningside Avenue

Bennett, Inez
1879 Madison Avenue

Rex Brown, Daniel
77 West 121 Street

Boyer, Mrs. Helen
54 West 140 Street

Bernard, Roderick
302 West 121 Street

Brown, Earl
745 St. Nicholas Ave.

Carter, Elmer
342 Madison Avenue

Carey, Dr. Richard M.
1919 Seventh Avenue

Crosswaith, Frank R.
312 West 125th Street

Chinn, Dr. Chester W.
209 West 125 Street

Cools, G. Victor
310 W. 153 Street

Carter, Dorothy V.
Lincoln Hospital
Bronx, N. Y.

Crump, Charlotte
179 West 137th Street

Campbell, William
220 Bradhurst Avenue

Chinn, Dr. Mae
409 Edgecombe Avenue

Mr. Hudson Crabb
350 St. Nicholas Avenue

Mr. Henry L. Corley
940 St. Nicholas Avenue

Craft, Henry K.
180 W. 135 Street

Cannon, George (Dr'
555 Edgecombe Avenue

Crosby, Caroline + Leatha
672 | St. Nicholas Ave.

Cross, Marie
202 W. 136 (c/o Urban League)

Dyett, Thomas B.
227 Broadway

Delany, Hubert T.
Municipal Building

Dingle, Alan
200 West 135 Street

Dent, Mrs. Tillie
435 Convent Avenue

②

Daly, Dr. A. G.
131 Edgecombe Avenue

Donald, Mrs. G.
323 West 138 Street

Dickens, Charity
940 St. Nicholas Ave.

DeFrantz, R. B.

Doyle, Alva
8 West 132 Street

Ervin, Dr. Lawrence
2309 Seventh Avenue

Ellington, Ruth
409 Edgecombe Avenue

Freeman, Dr. W. Adrian
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200 W. 135 Street

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28 W. 134 ST.

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1945 Seventh Avenue

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United Sabbath Day Adventists
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Hubert, James
202 West 136 Street

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Lincoln Hospital
Bronx, N. Y.

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Imes, Rev. William Lloyd
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Illidge, Cora
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[illegible] - [illegible] Ave.

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[illegible]

[illegible].................. [illegible] - [illegible] Morningside Ave. - [illegible]

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Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Otto McClarrin, President
Delta Phi Delta Journalists' Association
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

S. Herbert Adams, Secretary
National Association of Collegiate Deans
and Registrars in Negro Schools
Johnson C. Smith College
Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Ruby Yearwood, President
Lambda Kappa Mu, Business Sorority
50 Morningside Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Miss Willa Brown, Secretary
National Airmen's Association
5440 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Judge James S. Watson
117 West 120th Street
New York, N. Y.

Judge Perry B. Jackson
2407 E. 89th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Congressman William L. Dawson
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Hints For Setting-Up Uniform Local Units

March On Washington Movement

I. Officers

1. Chairman
2. Vice Chairman
3. Recording Secretary
4. Financial Secretary
5. Treasurer

II. Executive Board shall consist of the five officers plus the chairmen of the following Standing Committees:

1. Winfred Lynn Case
2. Non-Violent Goodwill Direct Action
3. Non-Partisan Political Action
4. Western Hemispheric Conference of free Negroes
5. National "March" on Washington
6. Finance
7. Membership
8. Program
9. Publicity
10. Advisory Committee on FEPC

Suggestions on Strategy and Tactics

I. It is suggested that the Executive Board meet once weekly to study the philosophy of the Movement and to map out a close-knit program of action.

II. It is thought advisable that there should be not more than two monthly meetings of the membership; one a business meeting in which the Standing Committees will make their reports and which will be open to members only. A second meeting should be open to the public and should be a forum or inspirational meeting to win support and members for the March On Washington Movement.

III. Standing Committees should not have more than fifteen (15) members per each. A number larger than this would be unweildy.

IV. Membership and Finance are important. New York is setting its quota at $7000 for the program year and is already setting up its teams preparatory to launching its campaign on August 1st. We hope every unit will follow suit. We trust that St. Louis, Chicago and Washington will not fall under this quota for New York. We hope that other Units will come up with substantial amounts.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
National Headquarters
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

I believe in the theory of the constitution and in the fundamental principles of the United States government. I believe in the MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT and in the purpose for which it was instituted; to awaken, teach, organize, mobilize, direct and lead the Negro masses to struggle and fight for their own liberation from racial discrimination, segregation and jim-crowism in America, and for the achievement of complete democratic citizenship rights without regard to race, religion or national origin.

I believe in the principles of democracy that ultimately invision a free world for free men and for such a world I am willing to give of myself and of my means, to suffer and to sacrifice if necessary to bring to its ultimate realization.

A. Philip Randolph,
National Director

B. F. McLaurin,
National Secretary

E. Pauline Myers,
National Executive Secretary

Date________________________

March On Washington Movement
National Headquarters
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Name____

Address_____________________________________

City____

Membership Fee..............................10¢

MEMBERSHIP & FINANCE CAMPAIGN
1943-44

WORKER'S KIT

Worker ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Team Number ________

Captain ______________________________

MEMBERSHIP & FINANCE CAMPAIGN
1943-44

WORKER'S KIT

Worker ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Team Number ____________

Captain ______________________________

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1943-44

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19 43-44

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Team Number __________

Captain ______________________________

MEMBERSHIP & FINANCE CAMPAIGN
1943-44

WORKER'S KIT

Worker ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Team Number ____________

Captain ______________________________

Temporary Membership Card

This is to certify that

Name ______________________________

Address ___________________________

has paid one dollar for the year
1943-44 and is therefore a member
of the ______________________ Unit

March On Washington Movement
Hotel Theresa Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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March On Washington Movement
Hotel Theresa Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement
Metropolitan Life Insurance
Case

1944
+
UNDATED

N.Y. Div. March

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
New York City

Charles G. Taylor, Jr.
Vice-President

March 31, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Director
March On Washington Movement
Theresa Hotel Building
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 20th, we do not keep special records in regard to the amount of insurance and amount of annual premiums paid by persons of different races and nationalities. While it is possible to make some approximations with respect to these items, we would prefer not to give any figures which are approximations.

The Metropolitan now has in its employ some 20 commissary and elevator employees at its Head Office in San Francisco, 152 employees in its housing developments at Parkfairfax near Alexandria, Virginia, and in Queens on Long Island, New York, 11 Field nurses and 2 Field medical examiners, all of whom are colored. You will realize, of course, that under present employment conditions some of these numbers will vary up and down from time to time.

It might interest you to know, what is a well-known fact, that no other large life insurance company has made insurance protection available to Negroes to the wide extent that it has been furnished by the Metropolitan and in so doing, we believe, we have rendered a real service to the race.

In response to your request for an appointment to discuss our employment policies with the Board of Directors, it is a long standing policy of the Board not to invite personal appearances before the Board to discuss matters which must be determined by the Board in the administration of the Company's affairs. You will, therefore, understand I am sure the reasons why we cannot make any such appointment as you request.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Taylor,
Vice-President

CGT JR:FH

Mr Randolph

MOWM
Nat'l Project
Metropolitan Life Insurance

MINUTES FOR THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE PROJECT.

DATE: Aug. 17th, 1944

PRESENT:
Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Mrs. Walker
Miss Herbert
Miss Brown
Mr. Smith
Mrs. Blocker
Mr. Parrish
Mrs. Parrish

Mr. Randolph outlined the action program for the forth-coming membership drive and the launching of the picket lines for the Metropolitan Life Insurance protest March --

(1) It was agreed that we would write all members of the March to join the picket line.

(2) We should raise funds to pay picketers (if necessary) and print leaflets for distribution.

(3) The lines should function between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. daily.

(4) The date indicated was Sept. 1st 1944 -- Mr. Randolph will lead the picket line on that date.

(5) In our leaflets we should stress the necessity of Negroes becoming more conscious of the fact that they will be the victims of the Post War -- first to be fired and last to be hired.

(6) All Metropolitan Life Insurance information must be placed in the leaflets -- Attractive banners must be made --

Every church great and smll must be contacted (but not before 3 or 4 days prior to the launching of the picket lines)

Press releases must be made out and all newspapers black and white must be notified -- The newspaper men will meet at the MOWM office to elaborate on plans --

Mr. Randolph will contact the newspapers personnally -- Following our picketing we will have a Mass Meeting on Sept. 6th, 1944 at one of our Churches -- We must also have street corner meetings in an effort to reach the people --

It was suggested by Mr. Randolph that we call on people such as :

Judge Toney
" Watson
Mag. Myles Paige
Mr. Walter White etc.

We must in dealing with the Metropolitan make specific demands for Negroes to hired in the capacities as :

Stenos.
Typists
Managers
Agents
Supervisors

Our first step towards raising money for our project ~~xxxx~~ will be a party which is to be held at the GILT EDGE DINING ROOM - 125 West 136th St., NYC - at 10:00 P.M. - August 26th, 1944 - refreshments for sale -- tickets will be 25¢

The launching of the picket line at this time will also be very helpful in hhe dramatization of the membership campaign --

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 PM

Beatrice E. Parrish
Acting Sec'y

N.Y. Div-March

Metropolitan Life

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

2084--7th Avenue N.Y.N.Y.

4-----17-----44

Dear Friend:

Are you one of the two and one half million step children of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company?

You are, if you are a Negro policy holder in the company. Please read the enclosed letter.

One twelfth of a family of thirty million policy holders, which is the proportion of Negroes in the company, can wield a great deal of influence, if they understand their rights in a mutual insurance company and also insist on exercising these rights.

OK

For that reason, the March on Washington Movement is calling a conference of Metropolitan Life policy holders and their friends at the office 2084 7th Ave., Wednesday April 26 at 8 P.M.

Experts in insurance will discuss the rights and obligations of policy holders in a mutual insurance company. A report will be made of a conference with Vice president Taylor and a committee of the March. Plans for Negro employment in other than menial jobs will be made. You will find it to your interest and to the interest of the race to attend.

Please remember the date Wednesday April 26 8P.M.

Fraternally yours

A Philip Randolph

National Director March on Washington Movement

File in
Metropolitan Insurance Co.

POLICY MAKERS OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE

Write them your protest against the company's policy
of discrimination

Frederick H. Ecker	660 Parker Avenue	Rhinelander 4-8803
Newcomb Carlton	907 Fifth Avenue 60 Hudson Street	Butterfield 8-42133 Worth 2-7300
Robert V. Fleming	2200 Wyoming Avenue	Washington, D. C.
Joseph P. Day	405 Lexington Avenue 34 Gramercy Park	Lexington 2-5000 Gr. 5-0538
Leroy A. Lincoln	1 Madison Avenue 49 E. 68 Street	Ashland 4-7000 Regent 4-5365
Winthrop W. Aldrich	15 E. 78 Street	Rhinelander 4-3885
Langdon P. Marvin	48 Wall Street 40 E. 76 Street	Hanover 2-2974 Butterfield 8-8383
Thomas H. Beck	250 Park Avenue	Eldorado 5-5200
William W. Crocker	1 Montgomery Street	San Francisco, California
William L. De Bost	1065 - 65 Avenue 155 E. 72	Penn 6-2818 Butterfield 8-7602
Walter Ewing Hope	15 Broad Street 43 E. 70 Street	Hanover 2-2660 Rhinelander 4-4370
Amory Houghton	The Knoll	Corning, New York
Jeremiah Milbank	44 Wall Street 16 E. 67 Street	Whitehall 4-8680 Rhinelander 4-5692
Samuel W. Fordyce	Berkeley Street	Louis County, Mo.
Ernest E. Norris	2204 Wyoming Avenue	Washington, D. C.
D'Alton Corry Coleman	3940 Cote des Neiges Road	Montreal, Canal
George McAvery	120 E. 75 Street	Rhinelander 4-1237
Thomas H. McInnerney	230 Park Avenue 820 Fifth Avenue	Murray Hill 6-6100 Regent 4-0737
Philip D. Reed	Rye, New York	Ashland 4-7000
John I. Downey	530 Fifth Avenue 410 W. 34 Street 109 E. 69 Street	Murray Hill 2-3500 Medalion 3-2060 Rhinelander 4-2126
Juan T. Trippe	135 E. 42 Street	Murray Hill 6-7100
James H. Douglas, Jr.	70 Pine Street	Bowling Gr. 9-4343
Edward H. Butler	672 Delaware Avenue	Buffalo, New York
Webster B. Todd	30 Rockefeller Plaza Oldwick, N. J.	Circle 5-8192 Peapak 398
Chas. G. Taylor, Jr.	1 Madison Avenue	Ashland 4-7000

MOWM
Metropolitan Life Insur

Press Release
~~March on Washington Movement~~
~~4--7---45~~

President Frederick Ecker and the Board of Directors
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Ave
N.Y.N.Y.

Gentlemen ;

On April 10th you will hold the biennial election of directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ,who will direct the affairs of more than 30,000,000 policy holders. This"family of 30,000,000" is nearly a fourth of the population of our country.With the vast wealth at its disposal it has enormous power and influence.

That power and influence can be wielded for the benefit of all the thirty million,or it can be used,as it now is, mainly for the benefit of the white policy holders. The 2½ million Negro policy holders who pay annually into the company nearly $40,000,000 .in premiums are the step-children in this family.

Preferred types of insurance are denied them and many have to pay higher rates for the C policies issued to them. Negroes receive discriminatory treatment in the southern offices and scant courtesy in the northern ones. We do not have a share of the jobs commensurate with our numbers and the few jobs open to us are in menial work. In the three Harlem offices in the midst of the largest urban population of Negroes in the United States,there is not a single Negro in the office staff.

This status of inferiority for 2½ million Negro members of a mutual life insurance company is not only a violation of the principles of a mutual company but also a violation of all standards of justice and fair play.

The March on Washington Movement therefore urges you to change your present discriminatory policies in employment and housing to policies which are consistent both with the principles of a mutual company and with those of a democratic society.Only by so doing will the directors justify their administration of such vast wealth as the Metropolitan possesses and their direction of the affairs of such a large number of policy holders.

We further present the name of A.Philip Randolph,a policy holder in the Metropolitan,as candidate for the vacancy on the Board of Directors of the company.

We should appreciate very much hearing your decision on these requests. Very truly yours Layle Lane Ch. Action Committee

Wilma V. Craigs 531 Lenox Ave NYC
Ada Hutchinson 201 W 122 St
Clarence Hutchinson 201 W 122 St
Charlotte AJunius 2323---7th Ave
Chas. Anderson 2323---7th Ave
Annie Junius 1241 Hart St Jacksonville Fla
Maude Gadsen 167 W 136 St NYC
Percy C Estwick 107 W 136 St
Victoria Johnson 226 W 129 St
Albert Philip 928 Dumont St Bklyn
Maude Lowe 595 E 167 St Bx
Albert Stevenson 274 W 140 St
Peter Batson 163 W 136 St
Joseph Hendy 790 E 165 St Bx
Fitzgerald Hendy 107 W 136 St
Lena Blunt 159 W 131 St
Cecil Estwick 226 W 129 St
Joshua Mason 316 W 137 St
George Ramoharau 316 W 137 St
Charles Beeson 537 W 133 St
Audrey Payne 134 W 139 St
Benjamin F. Thomas 395 Manhattan Ave
Pedro Olamo 26 E 104 St
Erasmo Lassalle 118 E 104 St
Pedro Morales 103 E 104 St
Modesta Rivera 891 Dawson St Bx
Angel Vargas 870 Kelly St Bx
Rupert Ruiz 611 W 158 St
Guillermo Martinez 65 E 100 St
Juan Tejada 877 Stebbins Ave Bx
Julio Manean 755 Dawson St Bx
J.LBartley S.Jacksonville Fla R 8..Box 852
Rushford and Louise Lord 246 W 150 St.
James Bailer 32-43---104 St Corona
Berkley Medley(Rev) 305 W 150 St
Camilla Henry 1E 124 St Apt 42
H.N. Reddick 2604---29 St Tampa Fla
Albert Rogers 520 E 44 Bl Chicago Ill
F.M.Scott 354 E 46 St Chicago Ill
F.Steaman 507 W 147 St
Caledonia Taylor 540 E 62 St Chicago Ill
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney O Thompson 2106 Amsterdam Ave NYC
Thomas H. Williams (1100 Neptune Ave) 1100 Embury Ave Neptune N.J
Charles Roberts ..Lena Roberts 270 Convent Ave NYC
Anna Morris 2137 ...5th Ave NYC
Mary Fields 20 W 130 St "
Blanche Borde ave 135 Eastern Parkway
Pauline Young 901 French St Wilmington De.
Granville Lee 450 W 149 St NYC.
James W Tate (Rev) 2049---5th Ave
Milton M.James 760 N.Uber St Phila Pa
H. Hale 574 St Nicholas Ave
Arline Allen 1644 Gallagher St Louisville Ky
Wm. Flowers 3815 S. Parkway Chicago Ill
Anna Sewell 260 Convent Ave NYC.

Robert L.Oliphant	2216---5th Ave NYC
Scott S.McKnight	246 W 150 St
David M Grant	11 N.Jefferson St Louis Mo
Cyrus Scott	463 W 159 St NYC
W Carswell	1929 Venus St Jacksonville Fla
John Fenwick	98 Morningside Ave
Harvey Cole	115 E 60 St Chicago Ill
R.Victor Daley	1007 Green St Norristown Pa
Crawley Davis	153 W 139 St N.Y.C.
Wm Dougherty	923 R.I.Ave N.W. Wash. D.C.
Mr. and Mrs. George Gowens	510 S.Governor Ave Dover Del.
Samuel Hodge (Rev)	115 Smith St Newburgh N.Y.
T.O.Johnson	207 W 138 St NYC
J.H.Johnston	Va. State College Petersburg Va
P.E.Morris	2022 Myrtle Ave Jacksonville Fla
Cornelia McBride	510 S. Governor Ave Dover Del.
Hermine B. Pair	315 S 10 Ave Mt. Vernon N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. J.L.Procope	2425 Louisiana Ave New Orleans.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

Pic

March On Washington Movement

Lane

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOnument 2-3350
[illegible]440

North Atlantic
THURMAN L. DODSON
LAYLE LANE
JESSE TAYLOR

South Atlantic
SAMUEL HARPER
SENORA B. LAWSON
A. L. THOMAS

Southern
DAVID M. GRANT
DAVIE DELLA PHILLIPS
E. VINCENT SUITT

Midwestern
THEODORE E. BROWN
CHARLES W. BURTON
BENNIE SMITH

Pacific
ARMENA DAVIS
C. L. DELLUMS
WENDELL T. LIGGINS

Members-at-Large
JAMES E. BURNS
LAWRENCE M. ERVIN
LEYTON WESTON

September 20, 1944

The recently announced housing project for Harlem of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company does not represent any fundamental change in the discriminatory policy of this company regarding Negroes. On the contrary, it strengthens it.

We welcome any new housing or our area which means an improved standard of living for our people but we resent and oppose the efforts of the Metropolitan to appease liberal opinion by this violation of the non-discriminatory laws of New York State.

We object, too, to the continued policy of the company in refusing employment to Negroes except in a menial or segregated capacity.

Therefore, the March On Washington Movement is establishing a picket line around the Harlem offices of the Metropolitan located at 125th Street and 8th Avenue and 125th Street btw. 7th and Lenox Ave. respectively.

I invite you to attend a press conference at the March Office, 2084 Seventh Avenue, Monday, September 25th at 2 p.m. to discuss further details regarding this conference.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

af:oe
23076

Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces!
Win the Wynfred Lynn Case Before the Supreme Court!
Make Fair Employment Practices Committee a Permanent Agency

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

ALDRICH TURNER
NATIONAL TREASURER

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

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LEYTON WESTON

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MONUMENT 2-3350
[illegible]440

MOWM

N Y Ris

Dear Sir:

Your history of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company "A Family of Thirty Million" indicates that Negroes make up about one-twelfth of that family or approximately two and one-half million policy holders. Those figures indicate the largest single body of Negroes anywhere in the country.

The March On Washington Movement is interested in finding out the following information:

a. The total amount of insurance carried by these 2,500,000 policy holders.

b. The amount of annual premiums.

c. The number of Negroes at work in the Metropolitan.

d. The categories of work in which they are employed.

We would further appreciate an appointment with your Board to discuss with you your employment policies regarding Negroes.

With much appreciation for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

National Director

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

2084--7th Avenue
New York, 27,N.Y.

We, the undersigned policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, nominate A.Philip Randolph for election, on April,10th ,1945,to the Board of Directors of the Company..

Name Address

1...

2...

3...

4...

5...

6...

7...

8...

9...

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11..

12..

14..

15..

16..

17..

18..

19..

20..

21..

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

March On Washington Movement
Minutes of Meetings

1941-43
+
UNDATED

July 2, 1941

Minutes of the National Committee of the Negro March-on-Washington

Place of Meeting: West 135 Street -- Y.M.C.A.

Time Meeting Called to order: 6:30 P. M.

Chairman: A. Philip Randolph

Persons in Attendance:

A. P. Randolph	B. F. McLaurin
E. E. Williams	Rayford Logan
Channing Tobias	Layle Lane
Henry K. Craft	Frank R. Crosswaith
Richard Parrish	Warren Brown
T. A. Jackson	

The report of the Treasury was received with thanks by the Committee. It was decided that no financial statement would be released at this time to the Press as it was felt it would be expedient to withhold until a complete report on buttons and certificates made by local committees.

A report was received from committee meeting with Mayor LaGuardia on June 27, at which time the personnel for the committee to be appointed by the President dealing with Fair Labor Practises under the OPM, was discussed. The chairman said that the following persons had been proposed as being eminently fitted for the work ahead of the President's committee. They were: David Saranoff, President of RCA; Dr. Conant, President of Harvard University; Paul H. Douglass, Chicago University; George R. Counts, Columbia University. To this list was suggested Mayor LaGuardia.

The discussion on the Personnel committee indicated that it would be good wisdom to suggest to the Persident a liberal Southern white to be appointed as a member of the committee. Names proposed were Herbert Agar, Louisville, Ky.; Douglas S. Freeman, Richmond, Va.; Frank P. Graham, Duraham, N.C.; Preferences of the list were given to Saranoff, LaGuardia, and Conant. In each case with the exception of LaGuardia, the selection was unanimous. The one dissenting vote against LaGuardia was on the grounds that he was too busy to be effective and secondly he would not get out of the "Roosevelt line".

Turning to the discussion of Negro membership on the committee, the discussion as to number preceded the selection of individuals. It was pointed out that the President had not made up his mind whether or not the committee should be all white or mixed. Arguments for three members was not the general consensus of the group, however, one person proposed that three should be suggested because it was necessary to have a majority in order for the committee to be effective. Another minority opinion was that the committee should consist of only one Negro member so as to throw the responsibility of making decisions on the majority and at the same time it would assure the public that the decision had not been made on sentimental and bias ground by Negroes. The general opinion advanced was that it did not matter, the number was one or two but for the sake of the Negro Morale, two would probably be a better number. The question was raised as to the power of the committee; whether or not it was to have a review or a program function. The interpretation of the chairman on this point was that the committee should be held responsible for exploring and remedying situations.

Negroes are highly sensitive about discrimination and often misplace the blame. If a three colored member board were to issue a decision, it would be a cause for apprehension that it is partisan. A white majority would have value in getting what we want and would have the responsibility. To ask for more than you can get, seems to be over stretching one's effort. This was the conclusion of discussion about Negro participation.

On the specific designation of Negro participants on the committee, the first names advanced were A. Philip Randolph and Walter White. The chairman said that he was not in a position to accept, thereupon, strong appeal were made to prevail upon the chairman to recind his declaration of non-acceptance. The committee unanmously selected Mr. Randolph as the first preferance of the National Committee. He declined as he expressed himself as being desirous of continuing his effort with the National Committee and could not conscentiously accept the appointment. It would seem to indicate a selfist end being accomplished. He added that he was not ambitious and was only an incident to the movement. Mr. Randolph expressed for Mr. White, his desire not to serve.

It was the concensus of the committee that Milton P. Webster of Chicago, was the most capable to represent Negro America, in view of his experience and skill in handling difficult labor situations. It was agreed that one of the most serious problems of the committee would hinge around labor Unions activities. The second preference of the group was Homer Brown of Philadelphia. Other names that were suggested but not approved by the committee included Ralph Bunch, Earl Dickerson, and Elmer Carter.

It was motioned to continue the organization and was unanimously accepted. By common consent the name March-on-Washington was considered to be advisable until some later date. A committee was appointed by the chairman to draw up a statement to be submitted to local committees as a suggested plan for a continued action. The committee consisted of Mr. Tobias, Frank Crosswaith and Layle Lane.

It was felt that the offices would have to be dismantled in view of lack of funds. The records and future activities are to be directed for the immediate future from the offices of the National Directors. The committee felt that information should be made available to persons of where they could register for employment and also secure information concerning vocational training. Also, it was felt important for local committees to have exact procedure as to how they can follow through when cases of discrimination are presented. Places where individuals may be feferred in the community are:

National Youth Administration
Urban League
Branches of NAACP
Local Board of Education
State Employment Agencies
Agencies for National Defense
U. S. Office of Education
Trade Unions

To work out with Hillman a state committee such as in New York, dealing with discrimination in National Defense Industries, was discussed. It was thought such a committee might impede the speed of cases being referred to the national committee.

As a committee adjourned, special commedation and praise was expressed by the committee for the sub-committee that had worked so arduously to gain magnificant results for Negro America.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE
BY
NEW YORK COMMITTEE

1. That local committees receive grievances of Negroes applying for for jobs in National Defense Industries, and that a follow up be made on all reported cases.

2. That committee serve as a check pressure group behind Fair Practice Committee to see that something is done about reported cases of discrimination.

3. That a special drive be made to acquaint Negro Public of the importance of vocational training and also importance of Negro teachers to enter the vocational field.

4. That a fight for a mixed Fair Practice Committee -- at least two members if not a majority - be made.

5. Some sort of machinery to instruct people about necessity of registering and put pressure behind State Employment Agency. Committees should act as a refferal agency.

6. Machinery be set up to encourage young men to go back to school.

7. The subject of organization of local committee be considered.

Friday, December 19, 1941, the Executive Committee of the March On Washington Committee met at the Y. W. C. A., 180 West 135th Street at 6:30 P. M. Fourteen members were present. The meeting was called to ratify the constitution of the March On Washington Committee. Mr. Benjamin F. McLaurin acted as chairman in the absence of Mr. A Philip Randolph. Mr. McLaurin read the constitution by articles and a show of hand vote was the method used. Dr. William Lloyd Imes moved that the structure of the constitution be accepted and that the philosophy and policy of the March On Washington Committee be drawn. Mr. Joseph E. Ford representing Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr. said the Rev. Powell had instructed him to suggest that the Name "March On Washington be changed. He did not suggest any other name. Mr. Ford also said that Rev. Powell had him to suggest that no election of officers be held till a later date. No particular date was suggested. Dr. William Lloyd Imes suggested that if any change in name be made that it be slight and that the aims be so clearly cited in the preamble that it will bear the closest scruitiny. Mr. Richard Thomas argued against any change in the name of the committee because he felt that the name had and still has a magic ring in the ear and emotions of the Negro Masses.

After a lengthy debate in which every person present spoke, Dr. Lawrence Ervin made a motion upon a suggestion from Mr. Ned Pope that the name be changed from March On Washington Committee to March On Washington Movement. It was seconded and adopted. Mr. Pope suggested the purpose of the movement be to mobilize Negroes to struggle for the Four Freedoms innunciated by Pres. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in the Atlantic Charter. He stressed that the Movement stress Economic Democracy. Miss Layle Lane and Mr. E. E. Williams stressed Economic Security. Miss Lane motioned that the membership fee for the March On Washington Movement be ten cents ($0.10). This motioned was accepted and adopted. Mr. Finley Wilson suggested that the automony of the local branches of the Movement be circumscribed by the executive chairman. Mr. Crosswaithe made a motion to that effect. It was seconded and passed. Mr. Wilson further motioned and Mr. Frank Crosswaithe seconded that all Fund Raising Campaigns be placed in the hands of the Executive chairman. It was adopted. (See Section 3 of Constitution.)

Article 4 - read by Mr. McLaurin. It was adopted as read.
Article 5 - was adopted as read.
Article 6 - Executive Chairman to be known as Executive President. His actions must be with approval of the National Executive Board. It was adopted with the above change
Article 7 - Changed to read "Or other duties delegated to him by the Executive Board - adopted.
Article 8 - Changed to read "That checks be signed by the Treasurer, Secretary and President - adopted.
Article 9 - Adopted as read.
Article 10 - Adopted - A quorum will consist of 9 members
Article 11 - Miss Layle Lane suggested that Planning Committee study 1940 Census before we set up reginal directors. These reginal directors to be decided at some future meeting.
Article 12 - To be held in abeyance until Article 11 is decided.
Article 13 - Adopted

Mr. McLaurin appointed Miss Layle Lane, Mr. Ned Pope and Mr. Richard Thomas and Dr. Ervin to write a preamble to the constitution. This preamble is to be ready for the next meeting. The aims, policy and philosophy of the March on Washington Movement will be cited in the preamble. Miss Layle Lane suggested that the Executive President issue a pronouncement relative to a demonstration or mass meeting on February 12th (Loncoln's Birthday - Fred Douglass Birthday.

Present at the meeting December 12th 1941

Richard J. Thomas

Benjamin F. McLaurin

Wilford E. Lewin (Etheopian World Federation)

Dr. Lawrence W. Ervin

Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes (St. James Pres. Church)

J. Finley Wilson (Nat'l. Negro Voters League)

George H. Bennett (Nat'l Urban League)

Joseph E. Ford (Secty. to A. C. Powell, Jr.

Henry W. Pope (Welfare Council)

Frank Crosswaithe (Harlem Labor Center)

E. E. Williams

Layle Lane

Harold Stevens

Meeting adjourned 8:45 P. M.

Respectfully Submitted,

B. F. McLaurin, Acting Chairman
Richard J. Thomas, Acting Sec'ty

MEMORANDUM

TO: A. Philip Randolph

FROM: Dr. L. M. Ervin

SUBJECT: Meeting of January 14, 1942

The meeting was called to order by Mr. B. F. McLaurin, and it was decided by motion to dissolve the local committee and to read the newly formed Constitution as presented by the National Committee to this organization. This was done.

The meeting was then opened for the nomination of officers for this local. The slate of officers elected were substiantially those slated by you, with myself as President, Mr. Thomas as Secretary, and the Vice-Chairmen consisting largely of those who had helped in our efforts in the past. Mr. Craft stated that he would be unable to serve as local treasurer after we had elected him. He was afraid that this would entail too much mixup in finances because he is the national treasurer. We felt that this opinion was so important that it would be better to discuss this in the inner council before the new treasurer is elected. This was held in abeyance.

Mr. McLaurin then suggested that we appoint a committee to function with the representatives of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. This committee was named and we will see to it that we cooperate with Mr. Davidson in every way.

A committee was appointed to work out an all out effort to dramatize the opinions and desires of the Negro masses on Frederick Douglas's birthday. It was the opinion of the majority there that other organizations were making an effort on this day. Our committee was instructed to cooperate in any way with any of these other organizations.

A membership committee was appointed with Mr. Perry Ferguson and Miss Cora Jones of the Housewives' League as Chairman and Co-Chairman, with nine other members to handle plans and efforts to enlist the all out support of all Negroes in the New York area.

A statement was then called for by the Chairman for this local chapter's policy for support of the President in the war effort. This caused an endless discussion, and it was decided by the Chairman to appoint a committee to crystallize the sentiment prevailing on the issue. To this end I appointed Dr. Haynes, Mr. Craft, Mr. Crosswaith, Miss Lane, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Baker, and Assemblyman Jack to go out and to prepare such a statement for our approval. This committee deliberated about a half hour and came back with a statement. When this was read, the differences of the larger body were a great deal more than at first, also there was a division in the committee itself. I saw that this would cause an endless discussion, so I then added some others to the committee, making Mr. Crosswaith chairman and urging that they bring in a statement by the next meeting, which will be this Wednesday, the 21st. Briefly, I might say that the differences were as follows:

1. There was an element that felt that we should consolidate our organization before making any statement of a national character, thinking that this might alienate the masses from our efforts.

2. Other elements suggested that if a statement should be made, there should not be 100 percent agreement with the President's policy because of the disabilities placed upon the Negro in the Army, the Navy, the OCD, and the defense industries. In short, the failure of the democratic principles to function for the Negroes in these places presents a challenge that must be met.

3. There was another element that felt that inasmuch as the President did not grant the original March-on-Washington Committee all of its demands, he has had an opportunity in his latest appointments-and especially to the to the War Labor Board-to have placed a Negro which would be prima facie evidence that he means to grant the Negro a place in our industrial and economic life. To that end, this group felt that any statement should bring this oversight to his attention in the form of a protest. Therefore, this group felt that this organization should not go on record with opportunists and other leaders of Negro uplift organizations but should take this radical course.

As to my personal view, I felt that the March-on-Washington Movement locals everywhere should make a statement. If it is to be a national movement it certainly must be articulate on national questions. I do not feel that a statement from various locals will alienate any of the masses from our movement, but if a statement is made I am in favor of no all out agreement with the President's policy without protesting the disabilities heaped upon the Negro in this program.

Our movement is primarily one to secure jobs and we should protest the denial of jobs to us whether in high places or low, and certainly 13 million Negroes with their mass labor power should have been given consideration on a board adjudicating labor disputes. He did not even consider placing a Negro as an alternate.

However, I believe the masses would certainly be more inclined to an organization that gives expression to its patriotism at this hour rather than one that sulks and says nothing.

There were about 40 people present at this meeting representing a cross section of intelligent, courageous leadership. Their enthusiasm was very high, and I am sure that with our new birth we are on our way.

I would appreciate very highly any suggestions you may have to offer in the conduct of the next meeting.

PREAMBLE OF
MARCH MOVEMENT

The failure of democratic principles to function for the American Negro has presented a challenge which shall not go unanswered.

Therefore we must enlist the manpower of 13 millions of Negroes by harnessing their efforts to secure the Four Basic Freedoms guaranteed to all men so that their children may participate in the economic, political and social institution of our country upon a basis of absolute equality.

To that end and purpose we form this constitution of the March On Washington Movement to enlist every Negro in the Grand Army of Freedom

Dr. Ervin and Fugerson

P.S. The last one we worked on I find I don't have. I am writing for it now and asking That it be sent to You direct.

Mc

PREAMBLE
OF MARCH MOVEMENT

The challenge to Negroes to follow the glorious traditions of our forbears, in fighting for our right to enjoy the priceless gift of freedom, justice and equality is one we must accept so that our children may have the right to participate in the economic, political and social institutions of America upon a basis of absolute equality.

To secure this new freedom will require an all out harnassing of our collective power for action on the most gigantic scale.

We must enlist every Negro in the grand army of the Four Freedoms and for that purpose we form this constitution for the March on Washington Movement.

Layle Lane

CONSTITUTION
OF
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT. This organization shall be a national one with small local or branch organizations wherever the population and need of the Negro people warrant one. The seat of the national office shall always be in New York City.

ARTICLE 2. The purpose of this organization shall be cited in the preamble.

ARTICLE 3. The composition of this organization: shall be a Negro organization open to membership to every Negro upon payment of ten (10¢) cents dues. Fifty percent of the dues are to be retained by the local or branch organization and the other fifty percent to be turned over to the National Office in New York.

ARTICLE 4. There shall be a National Organization, distinguished from the local or branch organizations. The National Organization shall consist of a National President, National Secretary, National Treasurer and a National Executive Board of Directors. The National Executive Board shall be empowered to appoint a committee at large.

ARTICLE 5. Election and term of office....Officers shall be elected at each regular convention and they shall hold office for two years. There shall be a biennial convention and officers shall be sworn in during the sessions of the convention at which they are elected.

ARTICLE 6. Duties of officers...The duties of the President..The National President shall preside at all sessions of the National Organization. He shall perform his executive duties when convention is not in session. He shall exercise a general supervision of all affairs of the National Organization. The President shall be chairman and ex-officio of the National Executive Board. He shall have authority to call special meetings. The National President shall have the power to act and to decide on any emergency affecting the National Organization. The National President shall have the power to appoint committees and Regional Directors, with the approval of the National Executive Board.

ARTICLE 7. The duties of the Executive Secretary shall be to keep a true record of all proceedings of the National Organization. The Executive Secretary shall keep in regular contact with all of the local or branch organizations throughout the country. The executive Secretary shall be custodian of all the records and fixtures of the National Organization. The Executive Secretary shall submit a complete and regular report on all items of expenditure of funds and all vouchers submitted to the National Treasurer. The executive Secretary shall receive all funds and collect all dues and shall deposit all such funds and dues with the Executive Treasurer. The Executive Secretary shall be bonded. The Executive Treasurer shall perform other duties delegated to him by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 8. The duties of the Executive Treasurer. The Executive Treasurer shall retain all funds and upon proper authority shall pay all bills. All bills and funds must be paid by check. All checks must be signed and countersigned by the Executive President and Executive Treasurer or Secretary. The Executive Treasurer shall be bonded.

ARTICLE 9. The duties of the Executive Board of Directors: The National Executive Board of Directors shall consist of the National President, National Secretary, National Treasurer. Additional members shall be chosen from Regional Directors and others not officers in a local or branch. The National Executive Board of Directors shall not be more than fifteen members nor less than nine members. This Executive Board shall act as an advisory council to the Executive Chairman when called upon or when a question of policy arises. The National Executive Board shall have the power upon its own motion to call the National Executive President into consultation. The Board shall have access to books and accounts of the National Secretary and National Treasurer. The National Executive Board shall audit books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer once yearly, at least. The National Board with the National Chairman shall have the power and authority to administer the funds of the National Organization.

ARTICLE 10. A quorum shall consist of nine members

ARTICLE 11. The locals or branches shall pattern their organization after the National Organization.

MOWM minutes

CALL MEETING OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

July 7, 1942 at Headquarters

The meeting began with Mrs. Hedgeman's report on the Sunday meeting of the March On Washington Movement which was attended by 210 people. Dr. Lawrence Ervin chaired the meeting, and the speakers included Miss Terry of the Amsterdam News, Frank Crosswaith, Ludlow Werner, John Finnerty, and Mr. Randolph. Mrs. Hedgeman felt that the attendance was good considering the time allowed, but she wished that the Movement could organise more rapidly so that over night meetings can be larger. Miss Pauli Murray stated that now is the time for Negroes to get together and impress the public as an organized body.

Mr. Totten thought it unfortunate for us that the Odell Waller Case came up as a sort of follow up of a Communist movement in Harlem. People were confusing the Odell Waller Case with the Scottsboro issue. Further comment followed, agreeing that publicity could have been improved. Mrs. Hedgeman felt that word of mouth information is the most effective, and it should be arranged that a publicity person should be assigned to each block to inform the people of that area. One member stated that he believed that the entire March On Washington had been under advertised. Mrs. Patterson endorsed the block system advanced by Mrs. Hedgeman, and all members present seemed willing to assist in this program.

As Dr. Ervin came in at this point, Mr. Totten suggested that Dr. Ervin take the chair and that discussion of the silent protest parade begin. Mr. Totten stated that the idea of a silent protest parade probably started during the World War when a race riot occurred in East St. Louis. The banners seemed to be the most important thing in the parade of that time, and one banner was so realistic that police did not permit it to be carried. Mr. Totten further suggested that a large number of Negroes should be assembled and sent down Fifth Avenue with muffled drums and little Negro children holding hands. It should be orderly and with proper placards. Mr. Totten stated that July 18th had been suggested as the date for the parade, the route to be down Fifth Avenue from 59th Street to 14th Street to hold a mass meeting at the terminal point, Union Square. Discussion of the permit began. Mr. Stevens said that the only requirement for the permit was that it should be filed with the city at least 36 hours before the parade starts; however, the application had to be approved before the parade could begin and the possiblity of a delay should be taken into consideration when filing for permission.

At this point Dr. Ervin objected to the parade on the grounds that no one had consulted him when deciding to have this parade. He felt that whether there was a parade or not should be left to the March On Washington Movement inasmuch as the members would probably be expected to do all the work. Miss Pauli Murray stated that she understood Dr. Ervin's stand and explained that Workers Defense League would back the parade movement, but felt that the March On Washington should take the lead. She further stated that Mr. Randolph had agreed to the idea. Dr. Ervin consistently denied all knowledge of the meeting stating that he had heard Mr. Randolph announce the parade but did not know that any officials of the March On Washington Movement had been consulted, and he had assumed that Workers Defense League members were giving the parade. Miss Hedgeman stated that Mr. Randolph had taken the initiative because there was not much time. Dr. Ervin explained to Mr. Stevens, who uphold Mr. Randolph's stand in taking the initiative to plan a parade, that he ~~would~~ present the proposal to the meeting tomorrow night. Dr. Ervin at this point stopped the meeting to discuss something with Mr. Ferguson. When he returned Dr. Erving stated that Mr. Randolph could only make suggestions for the New York Division of the March On Washington but could not order any short notice plans.

At this point Miss Murray moved that the parade plan for July 18th be presented to the regular meeting of the March On Washington Movement. Motion was carried. Miss Murray felt that the March On Washington had put itself squarely on the spot in the Odell Waller Case and consequently it should follow through. There seemed to be some misunderstanding on Dr. Ervin's part as to how Mr. Randolph could go to Washington to represent the March On Washington Movement when newspapers stated that he represented the Workers Defense League. Mrs. Hedgeman explained this point, and gave a report of their trip to Washington. At the end of her story she said that when everybody was tense and upset at their failure to get any action, Mr. Randolph said that now that there was not enough time left to do anything more, they should have a silent parade down Fifth Avenue.

Miss Murray gave the details of the funeral stating that there were [illegible] people at the Odell Waller funeral. Mrs. Hedgeman commended WDL as they had spent some $30,000 on the case and this was largely white money. She also added that Dr. Ervin had a point, and that all the people who were there and were so enthusiastic tonight should sign their names in order to back up the motion and request to the membership meeting for a silent protest parade. Dr. Ervin felt that the membership present should take over the parade and have the March On Washington Movement help them, as most of the people present were not as far as he could see the regular members who attended March On Washington meetings. He further stated that the March On Washington was a large organization some members of which already felt that WDL was pushing the March On Washington Movement into something. Some people, he said, felt that the March On Washington has some socialist ideas when its members are Democrats, Republicans, etc. Mr. Ferguson felt that the committee was handicapped by pre-birth. (He was referring to a parade committee which was supposed to be meeting there in place of this discussion) He believed that the March On Washington had a reputation to live up to and must do whatever they do very well. He stated that it probably could be done but it would be a great deal of work.

Mr. Totten stated that we should do something because now we were in the fight. White people, he stated, are always throwing back at Negroes that they are not willing to do anything for themselves, when they are always doing something for us. After the Madison Square Garden meeting, we should do something. Mr. Patterson felt that the parade should be carried out also, and most of the members present agreed to this. Miss Pauli Murray gave the background of Workers Defense League on the Odell Waller case hoping to clear up the matter in Dr. Ervin's mind. She said that they had to take the case from NAACP [illegible] d [illegible] fter they had done all [illegible] be [illegible] roes. The Socialist, sh [illegible] the March On Washington [illegible] uld lead their own people and their youth. As the question [illegible] r action until the regular meeting the following night, motion for adjournment was made.

E. Settles

MOWM
minute

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Meeting
Wednesday, July 22, 1942
Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Ervin started the meeting by announcing that the meeting had a very definite purpose. He stated that we know not the hour or the day when conditions will make us take action against all forms of racial oppression. We recognize the fact that there are some people who believe that they can dictate the policies of a democracy. Last week they dragged a famous man of our country to jail because he dared to protest against discriminatory practices involving his wife. Negro people must recognize that these people have a definite technique in doing these things. It is the same instrument used in the killing of Odell Waller. It becomes the duty of the Negroes of this democracy to show to these people that we are not in accord with these policies. To that end we are determined with all the means in our power that we are mad about this thing. We have decided to give a silent protest parade with muffled drums and posters down Fifth Avenue from 56th Street to 17th Street. There will be speeches at the terminus of the parade.

Dr. Ervin asked why did the headlines of the papers state "Randolph Steals Show"? Because Mr. Randolph expresses the pent up feelings of all Negro people, particularly when he states that now is the time to fight for our rights. Mr. Randolph sent a letter to the president stating that the Negro had been let down in the Odell Waller Case. Odell Waller lost his life because he was a Negro and not because of any crime he committed. Because the Negro protests against such action, it is said that he is against the war. We are not against the war; we only want democracy all over the world including Georgia, Mississippi, etc. The Negro has won democratic rights and he should get them. Stated Dr. Ervin, "My grandfather, my father, myself all fought for this country and probably my will also; so who in the (CENSORED) is going to tell me that I am not an American". We have been praying for 250 years for freedom. Now is the time to stand up and show that we are Americans.

We hope ladies and gentlemen that we have made you mad at the system which you have to put up with. The March On Washington Movement is not preaching against white people, but we are for the Negro people and the Negro people must fight their own battles. Mr. Early of the Parade Committee will give report.

Mr. Early said that on July 2nd Odell Waller was legally lynched. On July 25th we are going to stage a protest parade. Newspaper article stated that parade was to start at Columbus Circle, but it will not. Theywill march south on Eighth Avenue from 56th Street to 17th Street then east over to Union Square where the meeting will be held for an hour and thirty minutes. The speakers will be: William Agar, Colton Brown, Arthur Reid, John Finnerty, Ann Hedgeman. 400 large posters have been distributed and will be on display. 25,000 leaflets have been printed. The purpose of the parade is;to stage a silent protest against lynching of Odell Waller. Also, to focus the attention of white people to the poll tax system throughout the country. There will be one float. The demonstration will be silent. All organizations have been asked to take part with one stipulation: that they stick to the March On Washington rules and carry March On Washington posters. Publicity items have been published by PM, Amsterdam News, and others. It is said that articles concerning the protest parade have even reached Birmingham. All the churches have been contacted as well as the speakers bureau and many other organizations.

The ministers have been very fine in supporting this affair and many of them will head up delegations from their churches. Some difficulties were encountered concerning the permit. However, they will get it now after a great deal of persistent effort on the part of the Committee. All ladies are asked to wear white dresses or white blouses and black skirts and furnish their own arm bands. Banners will be given out at the place of assembly.

Some money was spent, but $25.00 was saved on one transaction. Here Dr. Ervin stated that he was hesitant at first about the possible success of this parade because so many of its active members were on their way else where. But wonders have been performed, and the parade is a fact. The police have been calling March On Washington Movement all week. Before the Committee had a chance to notify city officials it seems that some "Uncle Tom" had already informed the police about the parade and the plans to carry a Lynching in effigy as the only float. The police called and said that if they carry that float they could not have the parade permit. However, it seems that Dr. Ervin won the argument and the float will be carried and the permit will be issued.

At this point, Colton Brown spoke very eloquently for approximately thirty minutes on the Negro and his problems. It was probably his street speech which he had used to promote the plans for the parade.

Miss Lawson reported that 14,000 petitions had been placed already. 150 had been returned properly filled.

It seems that there was $37.00 on hand, and with the collection the total was $97.18. About 300 people attended, and many had to stand.

Eugenie Settles.

Fundamental Doc. + Reports
NY-MOWM
NY Div

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
MEETING

December 9, 1942
New York City

The New York Division of the March On Washington Movement was called to order by acting chairman, Mrs. Bessye Bearden. Minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Miss Lane made a report on a plan to have each member present contact five people for signers of petitions in order to secure their membership in the organization. Report accepted.

Mrs. Bearden reported on the purpose and plans of the "Dance For Freedom". She stated that the March On Washington Movement must have money to carry on its activities. As Mr. Randolph stated in his speech in Cleveland on December 8th, quoted Mrs. Bearden, "There may have to be a march on Washington before this war is over", and if this is necessary, Mrs. Bearden stated, we must be prepared. She suggested a telephone campaign to be carried on by the members to promote the dance. Miss Anderson reported that there were still two loges available and many boxes were unsold. She asked that a report on tickets be made before the dance on Friday. Mrs. Bearden urged that this be done because of the door prize to be awarded at the dance.

Mr. S. A. Brown reported on a group of Negro soldiers at Camp Stewart. According to a letter received by Mr. Brown, there seems to be 300 soldiers who are ill but they do not seem to be receiving adequate medical treatment, although the men have been relieved of duty. Mr. Brown said that it was the policy of Camp Stewart to discharge the white men when the Medical Board found them disabled, but Negroes seem to be retained in spite of their disabilities. Mr. Brown felt that the March On Washington should act on this matter. Mr. Brown stated that his report had been given to PM who would have to investigate before taking any action. Miss Lane moved that all the branches send letters to Mr. Stimpson and the head of the Medical Corp protesting this condition. Motion carried.

Miss Lane spoke in behalf of the Poll Tax stating that the March On Washington Movement should do something, perhaps march on Washington on this issue. The Mass Action Committee plans to act on this. The Action Committee is also planning a technique which will encourage the employment of Negroes in defense industries. Miss Lane also reported that response to a letter written to Mr. McNutt under the direction of the group, Mr. McNutt had agreed to see a committee Saturday. Miss Lane and Mr. Johns are to attend the meeting. The job training opportunities for Negroes in the South is to be discussed at this meeting with Mr. McNutt as well as other aspects of the Labor Draft Program.

Mr. Perry stated that some research on the stand of the senators in regard to the Poll Tax had been made. He stated in reply to Dr. Ervin's question as to how to get a bill on the Poll Tax introduced, that a Congressman should be contacted to introduce this bill after ample support has been gathered. Mr. Johnson gave a long talk urging unity, tolerance and more action on the part of the March On Washington Movement and its leaders. Dr. Ervin suggested to Miss Lane and her committee that Mr. McNutt be informed that the March On Washington Movement is urging that FEPC be returned to its original status.

Miss McMillan made a report on some investigation she had made in regard to the Interracial Club which seems to be threatening the March On Washington Movement. Mr. Chisholm also spoke on the Interracial Club's activities and stated that it was a Trotskyite movement, and proposed a counter-march. Another youn man also said that the Interracial Club had sent a chinese girl to take notes on the March On Washington Movement a short while ago. He urged that the March On Washington take full credit for its accomplishments in order to avoid the chisling of other moves.

Dr. Ervin, assumed chairmanship. He stated that the March On Washington Movement had accomplished more than the NAACP, the Interracial Club and any other club. He believed that the March On Washington Movement under the leadership of Mr. Randolph will succeed if we are not willing to yield to the many wedges that are trying to be driven into the Movement itself. He reported on Mr. Randolph's statement made in Cleveland, as stated in the New York Times.

Contributions were made to the treasury. Mr. B. gave $5.00. Total collection made at meeting, $12. 12.

On the discussion of the good and welfare of the organization, Mrs. Morris suggested that a parliamentarian should be appointed. Dr. Ervin appointed Mr. Vincent Baker as parliamentarian. Mrs. Morris reported that a group of Negroes in Portland, Oregon, were anxious to form a division in Portland. Mrs. Morris also announced that Reverend Imes wanted the March On Washington Movement to be represented at a meeting to be held at St. James on Sunday December 13th. The following members promised to be present as representatives from the March On Washington: Mr. Vincent Baker, Mr. Chisholm, Mrs. Blocker, Mrs. Hazel, Miss Richetta Hill.

Dr. Ervin presented Counsellor Madison who was present at the meeting. Motion for adjournment was made and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Eugenie Settles
(Acting Secretary)

MOWM
NY-CP

MINUTES OF MEETING

December 16, 1942

The March On Washington Movement was called to order by acting chairman, Miss Layle Lane. Minutes of the last meeting was read and accepted. Miss Lane reviewed an article by Mr. Embree which appeared in the Color Issue of the Survey Graphic in which it was suggested that as a solution to the Negroes' problems, Negroes should move north where there are better educational advantages, and that Negroes should patronize their own businesses.

Miss Anderson reported that $475 had been taken in. Mr. Chisholm gave the report of the Action Committee. Miss Lane, elaborating on the report, stated that Miss Pauli Murray was to be asked to present the petitions to the president. In comment Mr. McLaurin suggested that all outstanding petitions should be obtained from other locals. Miss Lane stated that a committee from the March On Washington would see the United States Civil Service Commissioner next Tuesday December 22nd to discuss abrupt treatment which was meted them by the guards of the U. S. Civil Service office when she and Miss Walton went down to discuss Miss Walton's case. The case of Mr. Bryant will also be discussed at the meeting with the commissioner. Miss Lane stated that she had been told that Negroes could get civil service jobs now if they applied. This, too, was to be taken up at the committee meeting. Mr. Johns and Miss Morton were added to the committee to see the commissioner which was composed of Mr. Chisholm, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Lane. Miss Lane announced a plan to aid the membership drive by an "ad" called the "Parade of Dimes" to appear in Negro papers.

The Mass Action Committee announced its proposal of a conference to be held in February. As planned, this conference would be a conference for action and not for resolutions, and plans for the National Conference in May could be planned. Mr. Baker moved that a statement be drafted announcing the conference in February. The motion was carried. Volunteers for the committee to draft the announcement were: Mr. Session, Mr. Baker, Mr. Winston Herbert, Miss Dobard, Mrs. Morris, Miss Ware, Miss Hill, Miss Parker, Miss Beatrice Davis, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Waters, Mr. Chisholm.

Mr. Johns gave the report on the committee's trip to Washington to discuss problems with Mr. Paul V. McNutt and his officers. The report stated that the problems presented were: 1. Need to improve the status of FEPC, 2. The Negro in the Labor draft. Mr. Fowler Harper and Mr. Hasty were interviewed by Miss Lane and Mr. Johns. Mr. Johns stated that Mr. Harper definitely promised to increase training opportunities for Negroes in industry. A letter written to Mr. Harper by the March On Washington Movement outlining their demands was read by Mr. Johns. The Camp Stewart problem concerning Negro soldiers was also among those discussed with Mr. Hasty. Mr. Hasty said that he would act on this complaint if three or four actual cases could be reported to him in detail.

It was suggested by Mr. Baker that some action be taken in protest of the southern policy of refusing to turn Negro soldiers over to military police. Some members stated that there is no law to support a protest of this kind. Mr. Brown replied that Mr. Hasty's request could not be followed without endangering the lives of the Negro soldiers.

Dr. Ervin stated that the March On Washington Movement should not lose sight of its obligations to act in the support of FEPC. Mr. Johnson

MOWM File
nat'l Com.

March 15, 1943

(Extract from the Minutes of the Board - February 8, 1943)

The Secretary reported to the Board that Mr. A. Philip Randolph had asked the Secretary to join him and four others in signing a Call for a meeting scheduled to be held in May in Chicago to (1) decide on the future structure and activities of the March-On-Washington Movement; (2) decide on whether a March-On-Washington should be staged and, if the decision be affirmative, when; (3) decide on and work out details of a campaign of civil disobedience.

The Secretary reported that he had informed Mr. Randolph that in the light of the Board's decision at its September, 1942, meeting to the effect that "it would not further our common objective to divert any considerable part of the energies of the Association to the establishment of the proposed new, permanent organization (the March-On-Washington Movement)", this would require Board approval.

The Secretary requested that a small committee of the Board be appointed to discuss the matter with Mr. Randolph.

There followed discussion, after which,

On motion of Dr. Chalmers, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Randolph with respect to the participation of the N.A.A.C.P. in signing the Call for a meeting of the March-On-Washington Movement in Chicago, the proposed civil disobedience campaign, and other matters in connection with the March-On-Washington Movement.

Committee: William H. Hastie, Chairman
Channing H. Tobias
Allan Knight Chalmers
Arthur B. Spingarn
Marion Cuthbert

a member of the Legislative Committee, stated that he felt that the new Congressmen should be contacted and urged to pass an anti-poll tax bill. Mr. McLaurin did not feel that agitation should be started in view of a meeting to be held by members of representative groups Saturday. Dr. Ervin moved that the Legislative Committee contact the National Committee and find out what it is to do on the Poll Tax. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Bevens was introduced and begged the March On Washington to keep its program all-Negro as it is.

Collection, $8.80.

It was voted that a meeting of the March On Washington Movement be held December 23rd. The meeting for December 30th will be decided upon December 23rd.

The committee to draft the conference announcement will meet with Miss Lane next Monday. Mr. McLaurin suggested that people interested in publicity help distribute "The March" and the conference proceedings. Dr. Ervin asked that the Dance ticket reports be made immediately so that a final report on the Dance could be made. Mr. McLaurin suggested that some new plan be devised to raise money. Dr. Ervin announced that Mr. Robert Early, Mr. Richard Thomas, Mr. Perry Ferguson and a few other key members had extremely legitimate reasons for not being present and they had sent in written excuses.

MOWM
Natl Exec. Com.
Natl Committee Correspondence.

MINUTES

of
National Executive Committee Meeting
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
Held Friday & Saturday, May 14, 15, 1943
at
Chicago Headquarters, 4304 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

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Meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. with the National Director as Chairman. Immediately an agenda was set up which included the following items;

Agenda:
1. Finance
2. Place of Conference
3. Banquet
    a. Mass Meeting
    b. Inter-racial Ministers Meeting
4. Housing
5. Publicity
    a. National
    b. Local
    c. Newspaper Releases and Ads
    d. Radio
6. Administration Set-up
    a. Stenographers
    b. Typewriters
    c. Equipments

On the question of finance the following items were agreed upon and the sum of $12,000 is to be raised to cover the cost of conference. The Committee recommended that the conference be held in the Metropolitan Community Center at a cost of $80 for the five (5) days. It was also decided that the Dining Room of the Church be opened and that the conference guarantee to the Management of the Dining Room 100 delegates per day and that the conference prepare for ten (10) guests per day at a cost of $75 for the five (5) days. A long and detailed discussion on the rental of the Armory took place. The Committee finally decided that Rev. Paul Turner be delegated to secure the Armory and that $400 be appropriated for chairs and incidentals to the mass meeting in the Armory. $100 was appropriated for decorations of Armory and $50 for decorations of church. $30 was appropriated for rental of car and payment of chauffeur. After much discussion it was agreed that transportation of some of the participants on the program be paid. Transportation of Dr. Charles Wesley be paid, the sum of transportation, $40. Transportation and maintenance of Secretaries, $500.

It was agreed that all Minutes must be taken at Conference Sessions and that an experienced personnel director be secured. Miss Hazel Keith of Chicago was given Supervision of all stenographic work for the conference with the understanding that a court reporter be hired at a cost of $10 per day, total cost of $50; Bookkeeper at total cost of $30; Petty cash, $100; Transportation and Maintenance of Prof. Nelson and Dr. Epstein $200; Expense for Ceremonial Inter-racial Prayer Services $100.00.

Printing: Tickets for Panels $25; Badges for delegates and membership, cost to be secured; leaflets and other matters for distribution 100,000 pieces

$500; one sheets (2 colors) with program on display $300; 1 pg. Ads Chicago Defender, Chicago Bee, and ½ pg. Ad Chicago Tribune total cost of $3,000; 100 Placards $15; Paper caps (I AM AN AMERICAN, TOO advertising "I Am An American, Too Day") 25,000 caps $700.

Organizer for conference $600; expense for Parade $200; rental of piano for artist $25.

Morning Session closed at 2 p.m. to re-assemble at 3 p.m.

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3 P.M. Session starts at 3:30 with Miss Myers as Chairman. Time was given to the practicability of raising $12,000. The following suggestions were given as the most practical ways of securing funds and that each Division be called upon to raise funds and rush them to Chicago.

1. Ministers should be requested to take up "after collections" from all churches between now and July.
2. A Committee of business, professional, and civic leaders be organized as boosters to contribute $5 or more. The Committee to contact defense workers and request collections, stressing the reasons for FEPC and the President's Executive Order.
3. Committee on special gifts and street meeting collections.
4. Request Director Randolph to write Finley Wilson calling on him to send letters to Elk Lodges for contributions.
5. That the Boilermakers Union, Local A-26 of Oakland, Calif., be written requesting contribution. Copy of letter be sent to Mr. Dellums.
6. A Financial Committee be organized in Chicago who will assume responsibility for the entire drive. Rev. Carey, Archer Chaplain, and Ross Brown be requested to head-up such a campaign. Thereafter, letters to individuals, organizations, churches, unions, etc., be drawn up with an appeal for funds.

Session adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

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Evening Session opened at 9:30. National Director in the chair. A continuation of sources of income took over most of the evening.

It was requested that conference headquarters be opened in the vicinity of 47th and South Parkway. Dr. Burton and Mr. Aldrich Turner were delegated to secure office. Discussion on whether to have Banquet took place. No decision reached.

Session adjourned at 11:50 p.m.

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Saturday morning, May 15th, 12 Noon. Mr. C. L. Dellums presiding.

First thing on the agenda was the report by Mr. Turner on securing the office. Mr. Turner reported that he had looked up two (2) places in 47th Street at South Parkway, one large place and a smaller place. The smaller office could be secured for $175 and the larger office for $400. Mr. Turner further stated that he had conferenced with the Real Estate agency who felt that the place could be secured immediately. Following Mr. Turner's report Miss Payne brought a report on the possibility of renting the Quincy Club at 38th and Michigan Avenue. After much discussion it was agreed that a place on 47th Street be secured and that Dr. Burton, Rev. Turner and Mr. Schand be made the Committee to secure headquarters for the conference.

The question of financing the office immediately was next on the agenda. The motion was made by Miss Myers that a National Conference Committee be created to underwrite the rent and cost of conference. The chairman requested that the motion be laid on the table until Mr. Randolph and Mr. Burton came in. The Conference agreed.

It was further motioned by Miss Myers that Miss Ethel Payne be hired for six (6) weeks as the organizer of the conference. Mr. Schand seconded the motion. The chairman requested that no vote be taken until Mr. Randolph and Mr. Burton returned and the two (2) motions before the house be put before the entire Conference. Conference agreed.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Burton returns and the two (2) motions before the house were put by the chairman. First motion that a National Conference Committee be set up with all National Executive Board members and heads of various conference committees. Motion passed. Second motion that Miss Payne be hired as organizer for National Committee at a cost of $35 per week. Motion passed.

It was then agreed that the National Conference Committee raise $600 to cover cost of office rent. The following loans were made;

A. Philip Randolph	$100
Rev. Paul Turner	$100
B. F. McLaurin	$100
Aldrich Turner	$100
Theodore Brown	$ 50
Spencer Russell	$ 50
Charles Burton (local group)	$ 25
Eugene Schand	$ 25
Ethel Payne	$ 5
E. Pauline Myers	$ 5

It was moved and seconded that Rev. Paul E. Turner make loan of $300 to Committee for contract to secure Armory. Contract to be signed by Charles Burton (Chicago Unit). Motion passed.

Motion to re-open discussion on Banquet. The question of place and cost of dinner discussed. It was decided that $3 was too much to request for the kind of dinner the March Movement represent. Further, that the Palmer House requesting a guarantee of 500 dinners was too big an undertaking in conjunction with the program we have in mind. Brother Dellums raised the question of March Movement giving a Bourgeois Dinner. Brother Schand felt that the matter could not be settled on the basis of suggestions offered, that in the March Movement were men and women not of color necessarily but of men and women who have rights that must be protected, and since workers are making money the question of cost is not alarming.

After much discussion by all present, motion was made by Director Randolph that the Banquet be postponed and not be made a part of the conference. Motion passed.

Mr. Dellums, acting chairman of session remarked that it was possible that he would not attend the conference and felt certain that it would be a success and that Oakland would send a substantial contribution to help the program.

Director Randolph, making the closing remarks, expressed appreciation to the delegates, individuals and representatives who came to assist in the noble program to be presented. He hailed the individual efforts of those present and felt certain that the Chicago organisation and community would give support to the coming conference. He stated that this was our hour of trial and tribulations and that the program was a test of the best that we have in us. That we would hit a ringing blow to the cause of democracy for all people. Negroes will win their rights but must have the moral courage and stamina to keep success as their goal, stating that the March Movement was the people's movement and that the people will support it if we will carry the program to them. We will not fail in our fight for absolute equality.

Meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m.

A picture was taken of the Committee to be used in publicising the program.

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Present at the conference were;

Eugene H. Schand
Rev. Paul E. Turner
Ethel Payne
Hazel Keith
Theodore Brown
C. Laurence Dellums
Aldrich Turner
Charles W. Burton
E. Pauline Myers
A. Philip Randolph
B. F. McLaurin

B. F. McLaurin

Submitted by B. F. McLaurin
National Secretary
March On Washington Movement

SUMMARY OF AGENDUM FINANCE

Food	$ 75.00
Cars for transportation	30.00
Church rent	80.00
Armory	400.00
Decoration	100.00
Artist	25.00
Church Decoration	50.00
Transportation of Secretaries	150.00
Trans. of Executive Secretary	150.00
Maintenance of Exec. Secretary	200.00
Court Reporter for Conference	50.00
Bookkeeper	30.00
Transportation and Maintenance (guests)	240.00
Transportation: Aldrich Turner	100.00
Trans. and Main. Dr. Nelson	100.00
Ceremonial Inter-racial Service	100.00
Placards (100)	15.00
½ Pg. Ads Chicago Defender, Chicago Bee, Tribune	3,000.00
Radio Program	3,000.00
Tickets for Panels	25.00
One Sheets (2 colors)	300.00
Paper Caps (I AM AMERICAN, TOO)	700.00
Stickers, Badges	200.00
Printing (Misc.)	600.00
Postage	500.00
Telephone	50.00
	$10,270.00
Miscellaneous	1,730.00
TOTAL	$12,000.00

National Executive Committee

MOWM

M.O.W.M.
Sept 14 – 1943
[illegible] in N.Y.

National Executive Committee

- Agenda -

I. Roll call of members present.

II. Discussion on Program of Action:

   A. How to mobilize local communities for the Anti-Jim Crow fight in the armed forces.

   B. How to prepare the community for the gigantic march to obtain the national proclamation.

   C. Preparation for Leadership Institute:
      I. Where
      II. When

III. Report of National Treasurer.

IV. Methods of financing the program of M.O.W.M. :

   A. In emergency who carries responsibility.

   B. Setting quotas for each local unit.

Note M.O.W.M.

Natl. Cons. Conf

Legal Comm

Memo to the Administrative Committee of the MOWM

The Citizens Committee on the Lynn Case at its meeting Saturday October 16,1943 asked Layle Lane to confer with other members of the Administrative Committee of the MOWM on the following:

a. delegates to the Freedom House conference Oct. 20 on discrimination in armed forces;delegates ... Mr. Kerr...Mr. Hale...Mrs. Pelham...Mrs. MacDonald

b. letter to the lawyers indicating..
   1. MOWM created National Citizens Committee to publicize case and win public support for it.
   2. Chr.,Executive Sec'y , Dwight MacDonald and Conrad Lynn authorized to confer ,at necessary times, with counsel in the case.
   3. Citizens Committee to assume responsibility for supporting the case and arrying it thru the Supreme Court.

c. reprint by the Citizens Committee in cooperation with the WDL of material in Jim Crow in Uniform plu details of Levy case and other pertinent material.
   questions to be cleared...is MOWM planning to print additional copies of the pamphlet?
   how much of material in Jim Crow in Uniform should be incorporated in new pamphlet?
   will new pamphlet interfere with sale of MOWM pamphlet.

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH SUBJECT FILE March On Washington Movement
Miscellaneous Items

1941-45
&
Undate

MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

217 West 125th Street
Room #301
New York City

Bulletin

December 12, 1941

Dear Friend;

Permit me to request you to attend a meeting of the National Committee of the March on Washington Movement at the YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, Friday, December 19th at 5:30 pm to discuss the enclosed plan of reorganization of the March on Washington Movement.

This plan was drafted by a committee of the New York Division of the March on Washington Movement, and presented to me for presentation to the National Committee, since it is the desire of various local committees of the March on Washington Committee to have some definite rules and regulations by which they can function.

We also want to discuss at this meeting plans for expanding the National Committee. If you cannot attend this meeting, will you kindly send an expression on the enclosed draft of organization.

I hope it may be convenient for you to be present. With the season's greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

March
Bulletin

To March On Washington For Jobs And Equal Participation In National Defense July 1st

BULLETIN

Vol. 1 No. 1. Negro-March-on-Washington-Committee May 22, 1941.

BUTTON SALE CAMPAIGN

Over 15,000 buttons have been distributed in less than a week in the New York Metropolitan area. Each Saturday is Button Day where everyone may secure a button at the price of 10¢ distributed by young ladies on street corners and public spots that reach Negro America in New York. These sales are made in an effort to defray expense arising out of this Great Movement. Why not act now and do your part BUY A BUTTON and SELL A BUTTON.

COMMITTEES BEING FORMED

Committees must be formed to carry out something so vast as the Negro March on Washington if we are ever to conquer this evil hate and discrimination. WE MUST join forces to be effective, there is no better time than now to act.

These Communities have caught the spirit and have gotten under way:

Kansas City, Mo. 1805 Vine St
    Thomas A. Webster, chairman
Jacksonville, Fla. 611 W. Ashley St
    Miss E. M. White, chairman
Atlanta, Ga. Urban League, Auburn Ave
    Wm. Y. Bell, chairman
Savanah, Ga. 1009 Broad St
    Mr. Clement, chairman
Cleveland, O. 4311 Quincy Ave
    Sidney R. Williams, chairman
Memphis, Tenn. 546 Beale
    L. J. Searcy, chairman
St. Louis, Mo. 3017 Delmar Blvd
    John T. Clark, chairman
Milwaukee, Wisc. 9th & W. Vine
    Wm. V. Kelley, chairman
Richmond, Va. 119 Leigh St
    Rev. Joseph T. Hill, chairman
Los Angeles, Cal.
    Philip Peterson, chairman
Newark, N. J. 58 W. Market St
    Harold A. Lett, chairman
Jersey City, N. J. 80 Boyd
    Mrs. Lillian L. Williams, chairman

OPEN AIR RALLIES

Taken to stump three minute speakers are carrying the message to March on Washington. Speakers campaign will begin on Monday the 26th. Mr. E. Welsh acting as leader of speakers thinks this is an excellent way to call together the masses. Watch for the last Rally at City Hall before the Great March.

Trenton, N. J. 10 Banks Street
    ~~[illegible] Steele, chairman~~
    Jasper Brown 10 Banks Street
Baltimore, Md. 1538 Division St (organizing)
    Edward Lewis, chairman
Chicago, Ill. 4231 S. Michigan
    Mr. P. Webster, chairman
Washington, D. C. 1333 R. Street, N.W
    Eugene Davidson, chairman
St. Paul, Minn. 327 St Albans St
    N. A. Evans, chairman
Philadelphia, Pa. 526 S. 16th St
    G. James Fleming, chairman

But more must be formed. More! More! and More!

Committees will be formed if you feel the necessity of a fight. A fight that must be won. Be the next one to send in the name of your office.

BUY A BUTTON and SELL A BUTTON!!!

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL MONTHLY PERIODICAL TO BE

SPONSORED BY

THE NEGRO MARCH WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

JULY 11, 1941

New York City

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL MONTHLY PERIODICAL TO BE SPONSORED

BY

THE NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

EDUCATIONAL NEED

Probably no period in our history has put into focus the need of education for the full responsibility of gaining complete citizenship and the obligation on the part of Negroes to safeguard gains as the critical time in which we are now living. Education is the only way the masses can become invulnerable to malicious propaganda and uproot traditions that tend to keep Negroes in an inferior social position.

Of the greatest significance is the lack of complete socialization of the Negro who forms a large bloc among the minority racial groups in America. Failure to impregnate this important link of people with a feeling of being a significant part of our country continues to weaken our democratic structure. This failure is as a result of indifference on the part of whites and lack of unified action on the part of Negroes. More and more the Negro is migrating to our urban centers because of socio-economic pressure, and the problem of adjustment calls for an intangible form of education that can best be disseminated through a well organized, articulate Negro monthly periodical.

VALUE OF PUBLICATION

Through the periodical it will be possible to instruct, inform and interpret all social problems significant to the masses.

Thus they will not be misguided by flagrant misstatement facts - always retarding the growth of our economic and political strength. The periodical will encourage, discuss and guide Negroes in their social relationships. To check and possibly reduce the inroads being made by ideologies supported by subversive agents is necessary to prevent a breakdown in the movement towards strong national unity.

PRESENT INADEQUACIES OF NEGRO PRESS

At the present time the control of the Negro Press is irresponsible and public opinion is largely hysterical. There is no impersonal association of Negro publishers for analysing problems facing the whole group and standards are low. There is no agency to make independent investigations that will serve as a guide on social trends, and important events pass without notice. There is no Negro periodical now being published having mass appeal.

SUGGESTED REMEDY

A Negro monthly periodical can be made a responsible and dynamic force for meeting the need of an intangible form of education. The publication would act as a review and indicate effective social action in economic and social affairs.

As an outgrowth of the activity of this magazine, news sources would be improved, the standard of Negro Journalism raised. Also a well planned social program for orienting the Negro into full participation in our national democracy would be continued as our fundamental objective.

SPECIFIC EDITORIAL CONTENT

The selection of material is to be made on the basis

of

of its significance to the masses. The language must be simple but not trite. Material covering a specific subject is to be turned over to a member of the editorial board assumming that responsibility for complete handling.

The publication is to be [illegible] with highly selected illustrative material.

ADVANCE PROMOTION

Throughout the country, committees will be organized to carryout the program of the National Committee and will have as its special task to enroll members. It is suggested that a monthly membership fee of ten cents per person be paid. Each member will in turn receive a copy of our monthly magazine. Each local committee is to be requested to sign an agreement to guarantee monthly payments in advance for bulk quantities of magazine at one-half sale price (for membership fee).

A preview issue of magazine is to be circulated among the various committees. Also general advertising literature and posters will be sent to local committees for distribution. Clipping sheets will be sent to newspapers

National advertisers will be sought on basis of a guaranteed circulation.

GENERAL OPERATION

The publication is to be directed by an editorial and business boards. The editorial board is to be chiefly concerned with editorial material while the business board will devote its energies towards maintenance and operating cost. The combined boards will establish general operating policies. For the immediate present the paid staff to be limted to an executive and an assistant.

SUGGESTED NAME OF MAGAZINE

THE MARCH

TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-UP

Size of magazine	48 pages 9 X 12 - ½" trim
Paper	Cover 100lb coated enamel Body 70 lb " "
Ink	Cover in two inks with white background giving effect of three colors
Stich	Saddle wire
Type	Body text in 8 point Bodoni

BUDGET NEEDED

It is realized that this is a tremenduous undertaking and cannot be accomplished without sufficient funds for advance promotion. The supreme need, however, for tightening every possible link soundly justifies the beginning and its continuation as a permanent institution will be determined by obvious results. The independence and efficiency of the enterprise calls for a subsidy at this point.

The budget for advance promotion is needed to cover the following items:

Salaries	300.00	
Office rent	25.00	
Office Equipment and supplies	150.00	
Postage	75.00	
Travel	250.00	$800.00

ESTIMATED MONTHLY OPERATING BUDGET

Income

Sale of 50,000 copies @ .05	2, 500. 00	
Advertisements (40% of total number of pages @ rate of $250.00 per page	5, 000. 00	$7, 500. 00

Expense

General operating	900. 00	
Printing, engraving, mailing etc	3, 865. 00	4, 765. 00
Balance		$2, 735. 00

Submitted by:

Warren Brown.

Chicago
St. C.

COMMITTEE TO FIGHT FOR NEGRO FREEDOM

Wm. Avery, Secretary • James Adair, Chairman • Mario Ellis, Treasurer

September 27, 1941

Rev. Charles Wesley Burton
Local Chairman, March on Washington Committee

Sir:

Last spring the March on Washington Committee received an enthusiastic response from the Negro people because they hoped that such a march and such a movement would give them an opportunity to express vigorously and forcefully their demands for ordinary human rights in what they had been told was a fight for democracy.

A few days before the March the leaders saw fit to call off the March to Washington on the grounds that the executive order and the Committee set up to investigate discrimination might provide a solution to the problem of Jim Crow in the defense industries.

For three months the Negro people have been testing that order and testing the Fair Employment Practices Committee. While Negro civilians have been struggling for citizenship rights and a chance to live like human beings, their brothers in the army camps have been receiving brutal and undemocratic treatment at the hands of military and civilian police. Negro soldiers in the South have been clubbed and beaten, insulted and terrorized.

We, the people, are indignant against this Jim Crow abuse of Negro soldiers and civilians. We, the people, demand fair play and equal opportunities in the army camps and in the defense industries. We, the people, recognize that Jim Crow, whether it be in the defense industries or in the army camps, is part of the same attempt to oppress the Negro people and keep them in their place as the most grossly mistreated minority in the world.

We, the people, have formed the Committee to Fight for Negro Freedom, and have opened our fight against Jim Crow in the armed forces by our mass protest meeting held in Forum Hall, September 21.

The March on Washington Committee called off the March to Washington because the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee "made it unnecessary for the people to march." Since the March on Washington Committee bears a responsibility for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and since that Committee to be at all effective must deal with Jim Crow wherever it exists, and especially in the agencies directly controlled by the Federal Government, The Committee to Fight for Negro Freedom asks the March on Washington Committee, as a part of its responsibility to the Negro people, to go on record at its mass meeting on September 28 demanding that the Fair Employment Practices Committee take under its jurisdiction and act upon all cases of Jim Crow in the armed forces of the United States.

James Adair

Please address all communications to:
Committee to Fight for Negro Freedom,
% Good Shephord Community Center,
5120 South Park, Chicago.

JIM CROW IN UNIFORM OR IN OVERALLS MUST BE STOPPED

PROTEST PARADE MEETING
Union Square
July 25,1942

Speakers were introduced by Colton Brown.

MR. MILGRIM: Odell Waller was given a funeral which the Afro-American described as fit for a king. 2,500 people assembled at the little church where Odell Waller had prayed for years. He was a hero to Pittsfield. Odell Waller died for all of us, for he died for democracy. Thank God for Odell Waller. Virginia will be a better place to live in because Odell Waller lived and died there. The next time a sharecropper asks a farmer for his share of crops, he will think twice before refusing. Being a white man, I was ashamed at the trial of Odell Waller. The chief contention advanced by one man of the prosecution was: "He shot the man didn't he?" "He shot the man didn't he?" There was a bullet in back of Davis, they claimed. To prove this decision, the doctor was called in to get a statement from his two year old memory of the affair. We are here today to get the things Odell Waller fought for. Odell Waller was a victim of Poll Tax justice. Many people throughout the South cannot vote because they are financially unable to pay their poll taxes. The amount of these taxes varies from state to state; as much as thirty and forty dollars are laid out in many states before they can vote. Consequently, it was impossible for Waller to have been judged by a jury of peers. Odell Waller was condemned by a few people who could not understand what Odell Waller wanted in fighting for his crops. They did not understand that his livelihood was envolved, as well as a whole season of toil. The March On Washington Movement is one which is going to show Americans what democracy really is.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, SENIOR SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL YMCA:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Americans, our protest here today is not a protest in the interest of the Negro race. It is a protest in the interest of the principles upon which the American nation was founded. There appeared in the newspapers of yesterday two articles that are of great significance to our government in this time of terror. And I wish that all the representatives of the government, even the representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that are here today, might be in Alabama and in Georgia not in the interest of the Negro race but in the interes of seeing to it that our war effort shall not be sabatoged by those in authority who value their prejudices more than they do the war. The two instances brought out in yesterdays papers are first,of all a quotation made by the Gentleman from Georgia about the brutal beating of Roland Hayes. The Governor of Georgia said: "Those who don't like the Jim-Crow laws of Georgia may stay out of Georgia". The Governor of Alabama said "We are going to organize a white supremacy league. We will not accept a government contract for the factories as long as the contract contains the conditions laid down by the President of the USA in the special order which he issued a year ago", which is a direct attack by the State of Alabama through its leading citizens upon the executive order delivered by the President.

The question that brings us here this afternoon is not "What will be done by Negroes?", but whether the states of Alabama and Georgia will respect the edict of the nation in time of war. I want to read from a column in yesterday's paper. It expresses what I have in mind and what every loyal American citizen has in mind. "If this war means anything at all, if we know what we are fighting for, the issue comes down to "Freedom For All". It is easy to talk about freedom for all, but it is not easy to mean it. "All"is a big word." ...... (It was freedom for all that was meant in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, etc.) If we are fighting for freedom for all, that statement covers a lot of territory. We can put that in terms that can stir every man on the earth. But if we are not, we can all write another fine illustration of white man's hipocrisy. It is a burning issue this principle of freedom for all. When will we learn that?"

I say again that we are not fighting for the Negro, but for the kind of democracy that all men will lay down their lives for."

ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN:

They talk about Odell Waller, a poor sharecropper who fought for his share of crops; Roland Hayes who was beaten in Georgia because he wanted to see that his wife sat in a cool part of the store while she bought a pair of shoes for their daughter; they talk about Nehru, Chiang Kai Shek, the young African prince. One of these young people said a message that all will enjoy. "American Negroes have the greatest responsibility of any group in the world. They have the responsibility of saying that we don't want Hitlerism. How do we know? Because we live in it every day." What we must do is to get together, speak and plan together, and work here and now. As we marched down the street today it was symbolic of what must go into producing a decent society. We all have planned and dreamed of this thing. We are convinced that men should never die as Odell Waller did in Virginia. As I thought of all these people marching, it was symbolic of what must happen to every man and woman. If we don't work now, in our trade union, teachers and social groups, we are lost. All of us must settle down to a new determination to see that everyone gets a chance. This group of students was convinced that China was watching America and reminding herself that we, too, are not white people. What is going to happen in America? We will help America save herself as much as we are saving ourselves. American is on the spot. We are going to have to see that every section of our government and every group carefully measures its action and accepts the challenge here and now. Let us not only feel this thing, but let us think through every step of the way remembering that we are not just free ourselves. We are fighting for America; not just the brown world, but to save the whole world from depravity. It is a great job and Americans should be grateful for the fact that there are thirteen million people who are determined that democracy must come and begin to come in our time.

DR. LAWRENCE ERVIN:

The failure of democratic principles to function for Americans gave rise to the March On Washington. here is an all Negro movement composed of thousands of Negroes who are determined to fight against all things that are against the Negro and perpetuated by our government. We say that we are determined to enter all of our institutions in American life on the basis of true equality. There can be no compromise. There can be no first class, second class, or third class citizens. What is this thing called democracy? What is its meaning and its purpose? Democracy has for its meaning freedom for all peole, and it doesn't give a darn about the color of your skin. We recognize that we must bow to the will of the majority. But we also know that it is our right to assemble and discuss our grievances. Some say that we are at was and this is not the time to press our problems. Call this what you will: We will not be silent, we will be heard! Odell Waller, the Negro sharecropper's death cannot go unchallenged. As a boy, he was underprivileged; when he grew up to the point where he could work, he was cheated of his share of crops. When he asked for his pay he was told "This is all you will get and no more". If he would dare to fight back he knew he would be killed. This boy dared to fight back and dared to demand his share. He committed the unpardonable crime and shot a white man. He knew that democracy for him did not mean the same type of democracy that it means for a sharecropper in the Stde of Virginia. When pleas for clemency were made, the Governor called a meeting and decided that this man must die. Common? yes, he was commom. Common as air is common, yet we need air to live. It is common men that rule this world. Just what are we to learn from this action? Listen to our Secretary of State: "We are fighting to defend liberty". For 323 years the Negro has given up is labor and products for this America. We have shown a willingness to serve in every capacity. At Pearl Harbor we gave of our blood. We are now fighting for liberty throughout the world. We have turned traitors, some say, when we have not even though of sabatoge. We are Americans, and wo don't deserve this treatment that Americans give us. It is the moral duty of every man and every woman to see that every boy and girl are given every opportunity and that the advantages of our country are extended to the South. The Poll Tax strikes at those who cannot strike back. This thing does not belong to America. It lend impetus to violence. It helps to keep democracy from working. It restricts the political power of labor and causes the men on the home front to fight against it. Emancipation of man is the emancipation of labor and time will come when labor will be emancipated. When it comes, Jim Crow will go, and we will here no more that Negroes are unfit to exercise the rights of citizenship.

It becomes our duty to organize and follow the leadership of A. Philip Randolph who is leading the fight against these things. His slogan and our slogan is "Winning democracy for the Negro is winning the war for democracy".

PROGRAM
OF THE
PUBLIC PRAYER

City Hall Steps, November 9, 1942

From 12 to 12:40 P.M.

Chairman: Reverend S. T. Eldridge, President
Baptist Ministers' Conference of
Greater New York and vicinity

III	Scripture Reading	Dr. Jackson, ~~S. Eldridge~~ J. C. Pres. of new Baptist Convention
I	"My Country 'Tis Of Thee"	~~Assembly~~ Led Merritt Hedgeman + YMCA Mixed Choir
II	Invocation	Reverend S. T. Eldridge
IV	"Faith Of Our Fathers"	Assembly
V	Prayer	Reverend Dr. David De Sola Pool Rabbi of Shearith Israel
VI	Prayer	Reverend S. H. Sweeney, President Inter-denominational Ministers' Alliance of Greater New York
VII	"O Freedom"	Assembly
VIII	Prayer	Reverend Shelton H. Bishop, Pastor St. Philip's Episcopal Church
IX	Prayer	Reverend John Paul Jones, Pastor Union Church of Bay Ridge
X	Onward Christian Soldiers"	Assembly
XI	Benediction	Reverend William L. Imes, Pastor St. James Presbyterian Church

Sponsored By

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
New York Division
2084 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

Lawrence M. Ervin
Chairman, New York Division

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X	"Onward Christian Soldiers"	Assembly
XI	Benediction	Reverend William L. Imes, Pastor St. James Presbyterian Church

Songs led by: Merritt Hedgeman and YMCA Mixed Choir

Sponsored By

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
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A. Philip Randolph
National Director

Lawrence M. Ervin
Chairman, New York Division

PROPOSED SPEAKERS AT UNION SQUARE

A. Philip Randolph, National Director of
March on Washington Movement and
President, Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters/ Office of
Anna M. Hedgeman, Civilian Defense

John F. Finerty, lawyer for Odell Waller,
and national counsel for
Workers Defense League

Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P.

William Agar, Educational Dr. Freedom House

(over)

Golden Brown, Chairman, Speakers Bureau
March-on-Washington Movemt.

Dr. Lawrence Ervin, Chairman, NY Section
March on Washington
Movement.

Lester B. Granger, National Urban League

MOWM P. NY
Local
Pauli Murray

Plans for Protest Parade Against the Execution of Odell Waller and the Poll Tax

Auspices: MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT - New York Branch
Dr. Laurance Ervin, Chairman

Date: Saturday, July 25, 1942; 2:30 P.M.

Line of March: From Columbus Circle at 59th Street, east on 59th Street to Fifth Avenue; down Fifth Avenue to 14th Street; east on 14th to Union Square, where

(1) the marchers will assemble around speakers' stand for a program of Speakers.

(2) **Second choice:** From Columbus Circ. at 59th Street, east to Sixth Avenue; down Sixth to 14th; east on 14th to Union Square.

(3) **Third choice** - From Columbus Circle at 59th Street, down eighth(8th) Avenue, to 14th Street, east on 14th to Union Square.

Technical arrangements for line of march, assembling of groups and organization, roping off of streets, assigning of organizations to blocks, etc. to be placed in the hands of a Marshal(property person) and a committee.

Type of Parade: The parade is to be a silent parade of mourning, to the beat of muffled drums. No music.

The theme of the parade is to center on 2 points:

(1) The death of Odell Waller, tragic victim of poll-tax justice.

(2) Protest against the Poll Tax and call for its abolition.

Black arm bands -- All marchers will be asked to wear black arm bands, as a mark of mourning.

Uniforms: No requirement is made as to dress; all organizations who wish to wear uniforms(boy scouts, girl scouts, Elks, etc.) may do so.

Proposed Speakers

Participation --

Individuals -- all individuals who wish to participate under the leadership of the March on Washington movement may do so.

Organizations - All organizations non-political in character should be allowed to participate. No political parties should be permitted to participate under their own banners. Since the March on Washington Movement is non-political, care must be taken not to mislead the public or the press.

Interracial and white organizations - are cordially welcomed to participate.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN TO STIMULATE PARTICIPATION - PUBLICITY

(1) Friday, July 17, 1942; Conference of Organizational Representatives
Place: YWCA Gymnasium Speaker - Golden Brown Anna Hedgeman
Time: 7:30 P.M. Ashley Totten - Budget -

To plan for the participation of organizations throughout the city.

Wednesday, July 22, 1942; 8:00 P.M. Y.M.C.A., 180 W. 135 St.

(2) Mass Membership Meeting - March on Washington Movement
Program of speakers and reports to give last minute developments on parade plans, and to stimulate further participation.

(3) Distribution of 50,000 circulars and cards;

(a) Block plan is suggested; in mail boxes and under apartment doors;

(b) Distribution to organizations for mailing to their membership.

(4) Street corner meetings in Harlem - under auspices of Speakers Bureau, March on Washington Movement.

(5) Representatives sent to various Ministerial Conferences on Monday, July 20, 1942.

(6) Releases to Metropolitan and Negro Press - as soon as plans are sufficiently complete to make good copy.

(7) Radio time -- if possible; certainly stories to columnists on Metropolitan and Negro papers.

Committees (Sub-committees working under Parade Committee)

(1) Publicity and Program Committee (slogans, posters, speakers, releases)
(2) Organization Committee (to contact organizations)
(3) Property Person and Committee (to manage technical operations of parade)
(4) Finance Committee (to solicit funds to help defray costs of parade)
(5) Volunteer Clerical Staff and Minute Men -- typing, mailing, errands, etc.
(6) Speakers Bureau - To stimulate public interest

Stop here

Personnel - Sub-Committees (some already active; some suggested)

(1) Program and Publicity Committee

Miss Bernice McMillan
Mr. Dick Thomas
Mr. Sidney Thompson - 300 Quincy Ave. Brooklyn
Mr. Fred Perry
Mrs. Illedge — Early - Murray
Miss McCrory
Mrs. McLaurin
Miss McBean

Program and Publicity(continued)

Miss Bernice McMillan
Miss Helen Clark

Organization Committee

Mrs. Anna M. Hedgeman
Miss Layle Lane
Miss Ann Petry
Miss Dolly Lowther
Miss Charlotte Adelmond
Miss Ellen Tarry

Property Person - Committee

Mr. Turner, (Treasurer of March on Washington)

Finance Committee

Mrs. A. Philip Randolph
Mrs. Bessye Bearden
Mrs. Morris(Chairman)

Volunteer Clerical Staff

Vernice Hall

Speakers Bureau

Mr. Colden Brown, Chairman
Miss Hilda L. Haynes
Mr. Robert Early

Persons Already Active on Committee(have indicated willingness to work)

Helen Clark	197 W. 134 Street, NYC
Cora G. Illidge	409 Edgecombe Ave. NYC
Mary Hubert	60 St. Nicholas Ave.
Lewis Waters	301 Madison Street, NYC
Robert Early	311 Convent Avenue, NYC
Mabel E. BeaudHuy	2309 7th Ave., NYC
Colden Brown	935 St. Nicholas Ave., NYC
Sidney O. Thompson	300 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Thelma Haylock	1791 Amsterdam Ave., NYC
Bernice McMillan	125 Edgecombe Ave., NYC
Marion Hill	961 St. Nicholas Ave.,Apt. 35, NYC
Edward N. Hueston	946 Union Ave., Bronx, NY. Apt. 3
S. A. Browne	167 Fairview Ave., S.I., N.Y.
Adelene McBean	35 Mt. Morris Park,W. Apt. 2-C
Pauli Murray	35 Mt. Morris Park,W. Apt. 2-C
Hilda L. Haynes	63 W. 131 Street, NYC
Thos. Patterson	217 W. 137 St., NYC
Mary E. Finger	137 W. 142 St., NYC
Louise Steward	684 St. Nicholas Ave., NYC
Miss Aritha Todd	312 W. 145 St., NYC
Anna Arnold Hedgeman	363 Grand Ave., Bklyn.
Merritt Hedgeman	363 Grand Ave., Bklyn.
Ruby Lee Hall	309 W. 111 St.
A. H. Johnson	

(People indicating willingness to work)
cont'd.

Vinie B. Burrows	1890 7th Avenue, #4E, NYC
Eugenie Settles	295 Convent Ave., #7, NYC

Materials Needed

(1) Black arm bands for several thousands

(2) 50,000 circulars(preferably cards)

(3) 300 to 500 large posters for window display and organizations

(4) Map of the Line of March -- for use in assigning organizations and groups to proper block space.

(5) Map of Line of March for March-On-Washington Window Display

(6) Picture display for Window of March on Washington - Hearing in Richmond, Waller funeral, etc.

(7) Banners,floats(if necessary), horse drawn cart,

(8) Speakers' Platform for Union Square

~~(9) Buttons -- ABOLISH THE POLL TAX -- if feasible~~

People Needed

(1) Volunteer clerical and office helpers

(2) Young men and women - Captains for Line of March

(3) Distributors -- for circulars

(a) door-to-door
(b) all Harlem churches
(c) organizations

All other suggestions will be helpful.

Respectfully submitted,

Pauli Murray, Chairman, Pro. tem.

July 25, 1942

THINGS TO BE DONE -- PARADE -Responsible for

1. Typed Program for Union Square meeting -- Pauli Murray
2. Decorate truck - get to Union Square at head of parade; lead banners - carry flag. -- Robert Early
3. Loud speaker; to be picked up from Laundry Workers Union, 160 Fifth Avenue; carried to Union Square; connected up -- Early
4. Marshal - Mr. Mills(Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters)
   Instructions or notes for marshals.
5. Contacting newspapers for publicity - Murray or Floria Pinkney
6. Call Wade Bowers, YMCA, 1:00 P.M. - check on singing group- Murray
7. Drum corps -- Mr. Totten; St. Martins -- Early
8. Contact Eldridge for Drum Corps -- Bee Eligore
9. Megaphones for shouting instructions -- Early or his assignee
10. Steps for truck -- speakers' stand. -- Early "
11. Collecting and placing props. --- Early "
12. Pins for arm bands --- Floria
13. Motion picture machine - Jack Brooks
14. Plan of parade - Mills, Perry, Early

    (a) large crowd - 8 abreast
    (b) small crowd - 6 abreast
    (c) formations -- cross in white
    (d) slogans -- 8 Points in order
        row of blue - Waller
        row of white- Waller
        double-sided - posters
    (e) one flag - color guard

15. Miscellaneous --
    (a) get young boys to recollect Posters in the windows and bring them back to office. If a large crowd, with twine they can be used in the parade.
16. As a speaker in John Finerty's place, Pauli recommends Rev. Lawrence Hosie, Director of Labor Temple and Acting Chairman of Workers Defense League. Think the WDL should be represented on the speakers' stand, since they led the fight for Waller's life. Hosie is a good speaker and most devoted to our cause.

To be approved by Parade Committee

PROGRAM -- Union Square - 4:30 - 6:30 P.M.
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
SILENT PARADE - Saturday, July 25, 1942

(1) Golden Brown..Chairman (5 mins or 10 mins.)

(2) William Agar, Educational Director, Freedom House.........4:35-4:45

(3) ______________________ (one of Waller's defenders) ......4:45 - 4:50
in Finerty's place - or message

(4) * Music...Co-Ed Glee Club 4:50-5:00

(Wade Bowers, Y.M.C.A., Director)

(5) Dr. Channing Tobias, National Council, Y.M.C.A........................ 5:00-5:10

(6) Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Regional Race Relations Adviser, Office of Civilian Defense .... 5:15 - 5:25

(7) Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, President, New York Division, March on Washington Movement.. 5:30 -5:40

(8) *Music...Co-Ed Glee Club. 5:45-5:55

(9) Lena Morris, Youth Leader, and Chairman of Finance Committee for the Silent Protest Parade, M.O.W. .... 6:00 -6:10

(10) Frank R. Crosswaith, Director, Negro Labor Committee and Member, New York City Housing Authority .... 6:15 -6:25

(11) Announcements --

(a) Public thanks to the Paraders, the Parade Committee, and special honorary mention of Fred Perry, who did the art work and B. Kilgore and made the parade a success.

(b) Also honorable mention for Floria Pinkney our gallant executive-secretary who held the office together, and for the unknown heroes in the crowd. .....Golden Brown 6:25-6:30

(c) Announcement of the M.O.W. Petitions..........

(12) * Odell Waller's song.............composed and sung by Merritt Hedgeman.

* The music is a recommendation by Pauli; think it will break the tensity of the speeches and rest the crowd who will be standing. The decision rests with the Parade Committee and with the artists who will sing. If the Parade Committee approves this program, Pauli will contact Wade Bowers and Merritt Hedgeman.

MOWM
"WAAT" Conf

P R O G R A M

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1943

OPENING MEETING
Public Invited
Subject: "Why Negroes
Assemble in Chicago"

THURSDAY, JULY 1ST, 1943

Afternoon 1:30 P.M.
PANEL DISCUSSION
Subject: "The Outlook and
Future of FEPC"
Admission: 25¢

Evening 8:00 P.M.
SYMPOSIUM
Subject: Program to Abolish
Jim-Crow in America

FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1943
At 8:00 P.M.
TOWN HALL MEETING
Subject: "The World and
Race Today".
Admission 50¢

SUNDAY JULY 4TH, 1943

Morning, 7:45 A.M.
OPEN AIR DENOMINATIONAL
PRAYER SERVICE:
In Memoriam to our Negro
Soldiers
Unveiling of Manifesto by
Clergy of all faiths.

Afternoon, 3:00 P.M.
PUBLIC MEETING
Subject: "The Negro Reports
His Case to the Nation."
Brilliant Speakers – Watch for Announcement

-**************-

NEGRO BOYS ARE DYING FOR DEMOCRACY ON THE FAR-FLUNG BATTLEFIELDS AND ON THE SEVEN SEAS. THE LEAST YOU CAN DO IS TO FIGHT HERE AND NOW WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT THAT THEY SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN AND THAT THOSE BLACK BOYS WHO RETURN SHALL ENJOY DEMOCRACY AT HOME

HELP WIN YOUR FREEDOM

By Attending all meetings of Conference and Bringing or Sending
Your contribution today!$ Don't Delay! From a dime to a Dollar!!
to
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
4304 South Parkway ATlantic 8367
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Cha W. Burton, Reg. Dir.

a P. R–

"WINNING DEMOCRACY FOR THE NEGRO IS WINNING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY"

1/4 page

CALLING ALL NEGROES

TO ATTEND

WE ARE AMERICANS, TOO CONFERENCE

5

ONE OF THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF NEGRO POWER
AND
ATTACK UPON JIM-CROW AND FOR THE VICTORY OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AGAINST AXIS TYRANNY IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

At
Metropolitan Community Church
45th Street & South Parkway

June 30th to July 4th

-0-

REMEMBER: RACIAL TENSIONS, DISCRIMINATIONS AND SEGRETATIONS ARE GETTING WORSE

EVERY MILITANT NEGRO WITH PRIDE OF RACE, with
MOTHER, FATHER, son SISTER OR DAUGHTER IN THE ARMED FORCES
SHOULD NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THIS CONCLAVE OF BLACK MEN AND WOMEN
TO BLAST, CONDEMN AND PROTEST
DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR CORPS, U.S. Marine
Defense industry and the Government.

RED CROSS JIM-CROW OF NEGRO BLOOD

SPARS - WAVES REJECTION OF NEGRO WOMEN

SEGREGATION OF NEGRO WOMEN BY THE WAACS

STRIKES AND RIOTS AGAINST EMPLOYMENT AND
PROMOTION OF NEGRO WORKERS

GOVERNMENT'S SPREADING OF JIM-CROW AGAINST NEGRO CITIZENS

MOBBING - SHOOTING AND LYNCHING OF NEGRO SOLDIERS in Uncle Sam's Unifo

MOWM
Nat'l Comm Corr

Copy of letter sent to each member of the National Executive Committee, November 11, 1943:

A short time ago you received a letter from Mr. Randolph advising you of the action taken by the National Executive Committee in Washington for securing a loan to underwrite the Movement for a six months period. It was hoped that each of the twenty-two members of the Committee would have responded by November 1st. To date we have received payment of three pledges only. In order that you may see the picture more clearly and realize the dire situation of the National office, I am enclosing an itemized statement of our financial status. Please study it carefully and mail your check to this office as quickly as possible. I would also appreciate any suggestions you may wish to offer for putting the Movement on a sound financial basis.

Fraternally yours,

Aldrich Turner
National Treasurer

FINANCIAL REPORT

of

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT - NATIONAL OFFICE - NOVEMBER 11, 1943

A. Turner, National Treasurer

Amount on Hand: Bank statement of October 30, 1943 ----- $ 86.85

Accounts unpaid:

1. Office equipment secured for setting up of National office - July 1, 1942; Balance --- $ 693.95

2. Conference of "We Are Americans Too" held July 7, 1943;

Add carried in Washington Star, paid by Miss Lane ----------------	371.00
Printing of all Conference material; I. Rosenberg, Inc. ----------------	456.95

3. Cost of setting up of new books and service of accountants for year beginning August, 1943;

Lunne and Tucker, Inc. --------	300.00

4. Unpaid bills as of November 1, 1943;

I. Rosenberg - Stationery, Printing ----------	265.30
Rent --	36.00
Telephone ----------------------------------	25.07
Window Signs ------------------------------	32.00
Total Amount Due	209 1.15

5. Current Monthly Expenses beginning November 1, 1943

Salaries: Executive Secretary ----------------	200.00
Office Secretary ----------------	[illegible]
Rent --	[illegible]
Telephone ----------------------------------	[illegible]
Postage ------------------------------------	[illegible]
Total Monthly Expenses	435.00

MARCH ON WASHINGTON-MOVEMENT

October, 1943

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman --- A. Philip Randolph - 217 W. 125th Street, N Y C

Secretary -- B. F. McLaurin - 217 W. 125th Street, N Y C

Treasurer -- A. Turner - 2084 Seventh Ave., N Y C

Executive Secretary - E. Pauline Myers - 2084 Seventh Ave., N Y C

(By Regions)

North Atlantic

Thurman L. Dodson, 615 F Street, N W, Washington, D C
Layle Lane, 226 W. 150th Street, N Y C
Jesse Taylor, 225 Clinton Str eet, Buffalo, N Y

South Atlantic

Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, 806 St. James Street, Richmond, Va
Samuel Harper, 823 Davis Street, Rm 10, Jacksonville, Fla
A. L. Thomas, 427 McDempsey Avenue, Macon, Ga

Southern

David M. Grant, 11 N Jefferson Street, St. Louis, Mo
Mrs. Davie Delia Phillips, 2807 Torbett St., Nashville, Tenn
E. Vincent Suitt, 1805 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo

Midwestern

Charles Wesley Burton, 4304 So. Parkway, Chicago, Ill
Bennie Smith, 1308 Broadway, Rm 305, Detroit, Mich
Theodore E. Brown, 4231 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill

Pacific

C. L. Dellums, 1716 Seventh Street, Oakland, Cal
Armena Davis, 1206½ E. 20th Street, Los Angeles, Cal
Rev. Wendell T. Liggins, 2311 High Street, Denver, Col

Member - at - Large

Dr. L. M. Ervin, 2309 Seventh Ave., N Y C
Leyton Weston, 11 No. Jefferson Street, St. Louis, Mo
James E. Burns, 2315 Fifth Street, Meridian, Miss

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, MEMPHIS TENNESSEE August 9, 1945, Thursday

2 MOTHERs MAKE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

"Officials are trying to cloak in silence a crime committed by two uniform officers."

This charge was made to The Press-Scimitar today by the mothers of two young negro girls. They say their daughters were attacked by two policemen at 1:30 a.m. last Friday on Union Avenue extended.

A story so revolting that it shocked even veteran newspapermen, was told by the parents of the two girls.

Employed as Cooks

The two girls were employed as cooks at Fred's Cafe, 1351 Poplar. They worked at night and got off from work at 1:30 a.m. last Friday. The story they tell is that they were waiting for a street car at Poplar and Cleveland when a police squad car, manned by two uniform officers, drove up.

The girls say they were ordered to get into the police car, the two officers telling them they had been loitering on the corner for an hour and a half.

The girls protested that they had just gotten off from work and exhibited their health cards. They say they were ordered to get in the police car.

Instead of driving to police headquarters the officers turned north and drove out thru Hollywood and then circled around east and out Union Extended, they say.

One of the mothers said her daughter was taken out of the car and criminally assaulted by one of the officers on the grass beside the squad car. The other mother said her daughter was forced by the other officer to an unusual submission.

About 3 a.m. Friday the squad car drove up in front of one of the girls' homes and let the two girls out, one mother said. She told how the two girls came running into the house crying. She said the officers told them they would kill them if they told what had happened.

Told Story to Chief

Early last Saturday morning one of the mothers called Mr. Fred by telephone and told him what had happened. With him, the two mothers took their daughters to police headquarters, where they say they told their story to Police Chief Carroll Seabrook.

The girls were locked up in the women's quarters and police officals started their investigation. The girls were questioned repeatedly and were held in jail until the following Monday afternoon, their parents said.

Nit. er

Mother of Eight

One of the mothers, a widow and the mother of eight children, said she was permitted to see her daughter only a few minutes from Friday until the following Monday. The other mother is also the mother of eight children.

One of the girls told police officials that she lost her health card in the struggle with the officers. Her mother said that police officers told her they found the health card in the squad car.

"The two girls were taken into a room where a lot of police officers were lined up and were told to pick out the guilty man," one of the mothers said. "When the girls entered the room they were told by Chief Seabrook that if they picked out the wrong man they would be put in jail.

'Walked Up to Same Man'

"Both girls walked up to the same man, but they were not allowed to point out the officers. When I asked the Chief what was going to be done to the officers for treating my daughter that way, he told me that the girls were not certain in their identification and for me to take my daughter, go home with her and keep my mouth shut."

One of the girls said she was told by some police officials not to discuss the matter with anyone. Both mothers said the officers identified by the two girls, denied the attack to their superior officer.

MOWM
Genl
Corr.

File

Tune "We Shall Not Be Moved"

We demand democracy
We shall not be moved.
We shall have democracy
We shall not be moved.
Just like a tree planted by the water
We shall not be moved

2.
2. The forces of reaction
We shall not be moved;
Are trying to divide us,
But we shall not be moved.
Just like a tree, planted by the water
We shall not be moved.

3. For Randolph is our leader
We shall not be moved.
And we are all behind him
We shall not be moved.
Just like a tree planted by the water
We shall not be moved.

4. In unity lies our strength
We shall not be moved
And so we'll march together
We shall not be moved.
Just like a tree planted by the water
We shall not be moved.

5. If we're forced to march on Washington
We shall not be moved
If we are forced to march on Washington
We shall not be moved
Just like a tree planted by the water
We shall not be moved.

Tune "Go Down Moses"

1. When Randolph was in Washington
Let my people go.
Jim Crow was strong on every hand
Let my people go.
Go down, Randolph,
Way down in Washington,
And tell old Congress
To let my people go.

2. This is our country, too, you know
Let my people go.
Our blood and brawn has helped it grow
Let my people go.
Go down, Randolph,
Way down in Washington,
And tell old Franklin
To let my people go.

3. Upon this watchword we shall stand
Let my people go,
"Democracy throughout the land",
Let my people go.
Go down, Randolph,
Way down in Washington
And tell old Franklin
To let my people go.

4. The prayers we've prayed to God above
Let my people go,
Will help us win for God is love.
Let my people go.
Go down, Negroes,
Trust God to see you through,
And Franklin and Congress
Will have to let you go.

Tune "Trampin'"

1. Marchin', marchin'
Going to make America our home.
Marchin', marchin'
Going to make America our home.

2. Prayin', prayin',
With God we're certain to win.
Prayin', prayin'
With God we're certain to win.

3. Trustin', trustin'
Randolph to lead the way.
Trustin', trustin'
Randolph to lead the way.

4. Together, together
For only then can we win.
Together, together
For only then can we win.

5. Marchin', together
Jim Crow has got to go.
Prayin', trustin'
Such faith will conquer our foe.

Tune "Old Ark's A-Moverin'"

1. Prejudice a-moverin', a-moverin',
a-moverin'
Prejudice a-moverin'
Democracy will win.

2. Randolph's a-leadin',a-leadin',
a-leadin'
Randolph's a-leadin'
And we will follow him.

3. In God we are a-trustin', a-trustin'
a-trustin'

[illegible]

In God we are a-trustin'
And He will see us through.

Tune "Nobody Knows The Trouble
I've Seen"

1. Somebody knows the trouble we've seen
Somebody knows, 'tis Jesus.
Somebody knows the trouble we've seen
Glory Hallelujah!

1. He sent us Randolph just in time
Oh, yes, Lord!
He knew that he would lead us fine
Oh, yes, Lord!

Somebody knows etc..

2. He promised if we'd trust in Him
Oh, yes, Lord!
Democracy we'd surely win
Oh, yes, Lord!

Somebody knows etc..

3. With God and Randolph on our side
Oh, yes, Lord!
Jimcrow and prejudice must die
Oh, yes, Lord!

Somebody knows etc..

4. We thank thee, Lord, for hearing prayer
Oh, yes, Lord!
With prayer and action we'll win (get) our share
Oh, yes, Lord!

Somebody cares the trouble we've seen
Somebody cares, 'tis Jesus.
Somebody cares the trouble we see
Glory hallelujah!

Tune "Ain't Gonna Study War No More"

1. Not going to lay down our sword and shield
'Til we win democracy, win democracy, win democracy.
Not going to lay down our sword and shield
'Till we win democracy
And set the Negro free.

We're going to set the Negro free
Win democracy
Set the Negro free
We're going to set the Negro free
We're going to win democracy
Set the Negro free
Win democracy.

2. Going to follow Philip Randolph
'Til the Negro's free, 'til the Negro's free, 'til the Negro's free
Going to follow Philip Randolph
'Til the Negro's free
And win democracy.

We're going to win etc..

3. Going to trust in God to guide us
To win democracy, win democracy, win democracy.
Going to trust in God to guide us
To win democracy
And set our people free.

We're going to set our people free
Win democracy free
Set our people free
We're going to win democracy
Set our people free
Win democracy.

Say, Joe, what do you know?
Old jim crow has got to go.

Race Relations Mass Meeting - Sunday, February 14, 1943

Speakers so far:

E. Pauline Myers, MOW
James Farmer FOR
Anna A. Hedgeman OPA
Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr., MT. Olivet
Dr. Timothy Lew Chinese Scholar, Columbia Teachers' College

Speakers needed:

Government official
White Protestant Minister
Catholic Father (priest)
Jewish Rabbi
Social Worker

Indian representative
African "

Proposed plan:

Four main speakers of twenty minutes limit
Greetings from the rest no more than ten minutes each
Two songs
Collection period of twenty minutes

Topics:

Race Relations and the War
" " " the Government
" " " the Social Agencies
" " " and the Christian Church
" " " and the Jew
" " " and the World

Sunday, July 4, 1943 - Independence Day

Inter-Faith, Inter-Denominational Prayer Service

8:00 A.M. Negro Soldiers Memorial Meeting

National March For Freedom

2 P.M.______________________________

Assemble______________________________

MONSTER MASS MEETING

Place______________________________5 P.M.

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Presiding

DEFEAT HITLER - HIROHITO - MUSSOLINI

By enforcing the Constitution and abolishing Jim-Crow

Music	The Star Spangled Banner
Invocation	Bishop John A. Gregg
Music J. Wesley Jones, Director	Metropolitan Church Choir
Address	Hon. J. Finley Wilson
Address	Hon. Sheridan Downey
Address	Dr. E. Stanley Jones
Music	Metropolitan Church Choir
Address	Pearl Buck
Address	Walter White
Address	A. Philip Randolph
Address	Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Music	Lift Every Voice & Sing
Benediction	Dr. S. M. Eldridge

Adjournment

To the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute
c/o Dr. William Jay Schieffelin
620 Park Ave New York City

The undersigned were called to a meeting today to consider certain matters involving the Negro and the war During our deliberations news was received regarding the proposed plan being considered by the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute which is so incredible that we are loathe to believe it We are informed that following Governor Sparks' speech recently at Tuskegee advocating and ordering complete segretation the State of Alabama offered one hundred thousand dollars to Tuskegee Institute for graduate instruction in Agriculture Domestic Science and Rural Education provided Tuskegee amends its charter to permit State of Alabama appoint six members of Tuskegee Board This is patently an effort to avoid mandate of United States Supreme Court in Gaines case regarding graduate and professional training We find it difficult to believe Tuskegee Board of Trustees would even consider such a proposal which is tantamount to surrendering control of institution to State of Alabama, ~~for a pittance in light of endowment and other funds which Tuskegee has in New York banks~~ In fact it means selling Tuskegee with its millions of dollars worth of buildings assets and traditions to ~~control of~~ State at cost of infinitesimal fraction of value of Institute property Acceptance of such a proposal would be emphatically condemned not only by Negroes. but by thoughtful persons of all races We urge you repudiate any and all proposals of this Character otherwise Tuskegee ~~surrenders its justification for existence~~ throws the fruits of the labor and sacrifices of ~~the~~ our great educators - Washington and Moton

To the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute
c/o Dr. William Jay Schieffelin
620 Park Ave New York City

The undersigned were called to a meeting today to consider certain matters involving the Negro and the war During our deliberations news was received regarding the proposed plan being considered by the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute which is so incredible that we are loathe to believe it We are informed that following Governor Sparks' speech recently at Tuskegee advocating and ordering complete segretation the State of Alabama offered one hundred thousand dollars to Tuskegee Institute for graduate instruction in Agriculture Domestic Science and Rural Education provided Tuskegee amends its charter to permit State of Alabama appoint six members of Tuskegee Board This is patently an effort to avoid mandate of United States Supreme Court in Gaines case regarding graduate and professional training We find it difficult to believe Tuskegee Board of Trustees would even consider such a proposal which is tantamount to surrendering control of institution to State of Alabama, ~~for a pittance in light of endowment and other funds which Tuskegee has in New York banks~~ In fact it means selling Tuskegee with its millions of dollars worth of buildings assets and traditions to control of State at cost of infinitesimal fraction of value of Institute property Acceptance of such a proposal would be emphatically condemned not only by Negroes but by thoughtful persons of all races We urge you repudiate any and all proposals of this character otherwise Tuskegee surrenders its justification for existence

Dr. John Fitch, New York School of Social Work

Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work

Father John M. Hayes, National Catholic Welfare Conference

Father Raymond McGowan, National Catholic Welfare Conference

Mr. Sterling D. Spero, Co-Author, BLACK WORKER, Prof. of N. Y. U.

Dr. Caroline Ware, Professor of Social Science, Howard University

Miss Pearl Buck, Writer

Mr. John F. Finnerty, Lawyer

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Secretary, League for Industrial Democracy

Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, Author

Mr. Algernon Black, Society For Ethical Culture

Miss Susanne LaFollette, Author

Mr. Elmer Carter, New York State Labor Board

Mr. Ira DeA Reid, Social Science Dept. Atlanta University

Mr. Maynard C. Krueger, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

Mr. Carl Raushenbush, Economist, Author

Mr. Louis Hacker, Author, Historian

Miss Elizabeth Brandeis, Labor Economist, University of Wisconsin

Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, Department of Economics, Cornell University

Reverend Ernest Fremont Tittle, Evanston, Illinois

Dr. Alfred Bingham, Editor, COMMON SENSE

S O N G

Words by: Vincent Baker

Sung to the tune of:
"Auld Lang Syne".

Shall we sit idly by and sigh
While lynching rules the land,
And millions suffer agony
From jim-crows cruel hands?
Shall we allow rank prejudice
To thwart oub destiny?
No! With the March On Washington
We'll fight for victory.

MINISTERS PARTICIPATING
IN THE
PUBLIC PRAYER

Reverend S. T. Eldridge - CHAIRMAN
Berean Baptist Church
1641 Bergen Avenue
Brooklyn, New York - PRes. 4-4159

Reverend Dr. David De Sola Pool
Shearith Israel (Jewish)
99 Central Park West
New York City, Phone: TR. 7-8658

Reverend Wm Lloyd Imes, Pastor
St. James Presbyterian Church
141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N. Y. Phone: AU. 3-3840

Reverend S. H. Sweeney, Pastor
St. Mark's M. E. Church
President, Inter-denominational Ministers Alliance
49 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, Phone: ED. 4-0575, ED. 4-7040

Reverend Shelton Hale Bishop
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
134th Street Near 7th Avenue
New York, N. Y. Phone: ED. 2-8161

Reverend John Paul Jones, Pastor
Union Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church
Ridge Boulevard at 80th and 81st Streets
Brooklyn, New York Phone SH. 5-3411

March On Washington
MOW
St Louis

MASS PRAYER SERVICE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1942
3:00 P.M.

MEMORIAL PLAZA
13th and CHESTNUT STREETS

SPONSORED BY THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE
AND
INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MINISTERS ALLIANCE

THEME: "BROTHERHOOD"

Singing - STAR SPANGLED BANNER Congregation

O say! Can you see?
By the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail
At the twilight's last gleaming
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
Through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched
Were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets red glare
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night
That our flag was still there,

Oh say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free
And the Home of the brave.

The March On Washington Movement T. D. McNeal, Chairman

A Narration: Of Moses leading the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage.-Taken from the Book of Exodus.

MASS PRAYER SERVICE - DR. JAMES M. BRACY, LEADER

This service is dedicated to the cause of victory of the United Nations and the millions of Negroes who live on the crust of American civilization and the other enslaved peoples of the World.

We have assembled here on the steps of the Soldiers' Memorial, dedicated to the dead of the last World War. The names of Negro soldiers who died are engraved on the Memorial. They died to make the World safe for Democracy. We must see that they did not die in vain.

We come that our united thought and prayer may be directed to Almighty God, who hath made of one blood, all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth.

We come with our problems and discouragements. We recognize that difficulties lie before us, that the World at war is oppressed by many perplexities, suffering and famine.

Not in human strength do we put our trust, rather we seek at this time to touch the Divine Resources that await our asking.

In grateful recognition of Divine Guidance granted us in the past and in unshaken confidence that God is with us in this present hour, we pray-

PRAYER OF INVOCATION

Our heavenly Father, we would always be conscious of Thy loving care and presence. We are glad that Thou art our Father, and that we may have fellowship with Thee. Grant that in this service we may come close to Thee, and that we may always have a deep sense of Thy nearness. We are glad that we know about that One who first taught men to call Thee "Our Father". With hearts open to Thee, we unite in the prayer which He taught to His Disciples: (The Lord's Prayer)

QUIET MEDITATION

O Jesus, Master, when to-day
I meet along the crowded way
My burdened brothers, mine and thine;
May then through me thy spirit shine.

To cheer them in their onward way,
Till evening ends the varied day;
To kindle so a growing light
Where else might be but gloom and night.

Then give our hands a touch divine
And to our voices tones like thine,
As side by side we onward go,
Nor need each other's names to know.

RESPONSIVE READING

LEADER: We praise Thee, Almighty God, for Thine elect, the prophets and martyrs of humanity, who gave their thought and prayers and agonies for the truth of God and the freedom of the people.

ASSEMBLY: We praise Thee that amid loneliness and the contempt of men, in poverty and imprisonment, when they were condemned by the laws of the mighty and buffeted on the scaffold, Thou didst uphold them by Thy spirit in loyalty to Thy holy cause.

LEADER: Our hearts burn within us as we follow the bleeding feet of Thy Christ down the centuries, and count the mountains of anguish on which he was crucified anew in his prophets and the true apostles of his spirit.

ASSEMBLY: Grant us an unerring instinct for which is right and true, and a swift sympathy to divine those who truly love and serve the people.

LEADER: Suffer us not by thoughtless condemnation or selfish opposition to weaken the arm or chill the spirit of those who strive for the redemption of mankind.

ASSEMBLY: Grant us rather that we, too, may be counted in the chosen band of those who have given their life as a ransom for many.

LEADER: Send us forth with the pathfinders of humanity to lead Thy people another day's march toward the land of promise.

ASSEMBLY: And if we, too, must suffer loss, and drink of the bitter pool of misunderstanding and scorn, uphold us by Thy spirit in steadfastness and joy because we are found worthy to share in the work and the reward of Jesus and all the saints. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

PRAYER:

O Gracious God, who dost sustain by Thy strength those who trust in Thee, be nearer to those on the fields of battle, in the places where men are trained for conflict, in all the homes of our land, and give us that confidence in the triumph of the right and the victory of the good which can come only from belief in a great spiritual purpose in our universe. We ask in the Name of Jesus Christ who came to reveal that purpose. Amen.

PRAYER FOR VICTORY OF UNITED NATIONS — Rev. W. A. Cooper

AN ACT OF COMMUNION AND MEDITATION — Rev. J. Milton Thompson

LEADER: This should be a period of quiet thoughtfulness. The heart should be open to God, every thought centered upon Him and the warmth and light of His love.

We are of Thee, the children of Thy love,
   The brothers of Thy well beloved Son,
Descend, O Holy Spirit, like a dove
   Into our hearts, that we may be as one;
As one with Thee, to whom we ever tend,
   As one with Him, our Brother and our Friend.

We would be one in hatred of all wrong,
   One in our love of all things sweet and fair,
One with the joy that breaketh into song,
   One with the grief that trembles into prayer,
One in the power that makes Thy children free
   To follow truth, and thus to follow Thee.

A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; even as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first and great commandment. And a second like unto it is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.

Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you.

As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.

RESPONSIVE READING Rev. P. A. Gray

LEADER: Sing unto God, sing praises to His name.

RESPONSE: A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in His holy habitation. God setteth the solitary in families.

LEADER: Our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ. God is Light and in Him is no darkness at all.

RESPONSE: He that saith he is in the light and hateth his brother, is in the darkness even until now. He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of stumbling in Him.

LEADER: He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, cannot love God whom he hath not seen. And this commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God loveth his brother also.

RESPONSE: If therefore thou are offering thy gifts at the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gifts before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

LEADER: Ye have heard that it has been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy: but I say unto you, Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you; that ye may be sons of your Father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust.

RESPONSE: For if ye love them that love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?

ALL: He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God?

A PRAYER OF REPENTANCE By Audience

Our heavenly Father, we realize how much is demanded of us, as brother of one another, of Jesus Christ, and of all the world. We know that we have failed to live the brotherly life; we have been ungracious and unkind, we have failed to do the little deed that would have helped; we have hurt those for whom we care. Forgive us, we pray, and grant that Christ may dwell in our hearts, so that we may show ourselves brothers to all. Give us high standards, noble ideals, and the power to live up to the best that we know through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

BREAKING PARTITIONS

Most of us live walled-in lives. Some walls are as ancient as the Chinese walls, others may be more modern. Some are racial walls, some walls of hate, others national, others social. All walls are prisons. And since most walls are built by the prisoners themselves, they can be destroyed only by Jesus, who is the kind of truth that sets men free. When Christ becomes our innermost possession the walls, regardless of their age and origin, go down. Where man-made partitions still dominate the mind and the emotions and motivate our relationships to our fellow-men, it is proof that Christ has been received by us lukewarmly and reluctantly. He is therefore unable to do mighty works in us. We must allow ourselves to be influenced by the fact that Christ can break down the grim middle walls that plague industry. He can annihilate the partition between the races; He can break down the dividing walls of hate. The walls must go down. And they will go down only when Christ is vitally in our midst. For Christ either breaks down the walls or He breaks through them and becomes the door. He is both a wall-breaker and a door-maker.

A SILENT PRAYER

"Heavenly Father, who dost bless the meek with a rich inheritance, make me less ready to find fault with other people and less anxious to gain their good opinion. Let not bitterness and envy take hold of me. Teach me to care only to do the thing that pleaseth thee, so may thy loving spirit lead me into the land of righteousness and peace. Amen."

PRAYER FOR ENSLAVED PEOPLE OF THE WORLD AND VICTORY OVER HATE AND OPPRESSION

Rev. N. W. Clark

UNISON: He giveth power to the faint, and to him that hath no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall, but they that wait for Jehovah shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall walk and not faint. (Isaiah 40: 29-31)

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift every voice and sing, Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song, full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song, full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on; till victory is won.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

God bless America, land that we love,
Stand beside her and guide her thru the night
  with the light from above,
From the mountains to the prairies
  to the ocean white with foam,
God bless America, our home sweet home,
God bless America, our home sweet home.

BENEDICTION

VVVVVVVVVVVVVVV

VVVVV

MOW
NY-LP

MINISTERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PUBLIC PRAYER

Reverend S. T. Eldridge - CHAIRMAN
Berean Baptist Church
1641 Bergen Avenue
Brooklyn, New York - PRes. 4-4159

Reverend Dr. David De Sola Pool
Shearith Israel (Jewish)
99 Central Park West
New York City, Phone: TR. 7-8638

Reverend Wm Lloyd Imes, Pastor
St. James Presbyterian Church
141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N. Y. Phone: AU. 3-3840

Reverend S. H. Sweeney, Pastor
St. Mark's M. E. Church
President, Inter-denominational Ministers Alliance
49 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, Phone: ED. 4-0575, ED. 4-7040

Reverend Shelton Hale Bishop
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
134th Street Near 7th Avenue
New York, N. Y. Phone: MO. 2-9121

Reverend John Paul Jones, Pastor
Union Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church
Ridge Boulevard at 80th and 81st Streets
Brooklyn, New York Phone SH. 5-2411

Material for trip

1. Release for each city's Press conference
Jersey City — Philadelphia Wash, D.C.
Richmond, Va —
2. Basic Points on Shorter work month
3. Mulholland — Emergency Board —
4. BSCP Officials to testify —
Randolph, Webster, McLaurin — Dellums
Three Porters and Attendants
5. Have Press Release paper printed
6. Get Strike Ballot ready —
7. Write series for Courier
8. Unite the Home Back of
Fight of Porter

100 PERCENT MOBILIZATION TO Meet
JOB ~~SLAUGHTER~~ —
THE GREATEST Challenge in the
PORTERS AND ATTENDANTS' HISTORY —
JOB SLAUGHTER — AND DESTRUCTION!

A Porter or attendant who opposes this FIGHT FOR his RIGHTS or who remains indifferent to it, or who seeks to sabotage it By misrepresentation and lies about the BSCP — must bear a large measure of guilt for Porters' job slaughter — WHICH constitutes an economic DISASTER TO THE PORTERS and their families

Keep clear record of Fights for shorter work month

250

April 29 —

Dear Friends:

Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy. This is the purpose of the "March on Washington Movement" which is planning the largest Mass Meeting ever held in the interest of the citizenship rights of Negro Americans, at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday June 16th.

The task of gathering 50,000 Negroes at this meeting is the moral obligation of every club, organization and member of our group in New York.

The ticket committee is requesting that your organization assume responsibility for disposing of a block of tickets, ranging from 50 to 500 in number, and that they be placed in the charge of a civic minded member, who will also serve on our committee.

Time is limited and it is earnestly hoped that your organization will take immediate action and let us know your decision as soon as possible.

Yours for Winning the War and Democracy
MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
New York Division.

IT CAN BE DONE!

IT MUST BE DONE!

IT WILL BE DONE!

Va 6

1300

942-Madison

MOW E.
St.

The following are two groups of instructions sent to the Chicago March On Washington by Mr. Randolph. The first were sent about one month before the meeting, and the second about two weeks later. Parenthetical explanations have been added, in view of St. Louis mass meeting.

1. Sign across 47th Street and one on the open lot near the YWCA. (These signs are similar to the white sticker enclosed numbered (1) and were made of muslin attached to ropes and extended across the main Negro thoroughfare. They were about 80 feet in length.)

2. Perfect the details of the plans for two street parades with fife and drums and banners telling of the Coliseum meeting.

3. Build up plans for a chorus of 1000 voices, and get arrangements for this feature well set.

4. Get plans developed for decoration of the Coliseum with American flags, expecially the state.

5. Get Clementine McCargo and her group to plan a skit that will take place from 7:00 to 8:00 PM. (Local dramatic group could be used to present THE WATCHWORD IS FORWARD by Dick Campbell if desired)

6. Arrange to have the chorus sing "John Brown's Body," "Hold the Fort", "We Shall Not Be Moved", "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God", and so forth. We don't want any spiritual song that indicates resignation or weakness.

7. I suggested to Burton that a conference of the ministers of Chicago be called for him and [illegible] to address. A letter to the ministers calling for this conference should be signed by some of the leading ministers such as Reverend [illegible], Reverend Evans, Reverend Kingsley, Reverend Turpeau, and a couple of outstanding Baptist ministers.

   This conference should be called within the next week because time is growing short. At this conference an appeal should be made for an offering to be collected at each church for the Coliseum meeting.

8. Get some one and put them definitely in charge of organising some two or three hundred ushers for the Coliseum meeting, and also get adequate baskets or plates to take up collection.

   All of these details should be well planned and in hand a week before the affair; otherwise everybody there will be up a tree and helpless.

9. Plan to have sound truck cover the city for about six days before the meeting. The price of this should be looked into immediately.

SECOND GROUP OF INSTRUCTIONS

1. Make the parade an overwhelming success. (In New York, the Brotherhood men turned out as well as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, bands, lodges, clubs, and March On Washington officers and members carrying placards and posters against all types of discrimination.)

2. Put a placard in every place where Negroes gather. (Placards 14" X 22" were made similar to leaflets No. 2 and No. 3. No. 3 was used the last two weeks, and No 2 previously.)

3. Have some stickers mad with: "50,000 Negroes Must Attend the Coliseum Mass Meeting to Fight Jim-Crow Friday, June 26th, 7 P.M." At the bottom put: "Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy." You ought to have about a couple of thousand of these made and have a committee with sponges go around and paste them on the doors of every apartment house, so that people going in and out can see them. They ought to paste them everywhere else where people can see them such as the newstands, fences, sides of buildings, etc. (We used No. 1 sticker, enclosed)

4. Get the church choirs if possible for singing. Don't have them [illegible] any spirituals unless it is "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho". We don't want any songs of resignation, but pieces like "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God", "Hold the Fort", "Onward Christian Soldiers," "Battle Hymn of the Republic", etc.

5. [illegible] cards put in every barber shop, hair parlor, shoe [illegible], tavern, etc. on the south side and on the west side.

6. Don't fail to get the sound truck for the last six days.

7. Every church on south side and west side Chicago should be visited the last two Sundays together with speakers.

8. Get all the radio time you can between now and the meeting for our speakers and request radio editor of WCL to announce it.

9. Plan to get 200 ushers to take up collection and to handle membership cards. Get the plates for taking up collection from the churches in advance.

10. Have twenty or twenty-five thousand membership cards for this our greatest opportunity.

    Have a city-wide meeting on the 25th. Get everybody keyed up for the meeting on the 25th. I hope to be there then.

ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA:

Alabama State Association
of Colored Graduate Nurses
Mrs. Minnie Howard, R.N.
4822 Second Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Birmingham Local Association
Mrs. Edith Armon, R.N.
5509 Avenue H
Birmingham, Alabama

Montgomery Local Association
Mrs. Mattie Scott, R.N.
36 Ajax Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Tuskegee Local Association
Mrs. Olive Taylor Hall, R.N.
Box 301
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

ARKANSAS:

Mrs. Laura Mae Ross, R.N.
714 W. 10th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA:

Los Angeles Local Association
Mrs. Ferrol Robe Connor, R.N.
1217 E. 51st Street
Los Angeles, California

CONNECTICUT:

Hartford Local Association
Miss Alice Johnson, R.N.
264 Capan Street
Hartford, Connecticut

DELAWARE:

Miss Cordia Curtis, R.N.
109 W. 12th Street
Wilmington, Delaware

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chi Eta Phi Sorority
Mrs. Arlene Ewell, R.N.
1111 Columbia Road
Washington, D. C.

Freedmen's Alumnae Association
Mrs. Alpha Brooks Jones, R.N.
409 58th St., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Local Graduate Nurses Ass'n. of
Washington, D. C.
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West Palm Beach Local Ass'n.
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KENTUCKY: (con't.)

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c/o Mrs. Eola Lyons Taylor, R.N.
Superintendent of Nurses
Flint-Goodridge Hospital
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New Orleans Local Association
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Checked and revised November 14, 1941.

MOWM albany

We, the Albany Unit of the M. O. W. M., welcome the opportunity to discuss the proposed legislation in regard to discriminatory practices in New York State.

We feel that the need for such legislation is obvious, and since such a need has been recognized by the Governor & Legislature, we will not at this time elaborate upon this point.

These two pieces of proposed legislation, the product of five months study by the Commission, we note, are merely to serve as a "basis for discussion," at this hearing. This, we feel is the full extent of their potential usefulness, due to their woeful inadequacy in their present form.

In the first place, the Commission was charged with investigating discrimination, not only in employment alone, but other phases, such as education, health, housing, et cetra. These have been altogether ignored.

Even when we closely inspect the contents of these bills, we find that they are vague practically meaningless, and that minorities would find themselves in no better position if they are adopted as laws in their present form.

The first proposal even makes no earnest attempt to carry out its own stated purpose, which is "to provide a state agency having power particularly to eleminate & prevent employment because of race, color creed or or National origin." If such a proposed Commission has not the power to penalize offending persons, how can it prevent such discrimination?

We feel furthermore, that discrimination based on race, Creed ~~or~~ Color, or National origin is fundamentally opposed to our American Democratic Creed, and those organizations which violate any laws upholding the American Creed should have a real penalty assessed against them rather than conciliated and persuaded as suggested in the first proposal.

We feel that it is entirely possible to draft legislation which would be effective and workable. The Fair Employment Practices Committee, established by executive order of the President has demonstrated that such an act can be of real value. In those industries covered by the Order, discrimination is at a minimum and full manpower utilized. However, this Order only covers organizations with War Contracts, and it is only effective for the duration of the War. Many other industries and firms are still guilty of discriminatory policies in spite of the present manpower shortage.

We feel New York State can and should Write on its Statute Book a law even more effective, which would include all employers, and assure all people of the State the right to work according to his ability regardless of his race, Color, Creed or National origin.

Finally, we do hope the Commission will cheerfully reconsider its efforts as embodied in these bills & seriously widen their scope which might allow them to become effective, if enacted.

Nat'l Non-Partisan Political Conf

OFFICIAL COPY

Chicago, July 15, 1944

To the Honorable Chairman and
Members of Resolutions Committee,
Democratic National Committee,
Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:—

We, the undersigned, speaking for 15,000,000 Negro Citizens in the U. S. submit the following for your consideration. We trust it will be possible for the Party to so construct its platform as to cover these vital recommendations in the official platform of the Democratic Party.

STATEMENT TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE NATION

The war in which our country is engaged not only involves a major share of its resources, but also everyone of its citizens, both white and black. The Negro citizen, therefore, who is part of the warp and woof of these United States, is vitally concerned not only in a military victory of his country but also in the triumph of the expressed aims of the war.

Every statement of war aims by responsible leaders in all walks of life, the principles of the four freedoms, the eight point program of THE Atlantic Charter and it is to be hoped, the prospectus of a much needed Pacific Charter, express the desire that the outcome of this vast and terrible conflict will be the triumph of democracy and its establishment on a wider and firmer basis. To insure such a result, the preservation and extension of our democratic principles must be an essential part of winning the war.

For the masses of the people abstract principles have vitality only in concrete expression. "Freedom from Want" is real only when it means a chance to work for sufficient food, clothing and shelter. Likewise for the Negro, and for all oppressed people everywhere, the fight for democracy has meaning only when it grants to them the full measure of every right as well as of every obligation for which democracy stands.

We Negroes do not enjoy these rights in the country to which we have given fully of our labor, our talents and of our blood. To insure that national unity so essential for victory it is imperative that the Negro be given an equal chance with every other American to enjoy the privileges of American Citizenship.

The source of our disabilities lies in the caste system maintained by the Southern States, where segregation and discrimination in social, economic and political life spread their vicious influence elsewhere. Only an all-out attack by the national government on this caste system at its source will destroy its danger to national unity.

Therefore, 15,000,000 Negroes demand of all parties seeking the national administration, to state what each will do to put into effect the following measures which represent the minimum requirements for equality of citizenship.

a. **abolition of segregation in all branches of the Armed Forces.**

b. **a permanent FEPC as provided in the Scanlon Dawson Bill, HR 3986; and permanent job security.**

c. **federal aid to education with federal standards and federal supervision.**

d. **enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments through enabling legislation.**

e. **Negro representation and participation in the peace conference before and after the war.**

f. **a National Commission on Race.**

Submitted by

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT, sponsoring the National Non-Partisan Political Conference, Chicago, Ill., June 25-26, 1944.

A. Philip Randolph, National Director.

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[illegible] — 2330
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Attested by:

Mrs. U. Grant Dailey, National Council of Negro Women
Mrs. Halena Wilson, Intern'l Pres. Ladies Aux. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
Joseph M. Evans, Minister, Metropolitan Community Church.
B. U. Taylor, Presiding Elder, African Methodist Episcopal Church.
D. Z. Jackson, Pastor, Liberty Baptist Church.
A. Wayman Ward, Pastor, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.
Earl B. Dickerson, Atty. at Law, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Counsel, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.
James A. Bray, Bishop, C. M. E. Church.
B. F. McLaurin, Nat'l Sec., March on Washington Movement, New York City.
J. A. Winters, Pastor, Progressive Community Church.
Thurman L. Dodson, Nat'l Bar Assn., Washington, D. C.
Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Pastor, Woodlawn African Methodist Episcopal Church.
A. Philip Randolph, Nat'l Director, March On Washington Movement, Chicago Citizens Committee.

Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman
Adlert M. Cartman, Rec. Secy.
Morris Lewis, Executive Secretary
Rev. Jos. M. Evans, Treasurer

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Merritt M. Williams
Mrs. Julia Young

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REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

DECLARATION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

PREAMBLE:

A time for greatness is at hand. As the nation struggles through the maelstrom of war, the citizens of our great commonwealth will elect its political leadership within a few short months. The Republican Party is confronted with a historical challenge, consistent with its tradition.

We workers in the Republican Party from 36 states and the District of Columbia, assembled in special session, due issue this declaration to the Republican Party, its General Convention to assemble in June, 1944, and its Presidential and Congressional nominees. We believe our views on these vital issues affect the welfare of all common people, and particularly minorities throughout this nation. If the Republican Party is to serve its high purpose and obtain the confidence of the electorate, we believe it must adopt a sound, high, and firm position on these issues to achieve the democracy and freedom for which all peoples are now fighting. As Negro voters, we are aware, and believe the Republican Party knows, that it has not won a National election since it lost a large percentage of the Negro vote. We submit that unless the Republican Party is courageous enough to re-dedicate itself to the principles upon which it was founded and adopt the views herein set forth, it cannot hope to gain the support of the majority of Negro voters in the approaching election.

PARTICIPATION IN WAR:

We, like other Americans, fully appreciate that our nation is engaged in a global war, and we fully understand the principles for which this war is being waged. We are, and we shall continue to contribute our share in blood and treasures, until the war is victoriously concluded.

However, we particularly condemn the un-democratic practices of discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces of the nation, which not only belie the principles for which we are fighting, but hamper the successful and early conclusion of the war and give aid and succor to the enemies of democracy.

We demand that all forms of discrimination shall be immediately ended and that the Negroes of this nation be integrated into its Armed Forces on the sole basis of capabilities and physical qualifications. We condemn the un-democratic attitude of the present National Administration in denying the enlistment in the WAVES and SPARS to the women of our group. We urge the Federal Government to give full and adequate protection and redress physical abuses by civilians against Negro members of the Armed Forces.

POST-WAR PLANNING:

Not only must we participate in the winning of the war, but in the planning for a just, sound, and lasting peace. This can only be accomplished if Negroes are permitted to participate in the deliberations in this country in forming Post-War economic and social policies and programs; and also participate in the deliberations of the Peace Conference.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT:

We oppose the employment of Negroes only as special racial consultants and ad-

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visers and in the alternative call upon the Republican Party to pledge itself to the appointment of Negroes in policy-forming positions in all branches of the executive department and to high judicial office.

LABOR, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE:

We favor the protection of the rights of collective bargaining. We condemn racial discrimination on the part of certain Labor Unions. We oppose the Draft of Labor. We condemn the discrimination in employment of Negroes by Railroads and Railroad Unions, and urge the enactment of adequate legislation to correct this evil.

We urge the enactment of adequate legislation to safeguard the rights of every individual to work without discrimination for reasons of race, color, or National origin, either by private enterprise, labor organizations, or Government.

We urge Government leadership and aid to achieve full Post-War employment instead of leaving it to the sole initiative of private enterprise. We urge the retention and extension of Social Security legislation, particularly to include agricultural and domestic workers within its benefits.

We favor Federal Aid to Public Housing.

LEGISLATION:

We call upon the Republican Party to pledge enactment of the following legislation:

1. A. Federal Anti-Lynching Law.

2. A Federal education bill designed to equalize educational facilities and opportunities regardless of race, creed, or color.

3. We urge the Republican Party to secure the enactment of the appropriate legislation to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to obtain universal suffrage and particularly to abolish the Poll-Tax and the White Primary system of the South.

4. We favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides for the election of President and Vice-President by the direct vote of all citizens of the United States as provided in Senate Resolution 167.

5. We urge the enactment and enforcement of adequate Federal Legislation prohibiting discrimination and segregation in interstate travel on the basis of race and color.

6. We recommend the enactment into law of amended Senate Bill 1407 which has to do with the reorganization of the Puerto Rican Government.

7. We urge the application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world.

CONCLUSION:

It is the primary and determined goal of Negro Americans to achieve first-class citizenship. We expect the Republican Party, consistent with its original objectives, to aid in this effort.

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We condemn the unholy and vicious alliance between certain Republican and Southern Democratic members of the United States Congress, whose avowed objectives are to defeat progressive legislation and maintain so-called "White Supremacy." We particularly condemn this unholy alliance in the defeat of the Federal Education Bill and the Federal Soldiers Vote Bill.

We denounce the utilization of the doctrine of States rights when it is used to deprive the Negro citizens of this country of their just rights and participation in Government. We commend to such advocates the principles ennunciated on June 17, 1788, by James Madison, the father of the Constitution, who said: "Should the people of any state, by any means, be deprived of the right of suffrage, it was judged proper that it be remedied by the General Government."

We further denounce the unjustified assumption by the members of Congress, who usurp the prerogatives of the judiciary, in passing upon the Constitutionality of any proposed measure which has for its purpose the extension to Negroes of America, their full rights as citizens in this Democracy.

We repudiate all venal, parasitic, vacilating, and reactionary politicians who use their influence for personal gain and advantage, and we hereby serve notice on our party that traffic with such individuals hamper the work of loyal and effective party-workers in their respective states.

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RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

PREAMBLE:

We are moving into the most crucial political campaign in the history of America. This is the issue--are we to continue under the liberal and humane leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt or shall we revert to the calamatist days of Hoover Republicanism.

As Negroes and as Democrats we consider the economic and social advancement which has been made during the past twelve years as a new Bill of Rights.

1. -- The right to work at a decent wage.
2. -- The right to a decent and healthful home.
3. -- The right to education for all.
4. -- The right to equality before the law.
5. -- The right to adequate Social Security.

This is our heritage under the Roosevelt Administration. We have met here in solemn session to devise ways and means to continue the acquisition and fuller enjoyment of these rights. To this end we consider the following proposals essential:

Armed Forces:

Under our Commander-in-chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Negro soldier, sailor and marine has achieved a greater degree of participation in the armed forces than at any other period in the history of our country.

At the same time, we condemn without reservation the mistreatment, discrimination and segregation of Negro men and women in the armed forces of the United States. As citizens, sharing in the sacrifices necessary for the defense of Democracy, we demand that all men and women be granted the full opportunity to fight for the preservation of our Democracy, without regard to race, creed or color.

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WE RECOMMEND

1. The immediate passage by Congress of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation.
2. The adoption of the Green-Lucas Bill which allows every soldier the right to vote.
3. The immediate passage of the Dawson-Scanlon Bill which will guarantee a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC)
4. The acceptance of a Subsidy Program which secures an adequate appropriation for the Office of Price Administration thereby preventing inflation.
5. The passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingle Bill which will broaden the benefits of the Social Security Program.
6. The elimination of discrimination in the Nation's Capitol by the passage of HR-1995 as presented to Congress by Representative William A. Rowan (D) of Chicago.
7. The adoption of Senate Bill No. 637 and its companion House Bill which provides for Federal Aid to Education.
8. The continuation and expansion of the low rent public housing program of the United States Housing Authority now administered as the Federal Public Housing Authority to meet the need of the greater bulk of Negroes and other low income families. We recommend, further, the continuance of the National Housing Agency as the over-all approach to the solution of the housing problem of the Nation and the extension of the Federal Housing Administration to assist private enterprises to reach the housing problem of a larger part of the middle income group.
9. During the Roosevelt Administration, Negroes have been appointed as representatives in various administrative offices. We recommend that such appointments be extended to include policy forming positions in various governmental departments, agencies and commissions.
10. We bitterly condemn the unholy alliance of reactionary Republicans and the Southern Bloc which is undermining the fundamental principles of American Democracy. The abolition of the National Youth Administration, the passage of Anti-Labor Legislation, and the effort to deprive the armed forces of their right to vote are recent evidences of the destructive work of this alliance. This vicious combination is the great danger to a forward march toward social and economic justice. We call upon Negro voters everywhere to join with all forces fighting for real democracy to use the ballot as the instrument to defeat Republicans or Democrats who make effective this malignant disease in our Democracy.
11. This group heartily commends Vice-President Henry Wallace for his inherent characteristics of liberalism, as exemplified in his attitude and efforts on behalf of Negroes, labor, all minorities. and his adherence to the philosophy of the "common man."

12. In order to make effective the above proposals and recommendations, this conference goes on record as endorsing the re-election of President Roosevelt, in order to make secure the liberal and humane policies that were initiated by his Administration in 1932 and continued into the present.

Respectfully submitted

Frank M. Summers,
chairman, -- Resolution Committee

Herbert L. Bruce
Ruth Brown Price
George L-P Weaver
Robert Hartgrove
Silas F. Taylor

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Comment on Call

General impression – Very Good

1st page – 1st ¶ Coa should be Cot

1st page – 3¶ – The first sentence is not clear – Does it refer to the sentences immediately preceding and thereby mean a nation conceived and dedicated to Jim Crow; or does it imply as the rest of the 3rd ¶ the meaning Lincoln had when he used the phrase?

Comment on Program.

(1) "Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy" is a more positive slogan and thereby a more challenging one for the great mass of Negroes than Defeat Hitler – Mussolini and Hirohito. I should prefer to see "Winning etc on the program and used them out as the general theme of the conference.

② Thursday July 1st Session I would omit committee on resolutions altogether and let resolutions come from specific committees. In this way is avoided a large number of resolutions to which adequate thought and discussion have not been given.

I would omit Com. 9 - Com. on Admistration for I believe that is a part of the work of the Constitution Com. I believe a com. on Finance is fundamental.

Number 5 - Committee on Program for Mass Action

I would divide into several - (a) Committee on strategy for Civil Rights - or Abolishing Jim Crow in Public Places
(b) " " Strategy for political rights.
(c) Committee on Strategy for Economic rights.

My preference would be to see all of these action committees with recommendations - rather than resolutions for specific action. Com. on Post War World should be one to plan delegates at Peace Conference with definite proposals.

③ Dr. Alain Locke's topic I should prefer to read - Changing the American Pattern of Jim Crow.

④. July 2nd 8 P.M. Session - I would prefer to have this given over to Mr. Randolph's address on Non Violent Direct Action. By the third day of the conference many people are already preparing to leave and Mr. Randolph ought to have a chance to present this technique as early in the program as possible.

I would omit altogether the panel discussion on - Should Negroes fight for their rights now or after the war. The speakers for this panel should asked to meet with committees and should be given an opportunity to present ideas for action. The topic listed takes valuable time and introduces a controversial idea that the MOWM has definitely rejected. We are committed to the program of fighting now and I think we would be frustrating one of the main purposes of the conference if we injected this discussion.

⑤. The theme of the monster mass meeting I would place in the positive again by using the slogan — "Winning Democracy etc.

⑥. I think as much time as possible should be devoted to Committee Reports which I would like to see follow a pattern of specific recommendations for action. When people are given credentials they should be allowed to sign up for a particular committee. This would save the time needed for appointing them — and the credentials committee could make the allocations and announcement of committee memberships when it makes its report. This would then come at the end rather than the beginning of the first A.M. session.

Comment on Call –

1st page – 1st ¶ – less should be cut.

Very good: { ~~3rd ¶ – 1st page. The first sentence is not quite clear as to – "so conceived and so dedicated". The sentences immediately proceding would seem to infer a nation conceived and dedicated to Jim Crow. But the rest of the ¶ gives a different idea – namely the idea Lincoln used.~~

PROBLEMS OF NEGRO WORKERS IN WAR PRODUCTION

Prepared by the Minorities Workshop
961 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Washington D. C.

Negro workers are not yet being fully utilized and integrated into the war production program.

Although the total number of Negro workers in war industries has risen in recent months, the proportion of Negroes in many war industries has not increased. Since Negro workers were formerly excluded from production jobs in these industries, the proportion of Negro workers should increase if Negroes were being generally used.

The proportion of Negro workers in various industries is shown in the following table based upon surveys of the Bureau of Employment Security for May, July, and September, 1942.

Industry	Proportion of non-white workers		
	May %	July %	Sept. %
Mining			
Metal mining	0.6	1.3	1.6
Bituminous Coal, etc.	10.7	10.0	12.0
Non-metallic mining, etc.	14.8	18.0	17.4
Contract construction	18.4	15.8	15.6
Manufacturing			
Food, etc.	8.4	7.8	7.3
Tobacco mfcts.	53.6	41.5	33.2
Textiles and apparel	3.1	2.6	2.6
Apparel		3.3	1.9
Lumber	30.9	26.4	20.2
Furniture, etc.	5.6	12.2	12.6
Paper and products including printing	2.1	2.9	3.6
Chemicals, etc.	6.2	6.1	5.6
Rubber products	2.1	2.5	2.6
Leather and products	1.4	1.1	1.6
Stone, clay, and glass	3.6	5.4	5.4
Iron and steel including ordinance	6.1	7.4	7.9
Transportation Equipment	3.4	4.3	3.9
Nonferrous metals, etc.	8.0	5.9	6.5
Electrical machinery	0.8	1.0	1.1
Other machinery	2.3	1.5	1.7
Automobiles	1.6	2.4	3.5
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.2	1.6
Transportation, Communication, Utilities			
Interstate railroads	5.8	4.2	7.3
Trucking and warehousing	3.7	6.0	5.7
Other transportation	3.9	4.3	4.2
Communication	4.8	3.7	1.0
Utilities	2.7	3.7	3.5
Total Employment	5.2	5.3	5.7

The proportion of Negro workers in industrial employment remains far below the proportion of Negroes in the population.

The proportion of Negroes in some states containing important war industries in July, 1942, is shown in comparison with the proportion of Negroes in the population of those states.

State	% Negroes in population	% Negroes employed in major establishments
Maryland	16.6	8.7
Illinois	4.9	3.3
Michigan	3.7	3.6
Pennsylvania	4.7	3.3
Missouri	6.5	5.3
Alabama	34.7	25.1
Louisiana	35.9	21.8
Virginia	25.7	21.1

The proportion of Negro workers in specific war industries remains far below their proportion in the total labor force, although the proportion is increasing.

The following table shows the proportion of Negro workers in some war industries, July and September, 1942:

Proportion of Negroes in:	July 1942	Sept. 1942
total labor force	11.0%	11.0%
major manufacturing industries	4.7	4.6
aircraft production	2.9	3.1
explosive production	3.3	4.5
guns production	3.4	3.9
tank production	2.2	3.1

Placement of white workers in war industries through the United States Employment Service has been at a much more rapid rate than placement of Negroes.

Placements by the United States Employment Service during 1941 increased nearly 300% for whites and only 80% for Negroes.

The United States Employment Service placements in non-agricultural employment, January - September, 1942, included the following proportion of non-white workers:

State	% of non-whites placed, January-September, 1942	% of non-whites in population
Total	17.5	9.8
Maryland	32.9	16.6
Illinois	9.7	4.9
Michigan	7.6	3.7
Pennsylvania	13.9	4.7
Missouri	9.7	6.5
Alabama	37.7	34.7
Louisiana	44.9	35.9
Virginia	46.7	25.7

Negro skilled workers, passed over by discriminatory hiring practices of employers, make up an increased proportion of workers listed in the active file of the United States Employment Service as still available for jobs. Since Negro workers in many places are less likely than white workers to register with the employment service, the following figures underestimate the proportion of Negro job-seekers.

From January, 1941, to January, 1942, the number of unemployed workers seeking jobs through the United States Employment Service decreased:

For whites 46%
For Negroes 36%

The proportion of Negro workers listed with the United States Employment Service for jobs rose for skilled and declined for unskilled jobs.

Percent of workers in active file of the United States Employment Service who are colored:

	April 1941	July 1942
Skilled	4.2	5.1
Semi-skilled	8.7	9.1
Clerical	2.0	2.3
Service	29.2	30.8
Agricultural	14.0	17.5
Unskilled	20.0	15.5
Professional	5.4	4.7
Total	12.3	12.4

Discriminatory hiring continues in areas where the labor market is very tight. The United States Employment Service estimates the following in-migration of workers during the coming year if Negroes are not fully used:

Mobile, Alabama -- 7,000 in-migrants by August, 1943, unless local Negroes are hired.

Baltimore, Maryland -- Over 34,000 in-migrants by August, 1943, assuming full use of potential labor supply.

Charleston, S. C. -- 12,500 in-migrants by January, 1944, unless local Negroes are trained and used.

Failure to use local Negro workers has created an artificial shortage in some areas and has resulted in the unnecessary migration of workers into already crowded communities. Unless local Negro workers are used, in-migration of workers will create conditions in many communities that are even more serious and hampering to war production than those which now exist.

In Indianapolis, where the need for workers has been estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000, in-migrants have been flooding the community for the past two years at the rate of 1,000 a month, making a population increase of some 25,000. Out of this number only 10,000 workers have been secured. On the other hand most Negro men living in Indianapolis are employed in unskilled capacities, and the reservoir of Negro women has not been touched for war work. Until recently Negro trainees in Indianapolis comprised only 174 out of a total of 1191, and these were enrolled in only 5 out of the 12 skills being taught.

The following situation has developed in a southern shipbuilding center as reported to the United States Employment Service:

> "Failure to utilize fully all available manpower caused the population to swell from 114,000 to 135,000 within a year's time. The results of this mushroom growth are reflected in an acute housing condition, with many beds utilized for double shifts; overtaxed educational facilities; swamped transportation; and a nearly paralyzed municipality whose health and sanitation facilities cannot cope with the threat of an epidemic. From 6,000 to 8,000 commuters are making daily trips as great as 78 miles."

From Employment Security Review, July, 1942, p. 4

The United States Employment Service continues to receive requests from employers for white workers only. The majority of these requests come from war industry centers in the Great Lakes Region.

Discriminatory Requests to the United States Employment Service	Number of Requests	% from Great Lakes Region
Week ending September 26, 1942	64	81
Week ending October 24, 1942	203	87

In January, 1942, the United States Employment Service queried hundreds of industrialists with large contracts as to whether they would employ Negroes. 51% of them stated they did not and would not. Only half of the remaining 49% stated they would hire Negroes without any "ifs, ands, and buts". The survey concentrated on regions having a considerable supply of Negro labor, but only a minor difference was revealed between hiring practices involving Negroes in the North and in the South. Not only were Negroes discriminated against in skilled jobs, but 35,000 out of the 83,000 available unskilled jobs were closed to Negroes also.

In spite of the fact that Negroes represent about 20 percent of the skilled and semi-skilled workers in the active files of Detroit, employers who request referrals from the United States Employment Service habitually specify "no non-whites" for such jobs as drill press operators, machinists, etc., of the aircraft industry. Typical reasons for refusing to hire specific types of Negro skilled labor in the machinery industry are indicated in the following quotations from reports of the Employment Service:

> "Employees in the plant would strike if Negroes were placed on jobs other than their customary employment."
>
> "Shop is too small and company handle colored employees."
>
> "Most colored workers are not qualified to do close precision work."

Gate hiring, instead of hiring through the United States Employment Service, continues to be a method of practicing discrimination.

> Gate hiring for discriminatory purposes is reported from Detroit and elsewhere. One Baltimore employer advertised in Denver, Colorado, telling workers to report at the gate, 1800 miles away.
>
> The fact that the President's most recent order on manpower stipulates that "insofar as persecution of the war requires it, all war workers shall be hired through the United States Employment Service...." is evidance of the fact that many defense industries have not used the official public hiring agency for the recruiting of workers for occupations in which acute shortages existed.

The United States Employment Service itself, however, does not have an exemplary record in the treatment of Negro job seekers. In the past the Employment Service frequently has concentrated on the placement of Negroes in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, discouraged the registration of Negroes in skilled classifications, and in certain states maintained squalid, jim-crow offices for colored job applicants. It has also accepted and filled discriminatory orders for employers. These facts have developed a distrust on the part of the Negro worker to use the facilities of the United States Employment Service.

The following excerpts illustrate these complaints:

> The Employment Service is distrusted by many Negroes who feel that it is useless to maintain active registrations, for the Service either will not or cannot refer them to anything other than the traditional service occupations and heavy unskilled jobs. Their criticisms, which from time to time have come to the attention of the Boston Urban League, fall into three general classes:

1. That Negro applicants are shunted into the service section before they have been given an opportunity to relate the training and experience they may have for other types of work.

2. That Negroes who insist on being registered for the higher types of work for which their training and experience may qualify them are seldom referred to employers but are told bluntly that these types of jobs are not open to Negroes.

3. That interviewers are often discourteous to Negro applicants and try to get rid of them as quickly as possible.

"It is, of course, difficult to prove these allegations, but they have been made with sufficient regularity to create a strong suspicion that the Employment Service is not meeting its responsibilities to a segment of its clientele."

From Report of Massachusetts Commission on the Employment Problems of Negroes, Boston, 1942, p. 23.

"The past two years have proved many of the admonitions long addressed to Negro labor to be hollow mockery. Training, it has been said, will solve the Negro's job problem. Yet the aspirant black worker has found many doors of training closed.....

"A similar problem has been encountered by the United States Employment Service in attempting to put into operation through regional and state administrations a policy formulated by the Bureau of Employment Security at Washington. When the public employment service was federalized in December, 1941, staff members and administrators, many of them thoroughly impregnated with anti-Negro prejudice, were 'taken over' from the various states. Georgia, for instance, had several years before dismissed every Negro clerk and interviewer in the employment service and had instituted a policy of referring Negroes only to domestic and laboring jobs. Negro job applicants had entrance to state employment offices only through littered back alleys. They waited in dark, dirty, 'reception rooms'. They were called by their first names when interviewed. Many of the officials and interviewers responsible for these policies are now charged with making effective the President's executive order of non-discrimination in war industry."

From "Negroes and War Production", Survey Graphic, November, 1942, p. 543.

Negroes continue to be hired chiefly for custodial, service and unskilled jobs.

Placements of white and Negro workers in the first quarter of 1942 were:

	Percent of Placement	
	White	Negro
Service and unskilled occupations	53	93
Skilled and professional occupations	14.6	1.2

Employment Service figures show that in July, 1942, 71.8% of Negro workers were employed in unskilled occupations, 20% in semi-skilled and 6.5% in skilled trades. It is estimated that 75% of the workers needed for future war work must be of skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Training of Negro workers is essential to equip them for work in war industries. Since Negroes have not previously been employed in many of these industries or in industries requiring the same or similar skills, they must depend on training to enable them to enter skilled occupations. But Negro workers have not been trained in defense training courses in numbers any where nearly commensurate with their proportion in the population and their need for training.

The proportion of Negroes enrolled in war production training courses sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education was:

	July 1941- Dec. 1941	Jan. 1942- June 1942
Pre-employment and refresher courses	4.5	4.5
Supplementary courses	2.2	1.0
Out-of-school youth courses	22.8	18.7
Engineering-science-management courses	.5	.9

It is particularly noteworthy that the proportion of Negroes is small and had declined in supplementary courses which contribute to advancement on the job.

Few Negro workers have been trained for those war industries where workers are in greatest demand.

Enrollment in pre-employment war production training program:
July, 1941 - July, 1942

	Total Enrollment	% Negro
Aviation Services	330,686	2.3
Machine Shop	317,490	3.7
Ship and boat building	182,142	2.4
Welding	119,952	4.0
Sheet metal work	40,404	7.2
Automotive services	30,505	14.9
Electrical services	23,960	9.5
Radio services	20,602	4.8
Drafting and blueprint reading	11,593	5.2
Foundry	10,429	44.9
Pattern making	10,048	8.1
Construction	9,972	10.3
Forging	3,702	36.3
Woodworking	2,877	16.6
Riveting	1,970	5.2
Others	43,079	11.4

On April 1, 1942, only 2.6% of all enrollments in aviation courses were Negroes. During the same month the aeronautical engineering courses of the "Engineering, Scientifis, Management War Training" reported 3 non-whites of a total of 6,577 enrollments.

In the winter of 1941-42, the United States Office of Education reported that:

In 18 southern and border states where Negroes comprised 22% of the population, they were only 4% of the enrollees in pre-employment and refresher courses.

In Georgia, out of a total of several thousand, only one was a Negro.

In Florida, where Negroes constitute 27% of the population, only 206 Negroes out of a total enrollment of 12,472 were being trained.

Out of 4,630 training courses in the southern states only 194 were open to Negroes.

Even fewer Negroes have received training in supplementary training courses which facilitate the advance of workers to more skilled jobs.

Enrollment in supplementary war production training programs:
July 1, 1941 - June 3, 1942

	Total Enrollment	% Negro
Aviation Services	266,297	0.5
Machine Shop	163,212	0.9
Ship and boat building	140,776	0.8
Welding	79,226	1.8
Drafting and blue print reading	79,039	0.8

The number of Negroes enrolled in supplementary training courses has dropped, although the total number of workers in these classes has risen.

Number of Negro workers in supplementary training courses:

July, 1941, - December, 1941	9,323
January, 1942, - June, 1942	5,007

There is no exact information on up-grading, but reports indicate reluctance on the part of employers to upgrade both women and Negro workers.

From Detroit, which has experienced constant in-migration, come reports of failure on the part of employers to upgrade Negro men, some of whom have been trained in defense classes or have had actual experience.

Negro women have been discriminated against most strongly.

In Detroit 1,000 Negro women have completed war training courses but not more than 100 are employed at skills for which they have been trained. Some 10,000 others are capable of taking courses and would do so if they were assured of an opportunity to work at the skills they acquire.

In the west coast area Negro women are gradually being employed but only after all white labor has been absorbed and the communities have experienced terrific in-migration.

Some of the outstanding results of this discrimination are:

(1) Disruptive practice of "hiring at the gate" in order to evade efforts of the United States Employment Service to refer qualified workers without regard for race.

(2) Failure to admit Negro workers to training classes because the schools accept as final the employers' statement of preferential hiring and discourage the enrollment of any group difficult to place.

(3) Increased employment of women, but continued discrimination against Negro men and women.

(4) Excessive in-migration, together with housing problems and increased pressure on transportation and other community facilities.

(5) Creation of artificial labor shortages in areas where the use of local Negro labor would prevent or relieve such shortages.

Suggested Solutions

A critical appraisal of developments in the employment of Negro labor suggest that the greater use of Negro labor in skilled and critical occupations depends upon:

(1) planned and orderly procedures for utilizing to the greatest advantage all local labor supplies;

(2) enlarged and redirected public training programs geared to the full utilization of Negro labor in war industries.

The following specific suggestions indicate some ways and means:

(1) Let the War Production Board and the Army and Navy procurement officers enforce non-discrimination clauses already in effect.

(2) Let the War Production Board and the Army and Navy procurement officers submit periodic reports indicating number of Negroes employed in plants receiving war contracts and the occupational categories in which they are placed.

(3) Enforce the President's order delegating hiring for war industries to the United States Employment Service, except where other channels are specifically permitted by the War Manpower Commission. Strengthen enforcement of the requirement that the United States Employment Service fill employment orders without regard to race or color.

(4) Open all classes in training for war industries to Negroes without regard to location. Segregation is expensive, creates needless duplication and hampers the speedy and efficient training of available labor supply.

> Example: In Washington, D. C., where educational facilities are traditionally separate, the defense training courses conducted at Howard University are largely mixed. White and Negro trainees work side by side without friction or difficulty.

(5) Provide no housing for migrants where the local labor supply is unused.

(6) Override segregation customs wherever necessary to facilitate production. A recent Baltimore, Maryland, ordnance provided that separate facilities are no longer required for Negro and white workers.

(7) Hold public conferences of employers, unions, and citizens to secure public stimulation of increased integration of Negro workers in industry.

(8) Use advisory committees in areas where the problem is most acute to help plan such integration, to work out cooperative techniques, and to establish favorable public relations.

/aeh
January 9, 1943

[illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

DANCE FOR FREEDOM WITH GREEK LETTER GIRLS

All Harlem will turn its eyes to the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night April 21 to have a good time and a dance for freedom which is given under the auspices of the March On Washington Movement. This affair is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Doris Campbell, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the March On Washington Movement.

Mrs. Campbell has been able to assemble a large group of beautiful and charming young girls and splendid, handsome youngsters, who are students in the various colleges in New York City, to cooperate in staging this dance through their Greek-letter societies and social clubs such as Epsilon Theta Psi, Cosmopolitan, [illegible], [illegible], and Staccato.

The music will be furnished by Fess Finley's orchestra. A noted aggregation of top-notch music makers.

A number of other organizations in the community have been cooperating in making this event a gala and extraordinary one during this social season.

Mr. Ashley L. Totten, International Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. W. H. Dunn, Mr. W. C. Mills and Aldrich Turner have been cooperating with Mrs. Campbell in putting this affair over.

It is one of the most talked of affairs Harlem has ever known. People interested in the fight for Negro freedom who enjoy a pleasant evening will be coming from all around New York and Jersey to witness this brilliant event. It is expected that the Golden Gate will be jammed and packed, so that any one who wants to get a box had better put in for it now.

Meet me at the Golden Gate and oh what time we'll have.

MOWM.

THE "MARCH ON WASHINGTON" PLAYERS,
St. Louis Unit, present a Biblical ~~dramatization~~ narration
taken from the 2ND BOOK OF MOSES called "EXODUS".

VOICE I

And the children of Israel "which came into Egypt"........... were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied........and the land was filled with them."

VOICE II

And the Negro people which were brought into America in chains, ------made the land fruitful with their labor, and increased its yield abundantly and multiplied its wealth --- and the land was filled with their cries, their woe, and their suffering.

VOICE I

"Now there arose up a new king over Egypt.....(Called Pharoah, who) did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with burdens. And they built for Pharoah treasure cities......But the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and grew, And they (the Egyptians) were grieved because of the children of Israel. And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage,..........and in all manner of service in the field.................. "

VOICE II

And so too the Negro people in America did build treasure cities, and grew beautiful crops under the lashes of their taskmasters. And so too did they multiply and grow under their afflictions;...............

VOICE I

"And there went a man of the house of Levi, (an Israelite) and took to wife a daughter of Levi. And the woman conceived, and bore a son:.................and she called him Moses."

"And it came to pass............when Moses was grown that he went out unto his breathren, and looked on their burdens; and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew,..............And he looked this way and that way, and when he saw that there was no man, he slew the Egyptian and hid him in the sand. And when he went out the second day, behold, two men of the Hebrews strove together; and he said to him that did the wrong, 'Wherefore smitest thou thy fellow?' And he (who did the wrong) said (to Moses): 'Who made thee a prince and judge over us? Intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian?' And Moses feared, and said, 'Surely, this thing is known'."

VOICE II

And so indeed have many Negroes feared........exposure from amongst their own number when they have sought to help their people. Likewise, too, have many thoughtless ones turned away from those among them who would blaze the pathway to freedom, liberty and justice raising the cry "Who made thee a prince and judge over us?" "Why should you lead instead of some other?"

VOICE I

Now when Pharoah heard this thing he sought to slay Moses. But Moses fled from the face of Pharoah and dwelt in the land of Midian. And one day as Moses tended his flock in the fields of Midian, "the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush.... .and the Lord said, 'I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows, and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large land, unto a land flowing with milk and honey........the cry of the children of Israel has come unto us; and I have also seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them. Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharoah, that thou mayest bring forth my people...out of Egypt."

And when Moses feared that he would not succeed in this gigantic mission the Lord told him how it should be done and then said unto him "Certainly I will be with thee." And Moses went into Egypt and appeared before Pharoah and asked for the delivery of his people......

***** ***** *****

S O N G -- "GO DOWN MOSES" fades in crescendos to climax and fades out as two characters appear for following scene.

SCENE

THE IMAGINARY COURT OF PHAROAH. THERE ARE ONLY TWO CHARACTERS, HOWEVER, MOSES AND PHAROAH. MOSES WEARS A PLAIN BLACK ROBE. PHAROAH WEARS A RED SPANGLED ROBE AND A CROWN OR CARRIES A SCEPTRE. MOSES SPEAKS.

*****

MOSES: "King Pharoah, for lo these many years, thou hast abused, afflicted and made my people to toil and suffer. I am sent by "the Lord God of Israel. Let my people go!"

PHAROAH: "Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go."

MOSES: Three days, Sir, is all I ask at this time, three days surcease from their rigorous labors, three days respite from pain and sorrow, that we may "journey into the desert and sacrifice unto the Lord our God."

PHAROAH: Moses, thee and thy people are vexed by too much idleness, else they would not have time to think on vacations and journeys unto deserts to offer sacrifices to some Lord God who is unknown to me.

MOSES: King Pharoah, let my people go!

PHAROAH: (continuing) And the cure, Moses, for idleness is labor, hard labor. And today, Moses, I, Pharoah, command my taskmasters that "no more give the people straw to make brick as heretofore; let them go and gather straw for themselves....for they be idle; therefore they cry, saying, 'Let us go and sacrifice to our God.' Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein; and let them not regard vain words."

MOSES: King Pharoah, "thine heart is hardened and because of thine hard heart shalt thee and thy Egyptian followers suffer plague and pestilence. And death and disease shall be visited upon thy cattle and horses, asses and camels; oxen and sheep; the herbs and trees in the fields; and the flax and barley. And the rivers and pools shall become blood. And frogs and flies and locusts shall cover the land of Egypt. Yea, even unto all the first born within thy land shall they be smitten, lest thou let my people go! As the Lord God commandeth.

PHAROAH: Vain words, foolish fellow. Whereat are thy means to carry forth these idle threats and angry promises. I know not thy Lord God, nor shall I let Israel go.

MOSES: (continuing) And when all of these iniquities, O hardened King Pharoah, shall have befallen thee, thy followers and thy lands, yet shall the Lord bring the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt and yet shall they march unto Canaan, land of milk and honey, land of peace and rest. And all thy power and all the might of thy armies shall not stay their journey; shall not hinder their march; shall not prevail against their arrival. For the Lord God has ordained that the delivery of the children of Israel is at hand. Remember well, proud Pharoah, when thine armies are destroyed and thy land is scortched and barren, thou wast first entreated to let my people go! Mark ye well these words, Oh most unrighteous King.....

SCENE ENDS, Moses and Pharoah depart as only the last strains, namely, "LET MY PEOPLE GO" are heard loudly and with emphasis.

VOICE I

"And it came to pass .... that the Lord did bring the children of Israel out of........Egypt...........(and) God led them not through the way of the land of the Phillistines, although that was nearer for God said, 'Lest per adventure the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt'." But God led the people through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea.......And the Lord went "before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light."

VOICE II

So, too, shall the Negro people be delivered, for God is amongst them. So, too, shall be guided their footsteps by day and by night, for He is the true leader of men. And they shall not fear the they pass the way of the Phillistines, and they shall not repent and seek to return to their bondage and suffering, though they do see war.

VOICE I

"And it was told the King of Egypt that the people fled; and the heart of Pharoah and of his servants was turned against the people, and they said, 'Why have we done this, that we have let Israel go from serving us?' And he (Pharoah) made ready his chariot, and took his people with him; and he took..........all the chariots of Egypt, and captains over every one of them.....and he pursued after the children of Israel........and his horsemen and his Army overtook them encamped by the sea, and Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back.......and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground. And the Egyptians pursued and went in after them, to the midst of the sea.........And the Lord said unto Moses, "Stretch out thine hand over the sea, that the waters may come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots and upon their horsemen." And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea and the sea returned..... and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea.........and (of) all the host of Pharoah.........there remained not so much as one of them.

"Thus the Lord saved Israel that day out of the hand of the Egyptians and Israel saw the great work which the Lord did upon the Egyptians; and the people feared the Lord and believed the Lord and his servant Moses."

And the children of Israel under Moses marched through the wilderness for forty years and when in the year 1451 B.C. they arrived upon the plains of Moab which was "over against Jericho" it was written that their leader Moses was to die.

"So Moses, the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab......and (they) buried him in the valley.....and the children of Israel wept for Moses....."

And Joshua, the son of Nun, and appointed by Moses took up the cause and led the children of Israel up to the walls of Jericho. And for six days they marched around the city and on the seventh day, with seven priests trumpeting seven trumpets, "the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city..............and they took the city."

VOICE II

And thus we see fellow Christians, that through determination, persistence, leadership, fortitude, courage and vision, Moses with the aid of the Lord God, led the oppressed children of Israel forth from the bondage and misery they suffered at the hands of the Egyptians; led them into the promised land of milk and honey; led them into Canaan land,.................And ~~the rivers of hate and scorn and~~ [illegible] the Red Sea parted, so that they passed through unscathed by it. And in closing it ~~[illegible]~~ destroyed for that time, the philosophy of hate and oppression of the weak and helpless. So too, shall the currents of hate and prejudice, abroad in the land today and directed at the Negro people, be destroyed and forever erased.

As Joshua led the marchers of 1451 B.C. around the walls of Jericho for six long days and with trumpets blaring and midst the shouting of rejoicing souls, the walls on the seventh day came tumbling down and fell flat, so too, shall the walls of discrimination, intolerance, prejudice, deceit and abuse fall down before the onslaughts of truth, courage,determination and the forthright thinking of honest men, who shun the false prophets and traducers of the democratic way of life.

The MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT has set its face toward delivering the NEGRO people -- toward erasing for all time to come, every obstacle which stands in the way of their realization of full citizenship in this glorious land of ours. It's efforts toward delivery will continue until black men of the world are accorded their full stature as men.

Out ~~When those present day Moses within the MARCH MOVEMENT are struck down or removed, brave Joshuas shall be appointed and will appear to continue the march around present day Jericho until indeed the hateful walls do fall down.~~

We in the MARCH MOVEMENT today herewith rededicate our time, our money, our talents, and if needs be, our lives, to the righteous cause that is true freedom and real citizenship for the Negro people in this, our native land.

***** ***** *****

MUSIC - - - "JOSHUA FIT THE BATTLE OF JERICHO AND THE WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN."

Author-; David M. Grant.

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE

NEGRO MOTHERS OF AMERICA

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves, for the purpose of becoming a corporation, under the laws of the State of California, and to that end do make and adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I

That the name of this Corporation shall be,

NEGRO MOTHERS OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE II

The purposes for which the corporation is formed, are as follows: To advance the education, civic, social and economic interest of Negroes; to aid needy soldiers and assist in promoting higher ideals and standard of living for the group; to foster a spirit of fealty that will express a higher ideal of Americanism and Patriotic Service; to encourage active citizenship, and to merit and demand fair treatment and representation in our City, County, State and National Government; to oppose injustices, prejudices and discrimination in public and private enterprises; to build, buy, sell, own, hold, mortgage or otherwise encumber, lease or otherwise hold and dispose of real and personal property necessary to proper establish, fit up and maintain headquarters for the corporation; to establish, direct, and control other branches and institutions for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing purposes; to do all things incident and pertinent to such purpose or usual to the Organization; to transact business and establish branches in the State of California, and other States of the United States,

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The District of Columbia, and other Territories, Colonies and Dependencies of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

That the corporation is one which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

That the names and addresses of the persons who are to act in the capacity of Directors for the first year, and to serve until the election and qualification of their successors in office, are as follows:

MRS. BEATRICE REEVES	814 E. 118th Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. ANNA MORGAN	1580 E. 53rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. LUTRECIA TUCKER	122 W. 29th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. ESTELLE LOMAX	220 E. Jefferson, Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. JEAN ATKINSON	5727 Cimarron, Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. M. LINDSAY	1618 E. 32nd Street, Los Angeles, Cal
MRS. GERTRUDE HARRIS	520 East Jefferson, Los Angeles, Cal
MRS. MARGUERITE PYLES	9503½ Zamora, Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. HARRIETT REEVES	816 E. 118th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. SIMONSON	1505 E. 103rd St., Los Angeles, Calif
MRS. MILDRED DOVER	911 E. 47th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. MARY DUGAN	1144 E. 47th Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

ARTICLE V.

That the number of Directors herein, shall not be less than Five (5), and may be changed from time to time by the By-Laws, and the number may be altered as therein provided. In case of an increase in the number of Directors, the additional Directors may be elected as provided by the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VI.

That the principal office for the transaction of business of the corporation is to be located in the County of Los Angeles,

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State of California.

VII.

That the By-Laws of the Corporation may be amended or repealed by any means provided in the By-Laws.

VIII.

That the existence of this corporation is to be perpetual.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 18 day of April, 1946.

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Alta Morgan

Mrs Frances Roth

Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. B. M. Roth

Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. John Atkinson

Mrs. E. N. Roth

Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. Gertrude [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Regina [illegible]

Mrs. J. C. Crean

Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 18 day of April, 1946

Thomas L. Griffith Jr

Notary Public in and for said County and State.

OFFICE COPY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

On this 18 day of March, 1944, before me, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., Notary Public, duly commissioned and licensed, personally appeared Mrs. Beatrice Reeves, Mrs. Alta Morgan, Mrs. [illegible] Tolbert, Mrs. Estelle Lewis, Mrs. Cora Atkinson, Mrs. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Gertrude Harris, Mrs. Margaret W. Tyler, Mrs. Harriett Reeves, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Mildred Cover and Mrs. Mary Dugan, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 18 day of April, 1944.

Thomas L. Griffith Jr.
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY AND STATE.

OUTLINE OF SUMMER TRAINING COURSE IN NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION

Course of Study

- Race Relations in America Today
  - Areas of Discrimination and Segregation
    - Industry (Employment)
    - Public Institutions (schools, restaurants, theatres, transportation, etc.)
    - Housing
    - War Effort
  - Organizations and movements trying to improve relations between the races, their programs, activities, and effectiveness.
- Scientific attitude toward race.
- History of Non-violent Direct Action
  - In India and other Countries
  - In America
- Religious and Moral Basis of Non-violent Direct Action
- Techniques of Non-violent Direct Action
- Creative Application to the Task before Us
  - Special reference to M. O. W.
  - Planning out of campaigns suited for different sections of the country.
- Common Objections and how they can be met.

Action

Rough survey of areas of race discrimination in New York City; group decision on a problem that seems ripe for non-violent direct action campaign; carrying through campaign with the help and cooperation of the local M. O. W., the local non-violent direct action committee, F. O. R. teams, etc.

Possibilities include: picketting in connection with protest against housing situation.
retackling Y. M. C. A. problem.
protesting against discrimination in employment.

Possible climax with a demonstration in Washington or some other strategic spot.

Students

A dozen or fifteen as a maximum, insuring possibility of close-knit, coordinated group.
Drawn from F.O.R. and M. O. W. circles.

Living Arrangements

In Ashram, and, if necessary, nearby rooms.
$7.00 a week charge for room, board, and laundry of bedlinen and towels.
Cooperation in housework and with Ashram schedule.

Faculty

Ashram staff, with cooperation of F.O.R. and M.O.W. staff. We would hope that Jim and Rusty might make the Ashram their summer headquarters, and that at any given time one of them might be here. We would hope that their schedules might be so arranged.

Special help from guest speakers particularly well prepared in these fields, such as A. J. Muste, A. Philip Randolph, Miss Pauline Myers, Dr. Lawrence Ervin, Krishnalal Shridharani, Haridas Muzumdar, M. K. Alexander, Charles Lawrence, an N.A.A.C.P. and an Urban League leader favorably inclined to non-violent direct action.

—

1. Dark ages —
2. Ordinary methods inadequate —
3. Success of such [illegible] the [illegible] made before [illegible]

—

Strategy — mass pressure

Non-Violent
Civil disobedience
and non-cooperation —

—

Agency —

Taylor

2 2 5½ Eng Ellerton

1. Weakness here
2. [illegible] of [illegible] struggle for Negro rights
3. No ordinary method
4. Negroes must fight for themselves
5. Technique of mass action
6. Make Negro problem a world problem
7.

MOWM

Literature

The March On Washington Movement and Non-Violent Civil Disobedience

By E. Pauline Myers, Executive Secretary

This is an hour of crisis. Negro Americans are frustrated. Growing discontent is visible among the multitude. Eager eyes and questioning faces are turned toward leadership in search of a way out. The old method of conferences, round table discussions, pink tea parties, luncheons and black cabinets had been exploded. The patience of Negro America is surely tried. Mere organization is not enough. Professional organizations, religious organizations, social organizations, recreational organizations are plentiful but they cannot solve the problem. Negroes are tired of charity, especially that of the good will variety that destroys their dignity and aids in greater exploitation. The Negro has experimented for seventy-eight years with the education formula showing the white man why he should be free. He is not asking for a hand out. The Negro American has come to maturity and he wants to be free to walk as a man. He is no longer a child of the master, ever begging that some self-appointed savior take his hand and lead him. He is tired of bearing the white man's burden. His desire is for unadulterated freedom which is without compromise, not for a promise for future consideration, but democracy now, with all the attending rights, privileges and responsibilities pertaining thereto. The need is for mass organization with an action program aggressive, bold and challenging in spirit, but non-violent in character. Such a program is the March on Washington Movement.

The Movement seeks first of all the right ~~of~~ To the freedom of expression for Negro people to tell their story to the world about the oppression and exploitation to which they are subjected. The aim is to educate and shape public opinion by letting the world know that the Negro is outraged by the hypocrisy and seeming indifference to his welfare. While Congress, the President and the Nation hedge and debate the question of extending democracy to colored Americans, we spend our blood, our brain and our brawn fighting for it abroad. If America is sincere about the freedom of the world she must grant that freedom at home. She will not need to spend billions for armaments here in order to extend this freedom she can give it by the mere stroke of the pen.

The objective of the MOWM is first to crystallize the mass consciousness of injustices and inhumanity toward people of color and project it into a cause for which Negroes themselves will gladly and willingly suffer and sacrifice; secondly to re-educate white America on the question of equal rights for Negroes; and thirdly to enlist the mind and will of liberal and christian America to join in an all-out struggle for the abolition of jim-crow and other unjust laws which condemn and subject their fellow Americans to exploitation, indignity and humiliation.

The first job is first to organize Negroes in mass so that they may be summoned into action over night for mass demonstrations and maneuvers. The attempt is to do the unusual because only the unusual attracts.

The idea of a March on Washington is in itself one of the techniques of nonviolent direct action in as much as it is a demonstration of the numerical strength of the Negro people in the march for their rights, disciplined and organized, spiritually and morally motivated so that they show no violence either in word or in deed, and seeking only to place their cause in the main stream of public opinion.

A. Philip Randolph, National Director of MOWM, in calling the Negro people to convene in Chicago the last week in May to ponder and discuss non-violent civil disobedience as one of the methods for solving the American race problem is calling upon Black America to nonviolently protest in mass the unjust, the evil and undemocratic laws that violate the basic moral and human citizenship right of the Negro people. The effect is that of a boycott. If the National Conference adopts this method the Negro people will be called upon to boycott trains, street cars, busses, restaurants, waiting rooms, rest rooms, hotels, schools and institutions that have jim crow laws and patterns for one week. They will be expected to occupy the regular accommodations provided for other Americans in a disciplined, dignified, non-violent manner and if they are ejected forcibly or otherwise they will accept it without fighting back and without showing any violence either in word or in deed. They will keep repeating this over and over again in mass until the idea takes shape all over this land that Negroes mean to be free. They will oppose unjust laws by just not accepting them.

The idea is dramatic but not entirely new for Negroes either as individuals or as a group. It is traditional for the group to Jump Jim Crow, in spite of the fact that the attempt is often expensive, sacrificial and many times hazardous. Such jumps sometimes take the form of mass migrations in which groups of Negroes migrate north, east and west in search of an escape from jim crow schools and jim crow jobs. The mass migration is but another form of the technique of nonviolent direct action. To jump jim crow travel facilities Negroes have made no little sacrifice in order to purchase the most expensive and luxurious limousines on the most meager incomes. To jump jim crow street cars and busses Negroes have motored to and from work at often greater expense to themselves than if they had made use of the public utilities. Negroes have often subjected themselves to hazardous circumstances such as passing for white in order to jump jim crow and in order to obtain jobs that were outside the jim crow pattern. Individual Negroes have often sacrificed their families to perfect such escapes although at times they have been unconscious of so doing. The only difference between the Jump Jim Crow idea and the March on Washington technique is that Negroes will consciously dramatize the problem before the [illegible] that citizens are morally obligated to disobey an unjust law.

No members of the March on Washington Movement will be called upon to volunteer in a program for non-violent direct action until they have been organized by duly authorized officials of the movement. Volunteers must pledge themselves to show no violence either in word or in deed even if violence be shown unto them. The idea is not to provoke a race riot in America. The road is always OPEN for negotiations. The aim is to harness the fires of rising resentment and indignation on the part of Negro Americans that has become intensified due to the conditions of the war and turn it into a deep spiritual force for constructive social action.

The March on Washington Movement is not against the war and has no intentions of obstructing the war effort. Soldiers sailors, and defense workers will not be called upon to enlist in the campaign. In reality the program will be helping the war effort because Negro Americans will be helping to defeat the Hitlerites at home and thereby helping to win democracy for the world.

The anxious eyes of India and China are being turned toward America. America can no longer remain half slave and half free. The time to choose the way is now. We can not put our faith entirely in armaments to win freedom for the world. Our faith must be fixed on truth.

"Ye hereditary bond [illegible] ye, that he who would be free must him self strike the first blow."

(Given at

File
March
Washington
Minutes

Sequence of discussion might recapitulate the ground covered in the previous program:

1. Before deciding whether or not we wish to form an organization to assist the March On Washington Movement does anyone wish to ask further questions of Miss Myers?

   Does anyone wish to suggest that we form such an organization as has been discussed tonight?

2. What about its name?

   Friends Of The March On Washington Movement
   Interracial Action Committee.

3. What should be the purpose of the new organization?

   Will someone on the floor formulate this so we can vote on its adoption?

4. What officials should the new organization have?

   Should the officers we elect be permanent or temporary?

   Proceed with the nomination and election

   Chairman might turn over the meeting to new president.

5. What are the first steps the new organization should take?

This is the crux of the meeting:

To get a new organization formed in one evening is not too difficult; to get it moving in relation to effective and significant action is something else.

At this point, it would be fine to have Mr. Randolph speak, if present, even if he has spoken once and have Miss Myers speak again. It would also be a good time for members of the committee who arranged this meeting to speak briefly presenting their idea for discussion.

1. Get committees appointed to cover certain things.

   (a) Publicity - to arrange for cooperation from members in writing and speaking on the MOWM and issues connected with it.

   (b) Membership - to secure members needed for new organization. Needed are impressice letterheads of new organization to impress Washington and others with the fact that the MOWM cannot be branded as a wild outlaw organization.

COPY

1. (b) White membership in the cities where the MOWM wants to demonstrate, with New York willing to cooperate in whatever the first demonstration in Manhattan will be.

(c) Finance - to define and set down as part of the constitution of the new organization how the new organization can best help MOWM without violating the principle that whites do not contribute directly to the MOWM. To decide for what purpose and how money can be raised.

(d) Constitution - to drawu wording of statement of policy and organization of new organization.

(1) Enough of a collection perhaps to cover cost of mimeographing constitution or of writing and phoning members about meetings.

(2) Discuss where and when next meeting should be; whether the group meets at stated intervals or when there is need of action.

2. Ask anyone from the floor to formulate suggestions about what the new organization should do. Aollect all possible suggestions. Get secretary of meeting to set them down.

3. Only after this has been done, get people to suggest and to vote on what is the one or the two most important things to do first.

4. At some point while meeting is going on not right at the end hand around paper asking which of various committees people would be willing to serve on; another paper asking those who would be willing to participate in first demonstration, providing they could help decide what tactics are to be used.

Friends of March On Washington Movement

Program

Monday Evening April 5, 1943

Chairman . . . . Mr. A. Philip Randolph

Discussion . . . . Miss E. Pauline Myers
What the March On Washington Movement Is and What It Has Accomplished.

Discussion . . . . Miss Ruth Reynolds
Why the March On Washington Needs Help From White Americans

Discussion . . . . Mr. J. Holmes Smith
Tactics Which the March On Washington Movement Hopes To Use In Getting Rid of Jim-Crowism

Discussion . . . . Mr. Dwight MacDonald
The Strategy of Interracial Action

Discussion . . . . Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Immediate Steps Which An Organization of White Americans Willing To Assist the Negroes in their Fight On Jim-Crowism should Take.

Discussion . . . . Mr. Dwight MacDonald
Forming a New Organization

Preliminary Committee: Miss Ruth Reynolds, Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Director of Ashram, Miss Winifred Raushenbush, Journalist, Mr. Dwight MacDonald, Journalist and Miss E. Pauline Myers, National Executive Secretary

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A Suggested pattern for Good Will Direct Action To Take

I. Organization

1. Block Plan to be carried out
2. Names obtained of volunteers
3. Selection of Places where the campaigns are to be launched.
    - (a) Washington
    - (b) Richmond
    - (c) Detroit
    - (d) Boston
    - (e) New York
    - (f) Chicago
4. Secure cooperation of white friends for participation in campaigns.
5. Selection of leaders to receive training.

II. Demonstration

1. Richmond, Virginia: Transportation
   Street Cars -
   Buses

   Parades
   Mass Meetings
2. Washington, D. C.: Restaurants, Rest Rooms, Theatres, Hotels, Churches, Mass Meetings
3. Detroit, Michigan: Restaurants, Rest Rooms, Public Places, Churches, Mass Meetings.
4. Boston, Mass.,: Restaurants, Rest Rooms, Churches, etc.
5. New York) Parades, Money Raising Rallies, Mass Meetings
   Chicago) Propaganda

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III. Mechanics

1. Setting up an institute for the training of leaders.
2. Setting up a Bureau of Education and Propaganda.
3. Wide spread finance drive.
4. Bureau of Legal Assistance.

COPY

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Washington, D. C. - April 3, 1943

Subject: Non-Violent Good Will Direct Action
Chairman: Dean William Stuart Nelson

Agenda

1. Roll Call of Members Present	
2. Why This Meeting Is Held	B. F. MacLaurin
3. What the March On Washington Movement Plans To Do	E. Pauline Myers
4. The Idea Has Worked	J. Holmes Smith
5. What This Committee Can Do	Dean Nelson

Constitutional Obedience

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Both of her eyes were blackened and her nose broken. At the station house, she was booked for drunkenness and disordely conduct. Police took $100 from her and put a pint of liquor in her handbag after first emptying some of the contents in the bag. She is known as a person who does not drink. She was then placed in jail and released at 3 a.m. when it was found she was a nurse at the Tuskeegee Army Air Base.

She was in civilian clothes. Lieutenant Green is thought to have been taken to Tuskegee Institute by a member of the Loveless Undertaking firm here.

Montgomery police, never especially decent, have grown worse under the reign of Governor Dixon, the present intolerant Governor of Alabama who recently defied President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice order.

Dixon, a small-bore imitation of his uncle, Thomas R. Dixon, author of "The Leopards Spots", the book which extolled the Ku Kjux Klan and which D. W. Griffith made into the hateful picture known as "The Klansman," seeks nomination as United States Senator to supplant Senator Lister Hill, one of the Alabama aristocrats who has proven himself a real liberal. Dixon's spirit has contaminated the lowly and ignorant from whom Montgomery police is principally recruited.

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(3) The ~~exclusion of~~ Denial to an employee because of his race, color, creed or national origin ~~from~~ of an increase in wages or a decrease in the hours of employment or an improvement in the working conditions extended to other similarly engaged employees; Ewing

(4) The refusal of a labor organization to admit an applicant to full and equal membership because of the applicant's race, creed, color or national origin; or

(5) The failure of a labor organization, when permitted or required to furnish an employer with applicants for employment, to select such applicants for employment, or to make such employment available to its members, because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

(c) An employer under this Section shall be:

(1) Any person engaged in interstate commerce;

(2) Any person buying property, goods or services from, or selling them to, or renting property to or from, or receiving or exercising any grant or license or right from, any department or agency of the Government of the United States; or

(3) Any department or agency of the Government of the United States.

(d) A labor organization under this Section shall be:

(1) Any labor organization acting as the collective bargaining agent for employees of, or having a collective bargaining agreement for its members with, any employer;

(2) Any labor organization that has submitted a labor dispute for its members to the National Labor Relations Board or the National War Labor Board; or

(3) Any labor organization that has organized or enrolled in its membership any of the employees of an employer, as defined in the preceding paragraph "(c)".

(e) Whenever complaint is made to the Committee that any employer or labor organization has engaged in or is engaging in any such unlawful discrimination in employment, the Committee, or any member, agent or agency designated by the Committee for such purpose, shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon such employer or labor organization a complaint stating the charges in that respect, and containing a notice of hearing before the

Committee or a member or agent thereof at a place therein fixed, not less than five days after the serving of said complaint. Any such complaint may be amended by the member or agent conducting the hearing or the Committee in its discretion at any time prior to the issuance of an order based thereon. The employer or labor organization so complained of shall have the right to file an answer to the original or amended complaint and to appear in person or otherwise and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint and at such time and place thereafter as is fixed by the Committee or the member or agent conducting the hearing if, in its or his judgment, the hearing on said complaint should be continued or postponed. In the discretion of the member or agent conducting the hearing or the Committee, any person may be allowed to intervene in the said proceedings and to present testimony. In any such proceeding the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling.

(f) The testimony taken by such member or agent or the Committee shall be reduced to writing and filed with the Committee. Thereafter, in its discretion the Committee upon notice may hear argument. If upon all the testimony taken the Committee shall be of the opinion that any employer or labor organization named in the complaint has engaged or is engaging in any such unlawful discrimination in employment, then the Committee shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such employer or labor organization an order requiring such employer or labor organization to cease anddesist from such unlawful discrimination in employment, and to take such affirmative action, including the employment of applicants for employment and the admission to membership of applicants for membership in labor organizations with or without back pay which the applicant has reasonably lost as a result of such unlawful discrimination in employment, as will effectuate the policies of this Act. Such order may further require such employer or labor organization to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which it has complied with the order. If upon the testimony taken the Committee shall be of the opinion that no employer or labor organization named in the complaint has engaged in or is engaging in any such unlawful discrimination in employment, then the Committee shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(g) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Committee may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(h) The Committee shall have power to petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia), or if all the circuit courts of appeals to which application may be made, are in vacation, any district court of the United States (including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), within any circuit or district, respectively, wherein the unlawful discrimination in employment in question occurred or wherein such employer or labor organization resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and order of the Committee. Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such ~~party (or person)~~ ~~employer or labor organization,~~ or parties and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the committee. No objection that has not been urged before the Committee or its member or agent shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the Committee as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Committee or its member or agent, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Committee or its member or agent and to be made a part of the transcript. The Committee may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, and shall file its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals, if application was made to the district court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U.S.C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

(i) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Committee granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unlawful discrimination in employment in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person, complainant, employer or labor organization resides or transacts business, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Committee be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Committee, and thereupon the aggrieved party or person shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, certified by the Committee or a member thereof, including the pleading and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Committee. Upon such filing the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Committee under subsection "(h)", and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the Committee such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Committee; and the findings of the Committee as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive.

(j) The commencement of proceedings under subsection "(h)" or "(i)" of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Committee's order.

(k)0 When granting appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, or making and entering a decree enforcing, modifying and enforcing as so modified or setting aside in whole or in part an order of the Committee, as provided in this Act, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the Act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity and for other purposes", approved March 23, 1932 (U.S.C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 101-115).

(l) Petitions filed under this Act shall be heard expeditiously, and if possible within ten days after they have been docketed.

(m) For the purpose of all hearings and investigations, which, in the opinion of the Committee, are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it, the Committee, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. Any member of the Committee shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question, before the Committee, its member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or investigation. Any member of the Committee, or any agent or agency designated by the Committee for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required, from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

(n) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any District Court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Committee shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Committee, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(o) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Committee, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(p) Complaints, orders, and other process and papers of the Committee, its member, agent, or agency, may be served either personally or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same setting forth the manner of such service shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Committee, its member, agent or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(q) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the defendant or other person required to be served resides or may be found.

(r) The several departments and agencies of the Government, [redacted], shall furnish the Committee, upon its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession, relating to any matter before the Committee.

(s) Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Committee or any of its agents or agencies in the performance of duties, pursuant to this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.